



# IBA SPSC NTS

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER | SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER

(BPS-16) -



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Part Two Notes
MAJOR SUBJECTS FOR HST/SST





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# BASIC GRAMMAR

## Q. What are Parts of Speech?

Ans. There are eight parts of speech. Those are given below one by one,

(1) NOUN: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. For example:

Person	Place	Thing	Idea
Prophet Muhammad (SAW),Ali, Teacher, Actor, etc	Makkah, City,		Goodness, Respect, Love, Islam, Belief, etc

<u>Proper Noun:</u> A proper noun is the special name of a particular person, place or thing. For example K-2, Pakistan, Karachi, etc. Proper noun always begins with capital letter.

Common Noun: A common noun is a name given in common to every person, place or thing. For example man, women, boy, girl, books, desk, etc

Abstract Noun: That type of noun which we can only feel. For example sweetness, kindness, darkness, sleep, honesty, etc.

Concrete Noun: That type of noun which we can perceive by senses is called concrete noun. For example boy, air, people, rose, Ali, flower, water etc.

Collective Noun: When the noun is the name of number of things or persons. For example Goats, crowd, soldiers, etc.

(2) PRONOUNS: A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun. For example, I am playing cricket, He goes to bazaar. Why are <u>you</u> crying? She wants some money. We should always speak the truth. In the above sentences words he, she, you, we, I are pronouns.

(3) ADJECTIVE: Adjective is a word to describe something more about the noun. For example Ali is a big boy. England is a rich country. Ahmad is a poor boy. In the above sentence the words big, rich and poor are adjectives because they describe more nouns.

(4) VERB: In grammar an action word is called verb. For example Zarak kicks the ball. The wolf killed the goat. Hira is singing. She will come tomorrow. In these sentences the words kicks, killed, singing and come is action words (verbs).

(5) ADVERB: A word which adds something to the meaning of a verb is called adverb. For example. We must eat our food slowly. The women spoke loudly. My uncle lives here. In these sentences the words slowly, loudly and here are adverbs because they give more information about the verb.

(6) PREPOSITION: A preposition is a word placed before a noun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the nouns stands to something else. For example. The book is **beside** the desk. The book is **above** the desk. The book is **below** the desk. In these sentences the words above, below and beside are preposition.

(7) CONJUNCTION: A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together. For example Rashid has gone and Ali has come. Do you work or I shall punish you? I called him but he did not hear me. In these sentences the words and, or, and but is conjunctions.

(8) INTERJECTION: An interjection is a word used merely to express sudden feelings of the mind. For example, <u>Hurrah!</u> Our side has won. <u>Hush!</u> I hear someone coming. <u>Oh.</u> what a beautiful rose it is! In these sentences the words hurrah, hush and oh are examples of interjection.

Q. Find the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and identify the part of speech of the word through abbreviation of part of speech.

S No	Word	Meaning	Abbreviation of part of speech
1	Modest	Shy	
2	Pardon	Mercy	Adj
3	Pitied		. N
4	•	Forgive	. V
	Conquer	Rout	v
3	Curse .	Hateful	· N
6	Mercy	Pity	, N
Di-		4E	N

Q. Find out the synonyms of the following words?

Word	2 1		
<b>国际联系统列</b>	Synonym	Word	Synonym
Charles (1)	Roadway	Right	Fair
enemy	Foe/ antagonist		import
	Word Path Enemy	Path Roadway	Path Roadway Right

3 Kind Good Friend Colleague

# Q. What is noun?

Ans. A noun is a word that names a person, place, a thing or idea.

#### For example:

(1) Persons: Propher (PBUH), Ali Doctor, Teacher etc.

(2) Place: Makkah, City, Town, Peshawar

(3) Thing: Rose, Water, Pen, Fan

(4) Idea: Goodness, Love, Belief, respect, Islam

Regular Noun: For regular noun the plural is made simply by adding "s" or "es' to the end of the world.

#### For example:

Singular Plural books dish dishes zoo zoos boy boys

<u>Irregular Noun:</u> For irregular noun the plural does not form by simply adding "s" or "es" to the end.

#### For example:

Singular Plural knife knives story stories tooth teeth

#### Q. What is possessive noun?

Ans. Possessive noun and pronoun demonstrate ownership or some similar relationship over something else.

#### Q. What are articles?

Ans. An article in a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, a place, an object or an idea. "The", "a" and "an" are articles.

### For example:

(1) There is ......cricket match at ......stadium today. (a and the)

KALL	EM SCHOOL	LEADERS GUIDE	193	EII (
(2)	No	game is free, but	parking costs Rs = 50.	(the
	and a)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
(3)	Bring		orella, because it might rain. (a an	
Note	: In gramn	nar most cases a can be	out before a world start from vow	el like

Animate Nouns: A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun.

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

apple so we can write it like an apple

In above sentence teacher is alive so an animate noun and book is not alive so it is inanimate noun.

Pronouns: The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun. For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object
I	Me	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It	It ·	They	Them
We .	Us .			1	i liem

sessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc.

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun

pronour
p. o.i.o.ii
* :

Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody. nothing, etc.

## What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed .

Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh .	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

#### For example:

He was a good teacher	. 7	Noun + Verb + Noun
She is very sad	. ₹.	Noun + Verb + Adjective

1		310 A A CAUL III A CAU		-
13	Some linking verbs	are: Become, appear,	feel, look, remain	, seem and gro
Q.		and circles the linki		· · · · ·
(1)		game, but the popcor	or The same of the	*
7	(A) Enjoyed	(B) Tasted	(C) Game	(D) Popcorn
(2)	Kashif Ahmad didn	't get cut even through	the knife felt sha	игр.
5	(A) Didn't	(B) Cut	(C) Felt	(D) Sharp
(3)	Bacteria grew on the	e bread, and it turned	moldy.	
30	(A) Turned	(B) Bacteria	(C) Grew	(D) Bread
(4)	The man worked all	day and looked tired.	4.11	
팾	(A) Worked	(B) All	(C) Looked	(D) Day
(5)	Marine To an artist of the control o	ot but he remained sil	ent.	
	(A) Remained	(B) Argued	(C) Silent	(D) Friend
	LANGE OF THE PARTY		14	

#### ANSWERS

1 A 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 B

Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

- We <u>showed</u> her the photo album.
- (2) She <u>laughed</u> at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require an object.

#### For example:

- (1) She was crying.
- (2) It was raining.
- Q. Identify the underlined word in the each sentence as a proper, common, countable or uncountable noun.
- (1) The Zalmi will play cricket tonight.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (2) The family will eat together.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (3) We trayelled down the Indus River.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (4) I will walk home after school.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (5) I live in Haripur District.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (6) They will reach on Monday.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun

(7)	The children	are	playing in	the	game.

- (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (8) I prefer to have tea.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (9) We need some glue to fix this vase.
  - '(A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (10) I brought three bottles of water.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (11) A rise in oil prices is inevitable.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun
- (12) My mother uses butter to prepare cakes.
  - (A) Proper Noun
- (B) Common Noun
- (C) Countable Noun
- (D) Uncountable Noun

#### ANSWERS

1	Α.	2	В	3	Ą	4	В
5	A	6	A	7	В	8	- D
9	D.	10	C	11	D	12	D

Modal Verbs: A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality that is likelihood, ability, permission and obligation.

Modal verbs include: can, could, might, must, will, shall, would, ought to, should

0	24.54 ve + a f.	A	e di seo	contences.
Α.	Chance the server	model verb for each	of these	Schrences

- (1) you go already? You only arrived an hour ago;
- (A) Must

- (B) Should
- (C) Can
- (D) Must not

- When he was young, he \_\_\_
- swims very well. He won medals and

97	championships;	19.			G13	(D) 1	
4.4	(A) Had to	(B) Can	. (3)		- 1	(D) M	
(3	) The company	_ go ban	krupt if	they do	n't find	a lot o	of money
**	quickly:					a	•
ŭ,	(A) Should	(B) Sho	uld not	(C) I	Might	(D) M	fust
(4	You look very confused	by the ho	mework,	Arshad	400	I help	you?
1	(A) Will	(B) Can				(D) C	
(5	l felt my purse at home.	Lily,					
-	(A) May					ot (D) M	ſ
				(0)	mound in	ot (D) IV	lay not
		ANS	WERS	Scotle		1. 3.	
1	1 C 2 C	3	С			3 To 1	
				4	В	5	. В.
0		#2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	7 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	124 to 1	77	E	7
Q.	- Tujective:		17,175,3				÷
An	s. Adjective usually goes b	efore the	oune the	n madic	21. To the	1 × 2	
Fo	rexample: She is pretty gi	-1	rouns the	y modify	Value of the state of the stat	# 	
Adj	ective stands before noun:				1725	*	
	example:	9 3 4 5	医气质素	e an The e			
	We met an intelligent be		e 7 8			in respectively.	
Adio	ective stands after adverb:	oy.	(2) T	hey are ]	happy s	tudents	
	example:	41.45	=		200		
			Falls.		and E	- 47	
100	She is very <u>clever</u> .	(2)	They are	so kind.	(3) Te :	s too <u>old</u>	4"
Q.	What is Adverbs?		and the second		ا بالداري)	8 100 <u>old</u>	•
	Adverb is a word to mod	ify verb	11-11	The state of	¥ -	*	
For	example:		20	100			
1)	He is playing cricket ver	v well.		(2)			-
3)	He finished the work qui			(2) He	is speak	cing loud	llv.
2.	What is preposition?	A	Ĥ,	4			
TIS.	A preposition is a word				10		
	A preposition is a word	o link not	uns, pron	ouns, or	phrases	to other	words
		CHILITIES !	are usua	lly short	words	and the	av ara
	normally placed directly	in the fron	t of noun	s.	San San	and the	by arc
	<b>这种种类型的</b>		15° 50		THE PARTY	Service .	AV -14
	<b>计划</b> 第二个是 <b>沙</b> 公司			1-12-21	1 111	Contract Co	4

C	5.0	1.64		1	ENGLISH
i)	rexample: You walk to work ever	y day.	(2) You mu	st walk <u>acr</u>	oss the street.
-	ce: A point in time (in the	past) until nov	v. Since mean	ne "wybent"	
	During a length of time.			is when	*. *.
	example:	¥1 ±16	•	*	
1)	I have lived her for 5 ye	ears. (2) I h	ave been wait	ing since t	230
3)	I have not seen you for	a week.	(4) He was 1	iving here	250 pm,
).	Fill the following sente	nces with suit	able preposi	tion.	1990.
1)	Lets go for a walk	V.		1	
(2)	(A) To	(B) Across	(C) I	Down (	D) Around
100	(E) Along	Salata de la composição d La composição de la compo	- 1	_	-,
2)	He is walking	the path.	1	,	
1	(A) To	(B) Across	(C) I	Down (1	D) Around
	(E) Along		N		,
3)	I prefer to ride my bike	the	hill.		
-	(A) To	(B) Across	(C) I	Oown (I	D) Around
3.3	(E) Along		g. [ ] ( )	6 T X	
)	I goschool by	bus.			
15	(A) To	(B) Across	(C) D	own (I	O) Around
-	(E) Along				
()	The boat will take you _	the r	ver.'		
	(A) To	(B) Across	(C) D	own (I	O) Around
	(E) Along		н	9	*1 7
3		0 _1 A B			
7		ANSWE	RS		
d		1 3 1	E 4	A	5 B
A 62 C		- 1 TH			

information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

- (2)Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. For example: Now, Never, are we to live forever?
- (3) Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation work.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4) Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher,

- Choose the correct option. Q.
- Which sentence is imperative? (1)
  - (A) The players were nervous before the game.
  - (B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.
  - (C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.
- (2) Which sentence is Interrogative?
  - (A) Have I to clean plate?
  - (B) I found my keys on the desk.
  - (C) When will the store open today?
- Which sentence is exclamatory? (3)
  - (A) Kashif used a towel to clean his hands.
  - (B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.
  - (C) Hurrah I won the match.
- Which sentence is declarative? (4)
  - (A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?
  - (C) She is a successful writer?

ANSWERS

(5) The iron door has rusted.

Ans: Iron Door (Countable)

Differentiate between countable and uncountab

(l) He sells roses, daisies and marigolds.

Ans: He sells flowers (Countable) You can buy pens, pencils, papers and books from this shop.

Ans: You can buy school stationary from this shop (Countable)

After the operation, she could only have milk, juice and tea.

Ans: After operation, she could only have liquids. (Uncountable)

# Rules for making plural form of the regular and irregular nouns

Rules	Singular	Plural
For regular noun add "s"	Ankle	Ankles
	Coat	Coats
For regular noun ending in "s" "ch" "sh" "x"	Branch	Branches
or "z" add "es"	Glass	Glasses
	Box	Boxes
For Irregular nouns ending in "f" or "fe".	Leaf	Leaves
emove "f/fe" to "v" and add "es" at the end	Life	Lives
for rout.	Knife	Knives
for regular nouns ending on "vowel + y"	Country	Countries
change" y" into "i" add "es"	Story	Stories
or regular nouns ending in "vowel + o" add	Toy	Toys
Or regular nounce	Donkey	Donkeys
or regular nouns ending in "consonant + o"	Potato	Potatoes
	Tomato	Tomatoes

- Change the following sentences into plural form. (1)
- There is a new boy in my class.

Ans: There are new boys in my classes.

A boy helped me find a taxi to go home.

Ans: Two boys helped me find taxies to go home.

Ther is a table in Adnan room.

Ans: There are tables in Adnans room.

Sara said that her leg was aching.

Ans: Sara said that her legs were aching.

(5) A farmer has brought a tractor.

Ans: The farmers have brought tractors.

Q. What are Masculine Nouns, Feminine, Common Gender and Neuter Nouns?

Ans. Masculine Nouns: Words used for men, boys and male animals. For example Landlord, Rooster etc.

Feminine Noun: Words used for women, girls and female animals. For example lien, Landlady etc.

Common Gender Noun: Many nouns are used for both male and females. For example Doctor, Dancer, Parents etc.

Neuter Noun: Words used for things that are neither male nor female are called neuter nouns. For example Ball, Building, Forest etc.

# Some of masculine and feminine nouns:

Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun	Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun
Master	Mistress	Nephew	Niece
Bridegroom	Bride	Lion	Lioness
Tiger	Tigress	Bull	Cow
Father	Mother	Steward	Stewardess
King	Queen	Uncle	Aunt
Boy -	Girl	Dog	Bitch
Pig	Sow	Sheep	Ewe
Husband	Wife	Man '	Women
God	Goddess	Sir	Madam
Papa	Mama	Hero	Heroine ·

# Q. Separate the masculine feminine common gender and neuter nouns

Teacher	Father
Wizard	Girl
Fish	Son
,	Wizard

Ans:		Common Gender	Neuter
Masculine	Feminine	Common General	Lamp
Son.	Witch	Doctor	Lamp
	Mother	Dancer	Sun
Father	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Teacher	File
Boy	Girl	· VA	Wizard
King	Queen	Fish	0.000
Ram	Ewe	Children	Leaf
Poorter (	Hen		

#### O. What is Animate and Inanimate Nouns?

Ans. Animate Nouns: A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

In above sentence teacher is alive so an animate noun and book is not alive so it is inanimate noun.

Q. Decide the following noun that is animate or inanimate?

Apple, Lizard, Glasses, Calendar, Baby and Furniture.

Ans.

Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun	Animate Noun	Inanimate Nou
Apple	Glasses	Lizard	Furniture
Baby	Calendar		

#### Q. What is personal pronoun?

Ans. <u>Personal Pronouns:</u> The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun. For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	, Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronour
Mark Street	Ме	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It .	İt	They	Them

We . Us

Q. Fill in the blink with the correct personal pronoun?

(1) Marwa often read the Holy Quran.

Ans: She often read the Holy Quran.

(2) Aslam is watching TV.

Ans: He is watching TV.

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(3) The hat is green.

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Ans: It is green hat.

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Ans: It is a running cat.

(5) My sister and I are going to the park.

Ans: We are going to the park.

The cat is running.

Q. What is Possessive Pronoun?

Ans. Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun.

Example	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Is that Asifs car?	No, it's my car	No, it's mine.
Whose coat is this?	Is it your coat?	It is yours?

## Q. What is Indefinite Pronoun?

Ans. Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody, nothing, etc.

- (!) Everybody enjoyed the party.
- (2) I opened the door but there was no one.
- (5) If was a clear day. We could see everything.

In the above sentences the words everybody, no one and everything are indefinite pronouns

# Q. What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed

# Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin .	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

# Q. What is Apologizing?

Ans. Apologizing: To apologize is to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused him inconvenience or unhappiness.

For example: I must apologize to Khan for my late arrival.

# Some expressions you can use to make and respond to apologize

Making Apologies	Accepting Apologies
do apologize for	
am so sorry for	That's all right.
	Never mind
shouldn't have	Don't apologize
Its all my fault.	It doesn't matter.
I m ashamed of	
Excuse me for	Don't worry about it.
I m terribly sorry for	That's ok.
Pardon me for this	You couldn't help it.
Place C	Forget about it
Please forgive me for my	Don't worry about it.

# Q. What is Auxiliary verb?

Ans. Auxiliary Verb: It helps the main verb and also called "helping verb". In auxiliary verb the sentence can be written in different tenses, moods, or voices.

# Be. Do. Have and Need as main and ass auxiliary verbs

200	As an auxiliary verb	As main verb
Be	She is preparing dinner for us.  He was received by his friends.  They were studying all night.	I am from Abbottabad. They were here. My friends are late.
Do	I do not know the truth.  I do agree with you.	We have done the shopping.  I am doing my homework.
Have	I have been following you.  She had been leader of the party.	I have a car.  Her father will have a good job.
Need	She need not hurry.  He needs no more reply.	He needs to come with us. He needs a new watch.

- Q. Tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb?
- (1) This old house has no central heating.
  - (A) Main Verb
- (B) Helping Verb
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of these
- (2) She was forgetting her problems.
  - (A) Main Verb
- (B) Helping Verb
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of these
- (3) Do you have a glass of water?
  - (A) Main Verb
- (B) Helping Verb
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of these
- (4) He is not thinking about his pen.
  - (A) Main Verb
- (B) Helping Verb
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of these
- (5) I have had this computer for three years.
  - (A) Main Verb
- (B) Helping Verb
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of these

#### ANSWERS

Α	1 2	В	3	A	4	В	5	В
< <u>n</u> .					لسنسا			

### Q. What is Linking Verb?

Ans. Linking Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

#### For example:

She was a good friend	=	Noun + Verb + Noun
She was very happy	N A ≓	Noun + Verb + Adjective

common linking verbs are forms of the verb to be, am, is, are, was, · were, being, and been.

- Q. Read the sentences and circle whether it is action or linking verb?
- (1) She grew into fine young women.
- Ans. She grew into fine young women. (Linking verb)
- (2) Most people drink coffee or tea every day.
- Ans. Most people drink coffee or tea every day. (Action verb)
  - (3) The vanilla ice cream tasted good.
- Ans. The vanilla ice cream tasted good. (Linking verb)
  - (4) He became the first man on the moon.
  - Ans. He became the first man on the moon. (Action verb)
  - (5) The class ate all the burgers at the party.
  - Ans. The class ate all the burgers at the party. (Action verb)

# What is Modal verb?

Ans. Modal Verb: modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb which expresses the mood of another verb. They are used to express such as: something is certain. probable or possible or talking about the ability, asking permission, making

Modal	No.	w S
Walter Land In Control of the Contro	Example	
	San	Function
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

	They can fix the problem.	Ability
Can/Cannot	They cannot fix the problem.	Inability
Call Calling,	Can I have a cup of tea, please?	Request ,
	Can I go with you?	Asking for permission
	Can I help you?	Offer or Invitation
28-23-44	May I go to the toilet?	Asking for permission
May/Maynot	I may be able to help you with your work.	Possibility
	Its nearly six o clocks. They should arrive soon.	Possibility
Should/Shouldn't	He should go by train.	Suggestion or Advice
factories to the	Should I help you with that?	Offer or Invitation

#### Q. What are Semi Model Verbs?

Ans. Semi Modal Verb: The following are semi model verbs

(1) Might: We use might when we are not sure about something. Might is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) I might see you tomorrow.

(2) Its quite bright. It might not rain today.

(2) Shall: We use shall to make offers. Shall is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) Shall I help you with that? (2) Shall I call you on your mobile?

(3) Must: We use must to show we are sure something is to true. Must is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) It must be quite late. (2) You must have heard the good news.

(4) Could: We use could to talk about past. Could is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) She could speak several languages.

(2) They couldn't dance very well.

(5) Ought to: We use ought to after the subject and before another verb. Ought is

used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) We ought to do more exercise. (2) Medicine ought to be free

Q. Make affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using might, shall, could, ought and must.

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Could	Could	Couldn't	Could
Might	Might	Might not	Might
Ought	Ought	Ought not	Ought
Shall	Shall .	Shall not	Shall
Must	Must	Must not	Must

Q. What are Transitive and Intransitive verbs?

Ans. Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

For example:(1)We showed her the photo album.

(2) She laughed at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs:	Intransitive	verbs do	not require an	biect.
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For example:(1)She was crying. (2) It was raining.

- Q. Complete the following by supplying an object:
- (1) The horse kicked

Ans: The horse kicked the ball.

(2) The teacher punished

Ans: The teacher punished students.

(3) My brother wrote

Ans. My brother wrote a letter.

(4) He broke

Ans. He broke the cup.

(5) I moved

And I moved the chair.

- Q. Choice the collective noun from the following sentences.
- (1) The army walked across the land.

#### Ans. Army

(2) The troops headed towards the battlefield.

#### Ans. Troops

(3) The flock of geese flew over the lake.

#### Ans, Geese

(4) The herd moved towards the river.

#### Ans. Herd

- Q. Read the following sentences and tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb.
- (1) Do you want to go for picnic?

#### Ans. Helping verb

(2) She has had her dog since 2015.

#### Ans, Helping verb

(3) He needs to go to the doctor.

#### Ans. Helping verb

(4) Lubna has been talking for 10 minutes

### Ans. Helping verb

(5) He was planning a trip to Murree.

#### Ans. Main verb

# Q. What is Adjective?

Adjective: The Adjectives that describes the quality of a noun are called Adjective of quality. For example: Karachi is a blg city.

Similarly adjective which tell number or amount of noun are called adjective of quality. For example: Four boys ran down the street.

Q. Pick out the adjectives of quality in the following sentences?

(1) Step back three paces.

Ans. Three

(2) He made several mistake.

Ans. Several

(3) I speak a few words.

Ans. Few

(4) He is ninety years of age.

Ans. Ninety

(5) Did you get many marks?

Ans. Many

#### Q. What is a regular and irregular adjective?

Ans. Regular Adjective: Make their comparative and superlative forms either adding the suffixes er/est or use more or most.

For example: Pretty/Prettier/Prettiest

Irregular Adjective: Make their comparative and superlative forms by adding the suffixes er/est or more and most.

For example: Bad; Worse and Worst

# Q. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following and also classify whether the adjective is regular or irregular.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Type
Good	Better	Best	Irregular Adjective
Far	Further	Furthest.	the state of the s
Нарру	Happier	Happiest	Irregular Adjective
Little	Less	Least	Regular Adjective
Expensive	More Expensive		Irregular Adjective
		Most Expensive	Regular Adjective
Big	Bigger	Biggest	Regular Adjective
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest	Regular Adjective
Old	Older	Oldest	Regular Adjective
Young	Younger	Youngest	Regular Adjective

Close	Closer	Closest	Regular Adjectivé
Long	Longer	Longest	
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful	Regular Adjective
Many	More	Most	Regular Adjective
Bright .	Brighter	Brightest .	Irregular Adjective
1 a		Billost	Regular Adjective

# 0. What is Transitional Devices?

Ans. Transitional devices: Transitional devices are words or phrases that help carry a thought.

- (1) From one sentence to another sentence.
- (2) From one paragraph to another.
- (3) From one idea to another.
- (4) Linking sentences and paragraphs together smoothly.

# Common Transitional Devices:

Addition	And, again, and then, besides, finally, further, furthermore, nor, too, next
Alternative	Either, or, nor, on the other hand, however, neither, otherwise
Comparison And contrast . "	Where, but, yet, however, by comparison, compared to, up against, although
Mustration	For example, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion
Sequence	First, second, third, then, following this, at this time, now, after, afterward
Conclusion	In brief, on the whole, to conclude, in conclusion, as I have said, hence, therefore

# Q. What is preposition?

Ans. Preposition: A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns.

Preposition of position: A preposition of position is a preposition which is used to-refer to a place where something or someone is located.

Examples: (1) Lets play ball in the park. (2) The boy sat on the chair (3) The cat is under the table

Preposition of time: Preposition of time discusses specific time, date, festival, holiday, months, seasons, etc.

Preposition of movement: Prepositions are used to show movement to or from a place. We use to show movement with the aim of a specific destination.

Examples: (1) He's gone to the shop. (2) He swam across the river.

(3) She ran <u>under</u> the shelter.

Preposition of direction: Preposition of direction tell you where to go.

For example: Walk, go up, turn left, make a right, go, walk along, go down, go around.

Compound Preposition: Compound preposition are made up of two or more words. They may be written as one word or as two or more separate words.

Examples: (1) She cannot stay here as of now.

- (2) Rashid was never close to her parents.
- Q. Underline the compound preposition from the following sentences?
- (1) The oak tree is next to my window.

Ans. The oak tree is next to my window.

- (2) The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.
- Ans. The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.
- (3) According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.
- Ans. According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.
- (4) In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus.

Ans. In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus,

Q. Fill in the blanks using the preposition at, on and in.
 (1) Can you see a spide.

(1) Can you see a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling?

(A) On (B) In

(2) The rose \_\_\_\_\_ your garden is very beautiful.

(A) On (B) In (C) At

KAL	SEM SCHOOL LEAD	EK2 GAINE	ADEA LA		- ×	T.	ENGLISH
(3)	Were there are	many cars	the roa	ad this ev	ening?		4
17.4	(A).On	(B)		(C)		1	
(4)	I am meeting n	y friend	the gas	te of the	park on Si	ındav	3 1
	(A) On	(B) I	n	(C)			11.2
(5)	Will you stay_	home	tomorrow	the state of the s			J
-71-2	(A) On	(B) I	n	(C)	At	. all 1	* * *
			NSWERS				
- 41				i.	+ 3 1 6		1.
1	A 2	В :	C	4	В	5	C
(4)					- 0		

# First, Second and Third form of verbs:

First form of Verb	Second from of Verb	Third form of Verb	First form of Verb	Second from of Verb	Third form of Verb
be (is, am, are)	was, were	Been	burn	burned/bur nt	burned/bur
Beat	Beat	Beaten	buy	bought	Bought
Become	became	Become	catch	caught	Caught
Begin	began	Begun	Choose	Chose	Chosen
bend .	bent .	Bent	come	Came	Come
et	bet	Bet	cost	cost	Cost
id	bid -	Bid	dive	dove	Dived
ite	bit	Bitten	do	Did	Done
	blew	Blown	draw	Drew	Drawn
Cak	broke	Broken	Drèam	dreamed/d	dreamed/d

(MCECINI DOM	OOL LEADERS GUI	1 1		, reamt	reamt
bring	Brought	Brought	drive	Drove	Driven
build	built	Built	drink	drank	Drunk,
lose	lost	Lost	hear	ḥeard	Heard
make	made	Made	hide	hid	Hidden
mean	meant	Meant	hit	hit.	Hit
send .	sent	Sent	have	had	Had
it .	sat	Sat	hang	hung	Hung
ing	sang	Sung	grow	grew	Grown
hut	shut	Shut -	go	went	Gone
how	showed	Shown	meet	met	Met
leep	Slept	Slept	pay	paid	Paid
peak	spoke	Spoken	put	put	Put
pend	spent	Spent	rise	rose	Risen
tand	stood	Stood	ring .	rang	Rung
wim-	swam '	Swum	ride	rode	Ridden
ake	took	Taken	read	read	Read
vake	woke	Woken	run	ran	Run
Jnderstan d	Understood	Understoo d	say	said .	Said
Throw	threw	Thrown .	see	saw	Seen
think	thought	Thought	sell	sold.	Sold
tell	told	Told	write	wrote	Written

7					ENUC
tear	tore	Torn	win .	won	Won
teach	taught	Taught	cat r	Ate	Eaten
wear	wore	Worn	fall	fell	Fallen
fly	flew	Flown	feel	Felt	Felt
forget	forgot	Forgotten	fight	fought	Fought
forgive	forgave	Forgiven	find	found	Found
freeze	froze	frozen	lend	Lent	Lent
get	got	Gotten	let	let	Let
give	gave :	Given	leave	Left	Left
nold	held	Held	lead	led	Led
iurt 👢 🧐	hurt	Hurt	lay	Laid	Laid
сеер	Kept	Kept	know	knew	Known
ie	lay	Lain	* 9 T U	7	7.

# Q. What is a tense?

Ans. Tense is a farm of a verb that shows the time of an action. A tense can be simple

The tables showing the different tenses of the verb "walk"

Tense	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I walked	I walk	I shall walk
Continuous	I was walking	I am walking	I shall be walking
Perfect		I have walked	

Enses Explanation:

Explanation:	N. A.	Past Present	
Explanation	Past		Future I Simple
V 00 - 11	Simple Past	Simple Present	
Action that takes place once, never or several times	He played football every	He plays football every Tuesday.	every Tuesday.
Actions	He played football and	La coor	He will play football and then

ALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS	then he went	home.	he will go home.
State	He loved	He loves football.	He will lov football.
State	football. Past	Present Progressive	Future Progressive
action going on at	Progressive He was playing football.	He is playing football.	He will b playing football.
that moment actions taking place at the same time	He was playing football and she was watching.	He is playing football and she is watching.	He will by playing footbal and she will be watching.
E	Past Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Simple	Future II Simple
action taking place before a certain moment in time; emphasises the result	He had won five matches until that day.	He has won five matches so far.	He will have won five matched by then.
	Past Perfect Progressive	Present Perfect Progressive	Future I Progressive
action taking place before a certainmoment in time (and beyond), emphasises the duration	He had been playing football for ten years.	He has been playing football for ten years.	He will have been playing football for ten years.

Different tenses and different verb forms used in each tense

Name of tense	Verb form used in tense		
Present indefinite/sample	Verb/ verb + s/es		
Present continuous/progressive	Is/anvare + verb + ing		
Present perfect	Has/have + third form of verb		
Present perfect continuous	Has/have + been + verb + ing		
Past indefinite/sample	Second form of verb only		
Past continuous/ progressive	Was/were + verb + ing		

Had + third form of verb

Past perfect continuous  Puture indefinite/sample  Future continuous/ progressive  Future perfect  Shall/will + be + verb + ing  Shall/will + have + past participate  Future perfect continuous  Shall/will have been + verb + ing  O. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.  (I) It here in summer? (Rain)  Abs. It is raining here in summer?  (2) Your English better. (Get)  Ans. Your English are getting better.  (3) Where's Sara? She now. (Sleep)  Ans. Where's Sara? She is sleeping.now.  (4) Well, goodnight. I to bed. (Go)  Ans. Well, goodnight. I am going to bed.  (5) Water at 100 °C. (Boil)  Ans. Water is boiling at 100 °C.  Q. Complete the sentences using am/ is/ are and one of the verbs below:  Washing Cooking Playing Building Swimming  Snowing Talking Watching Coming Doing	Past P	W				4 123
Future perfect  Future perfect  Shall/will + be + verb + ing  Shall/will + have + past participate  Future perfect continuous  Shall/will have been + verb + ing  O. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.  (1) It here in summer? (Rain)  Ans. It is raining here in summer?  (2) Your English better. (Get)  Ans. Your English are getting better.  (3) Where's Sara? She now. (Sleep)  Ans. Where's Sara? She is sleeping now.  (4) Well, goodnight. I to bed. (Go)  Ans. Well, goodnight. I am going to bed.  (5) Water at 100 °C. (Boil)  Ans. Water is boiling at 100 °C.  O. Complete the sentences using am/ is/ are and one of the verbs below:  Washing Cooking Playing Building Swimming	Past perfect	continuous	. H	las been + verb	ing	
Future perfect Shall/will + have + past participate  Future perfect continuous Shall/will have been + verb + ing  Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.  If here in summer? (Rain)  Ans. It is raining here in summer?  Your English better. (Get)  Ans. Your English are getting better.  Where's Sara? She now. (Sleep)  Ans. Where's Sara? She is sleeping now.  Well, goodnight. I to bed. (Go)  Ans. Well, goodnight. I am going to bed.  Well, goodnight at 100 °C. (Boil)  Ans. Water is boiling at 100 °C.  Complete the sentences using am/ is/ are and one of the verbs below:  Washing Cooking Playing Building Swimming			f a e	hall/will + verb	14.	62 44
Future perfect continuous    Shall/will have been + verb + ing	Future contin	nuous/ progress	ive S	hall/will + be +	verb + ing .	
Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.      It here in summer? (Rain)	Future perfe	ct	<b>p</b>	articipate	8 7 6	100 1
It here in summer? (Rain)  Ans. It is raining here in summer?  Your English better. (Get)  Ans. Your English are getting better.  Where's Sara? She now. (Sleep)  Ans. Where's Sara? She is sleeping now.  Well, goodnight. I to bed. (Go)  Ans. Well, goodnight. I am going to bed.  Water at 100 °C. (Boil)  Ans. Water is boiling at 100 °C.  Complete the sentences using am/ is/ are and one of the verbs below:  Washing Cooking Playing Building Swimming	Future perfe	ct continuous	S	hall/will have be	en + verb + ing	
Washing Cooking Playing Doing	Ans. It is rain  2) Your En  Ans. Your En  (3) Where's  Ans. Where's  (4) Well, go  Ans. Well, go  (5) Water  Ans. Water is  Q. Comple	ning here in sunglish are getting Sara? She sara? She is sloodnight. I am soodnight. I am soodnight at 100 soodnight at 100 sete the sentence	hmer? better. (Get)  g better.  now. (Sleep  eeping.now.  to bed. (Go)  going to bed.  °C. (Boil)  °C.  es using am/ is/ an	re and one of tl	ne verbs below:	
Snowing Talking Watching Coming Doing	K 14 1 A	Cooking		the state of the same		-
	Snowing	Talking	Watching	Coming	Doing	

107	W. 15 Playing			Swimming
Washing	Cooking	Playing	Building	
K	- and - 1		Coming	Doing
Snowing	Talking	Watching	Colling	- 1.550

the dishes. .(1) I can't talk now. I

Ans. can't talk now. I am washing the dishes

(2) Listen to Jim. He \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.

Ans. Listen to Jim. He is playing the guitar.

(3) It \_\_\_\_ so we can go skiing.

Ans. It is snowing so we can go skiing.

(4) Look at Jill. She \_ in the river.

Ans. Look at Jill. She is swimming in the river.  Ans. Look at Jill. She is swimming in the river.  Ans. They are building a new house.  Ans. They are building a new house.  Ans. Someone is cooking. I can smell the food.  Ans. Someone is cooking. I can smell the food.  Ans. Hurry! The bus
They are building a new house.  I can smell the food.  Someone is cooking. I can smell the food.  Hurry! The bus is coming.  They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  I can't answer the phone. I as shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Is. Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  Well yesterday. (Simple past)
I can smell the food.  Someone I can smell the food.  Someone is cooking. I can smell the food.  Hurry! The bus  Ins. Hurry! The bus is coming.  They their exercise so they can lose weight.  They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  I can't answer the phone. I a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Ins. Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
Someone is cooking. I can smell the food.  Hurry! The bus  Hurry! The bus is coming.  They their exercise so they can lose weight.  They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  I can't answer the phone. I a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Someone is cooking. I can smell the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
Hurry! The bus  Hurry! The bus is coming.  Hurry! The bus is coming.  They their exercise so they can lose weight.  They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  I can't answer the phone. I a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Is. Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
Hurry! The bus is coming.  They their exercise so they can lose weight.  They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  I can't answer the phone. I a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
hurry! The bus is coming.  They their exercise so they can lose weight.  They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  I can't answer the phone. I a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
They are doing their exercise so they can lose weight.  I can't answer the phone. I a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
They are doing their exercise so they can lose to a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  In the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
ns. I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.  O) Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  ns. Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
O) Danish and Jaffar the football on T V.  Ins. Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on T V.  Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.  He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
He (speak) well yesterday. (Simple past)
The state of the s
ns. He spoke well yesterday.
I (forget) all about it. (Present perfect)
ns. I have forgotten all about it.
) It (rain) now. (Present continuous tense)
ns. It is raining now.
) I (carry) an umbrella. (Simple future tense)
ns. I shall carry an umbrella
5) I (see)her ten years ago. (Simple perfect)
ns. I see her ten years ago
Pick the verbs into the correct form of (present perfect tense).
1) I (not/work)today.
Ans. I have not worked today.
(2) We (buy) a new lamp.
Ans. We have bought a new lamp.
(3) We (not/plan)our holiday yet.
The same not planed our halfd
(4). He (write) five letters.

Ans. There are four types of sentences:

(1) Declarative Sentence: Declarative sentences make a statement to relay information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

- (2) Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. For example: Now, Never, are we to live forever?
- (3) Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation work.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4) Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher.

- Q. Choose the correct option.
- (1) Which sentence is imperative?
  - (A) The players were nervous before the game.
  - (B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.
  - (C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.
- (2) Which sentence is Interrogative?
  - (A) May I have clean plate?
  - (B) I found my keys on the desk.
  - (C) When will the store open today?
- Which sentence is exclamatory?
  - (A) Javid used a towel to clean his hands.
  - (B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.
  - (C) Hurry I won the match
- Which sentence is declarative?
  - (A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?
  - (C) She is a successful writer?

#### ANSWERS

1	A	2				à	2 .
****			Α.	3	C	4	C
O. Wh	at are Pun	ctuation .				7	

Ans. Punctuation can be used to alter the meaning of a sentence, without

For example: Amir said, "Iqbal is a fool"

Punctuation marks used in English are:

(1) The full stop (.): The full stop (.) is used to end all sentences except questions and exclamations.

Example: Do come and visit me.

- (2) The question mark (?): It is used to end a direct question. For example: How are you?
- (3) The Exclamation mark (!): It is used after exclamations showing grief, joy, surprise cic.

For example: (1) How wonderful!

(2) What a terrible thing to happen!

(4) The Comma (.): It is used to direct short pause and is also used as a separator, but always within the sentence, never at its end.

For example: I have brought carrots, potatoes and onions.

(5) The Colon (:): The colon is used before a list.

For example: There are three things on the shopping list: rice, fruit and biscuits.

(6) The Dash ( ): To mark a break in the sentence.

For example: She wanted nothing more than peace \_ but even that could not be given to her.

The Hyphen (-): It is half the length of a dash and is used in compound words.

For example: Mother-in-law Brother-in-law Out-of-town

(8) Quotation mark ("): These are used to enclose a quotation.

For example: She said, "We must hurry now"

- Q. Punctuate the following sentences.
- (1) I got an A on my test, said Kiran.

Ans. I got an A on my test", said Kiran.

(2) I hate you she screamed.

Ans. "I hate you" she screamed.

(3) Can we go to school early he said.

Ans. "Can we go to school early" he said.

(4) The leader said we should win the election.

Ans. The leader said "we should win the election"

(5) I would like to go with you Jameel said.

Ans. "I would like to go with you" Jameel said.

#### Q. What is Consonant Cluster?

Ans. Consonant Cluster: If two consonant without a vowel in between come together they form a consonant cluster. For example frog gloves where "fr" and "gl" are consonant clusters without having a vowel coming between them.

#### Q. Read the following words and underline the consonant cluster.

	Street	Raspberry	Twenty	Finch	Splendid
Ans	Str	Pb	Tw	Ch	Sp

### Q. What is sentence structure (SVO) pattern?

Ans. (SVO) is a sentence structure where the subject comes first, the verb second and the object third.

#### For example:

Completed

My homework

Subject

Verb

Object

#### (SVO) pattern with direct and indirect objects:

A direct object is a word that is affected by the action of the verb directly. An in direct object tells to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done.

#### For example:

Shazia

Sada

A doll

Subject

Verh

Gave

Direct object

Indirect object

Q. Identify where the underline world in the bold are used as direct objects or indirect objects.

- She sent her friend a letter. (1)
- Faryal will help you with your school homework. (2)
- (3) I need your help.
- He gave them a bag full of money.
- (5) Javed sold me his car.

## ANSWERS

1.	Direct	2	Direct	3	Indirect	-	-		
	object	objec	object		object	4	Direct	5	Indirect
		H		-	- Sjeet	4	object		object

- Q. Rewrite the following sentences under SVO (Subject-verb-object) DO (Direct Object) and IO (Indirect object) pattern.
- (1) Arshad gave the dog a bone.
- (2) He sent us some foreign stamps.
- (3) The doctor gave her an injection.
- (4) Sara sent Palwasha a gift.
- (5) She offered me a firm hand shake.
- (6) They sold him picture.

S No	Subject	Verb	Direct Object (DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
1	Arshad	Gave	The dog	a bone
2	He	Sent	Us	foreign stamps
3.	The doctor	Gave	Her	un injection
4	Sara	Sent	Palwasha	a gift
5	She	Offered	Ме	A firm hand shake
6	They	Sold	Him	Pictures

What is Direct speech and Indirect speech?

Ans. (1) Direct Speech: Consider the example: He said, "The weather is stormy and the way is long".

The given sentence in Direct form

## Rules for Direct Speech;

- The exact words of the speaker have been put within quotation marks. (1)
- There is a comma after said. (2)
- (3) The first word inside the quotation marks starts with a capital letter.

#### (2) Indirect Speech:

Consider the example: He said that weather was stormy and the way was long. The give sentence is an example of Indirect speech.

#### Rules for the Indirect Speech:

- (1) The quotation marks as well as the comma after said are removed.
- (2) The conjunction that introduces to the words spoken by the speaker.
- (3) Change of tense.

## Rules for direct and indirect speeches to follow:

Present tense:	Past tense:
He said, "I love cake so much"	He said that he loved cake so much
Past tense:	Past perfect tense
He said, "I loved cake so much"	He said that he had loved cake so much
Present perfect tense:	Past Perfect:
He said, "I have loved cake so much"	He said that he had loved cake so much
Will future:	Would:
He said, "I will love cake so much"	He said that he would love cake so much
Imperative	Infinitive:

#### Rules for Direct and Indirect speeches along with examples:

(I) Present Tense in the Direct becomes past tense.

Example: Johnsi said, "I write a letter". (D.S)

Ant. Johnsi said that she wrote a letter. (I.S)

(2) Past Tensein the direct becomes past perfect or remains unchanged.

Example: Angel said, "I brought a pen yesterday". (D.S)

Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before. (LS)

(3) Present Continuous in the direct becomes past continuous.

Example: John said, "I am going to church". (D.S)

Ans. John said that he was going to church. (I.S)

(4) Past Continuous in the direct becomes past perfect continuous.

Example: Nelson said, "I was playing cricket". (D.S)

Nelson said that he had been playing cricket. (I.S)

(5) Present Perfect in the direct becomes past perfect.

Example: Kamal said, "I have done my homework". (D.S)

Kamal said that he had done his homework. (I.S)

Present Perfect Continuous in the direct. perfer (6)

continuous.

Example: He said, "I have been reading a novel". (D.S)

He said that he had been reading a novel. (I.S) Ans.

'Will' and 'Shall' are changed to 'would'.

Example: He said, "I will go to London tomorrow". (D.S)

Ans. He said that he would go to London the next day. (I.S)

(8) Exception to the above rule:

If the direct speech contains the Universal Truth, the tense of the direct speech remains unchanged even if the reporting verb is in the past.

Example: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East". (D.S)

The teacher said that the sun rises in the East. (I.S)

## Examples of direct and Indirect speeches:

(1) "I will work hard to get first class" said Lazar

Ans. Lazar said he would work hard to get first class.

(2) "You can do this work" said Nelson to Johnsi

Ans. Nelson told Johnsi that he could do that work.

(3) He says, "I am glad to be here this evening"

Ans. He says that he is glad to be there that evening.

"I'm going to the library now" said David.

Ans. David said that he was going to the library then.

He said, "John will be in London on Tuesday".

Ans. He said that John would be in London on Tuesday.

(6) "I never eat meat", he explained.

Ans. He explained that he never ate meat.

He said, "I wish I knew".

Ans. He said that He wished he had known.

(8) She says, "I shall be there.".

Ans. She said that she will be there.

(9) He said, "She is coming this week."

Ans. He said that she was coming that week.

- (10) He said, "I bought this pearl for my mother."
- Ans. He said that he had bought that pearl for his mother.
- (11) He said, "Where is she going?".
- Ans. He asked where she was going.
- (12) He said, "Lucy, when is the next bus."
- Ans. He asked Lucy when the next bus was.
- (13) "Is anyone there?" she asked.
- Ans. She asked if anyone was there.
- (14) The mother said, "Lie down, David."
- Ans. The mother asked David to lie down.
- (15) He said, "Don't move, boys."
- Ans. He asked the boys not to move.
- (16) He said, "Please say nothing about this."
- Ans. He asked her to say nothing about that.
- (17) I say, "I want to sleep."
- Ans. I say that I want to sleep.
- (18) He says, "I like sweets."
- Ans. He says that he likes sweets.
- (19) You said, "I will meet the doctor."
- Ans. You said that you would meet the doctor.
- (20) They said, "We are starting now."
- Ans. The said that they were starting then.
- (21) I said to you, "what do you want?"
- Ans. I asked you what you wanted.
- (22) You said to me, "why are you wasting your time?"
- Ans. You asked me why I was wasting my time.
- (23). She said to you, "when will you start from London?"
- Ans. She asked you when you would start from London.
- (24) I said to my brother, "where were you this morning?"
- Ans. I asked my brother where he had been that morning.
- (25) The teacher said to Sarah, "who were you waiting for?"
- Ans. The teacher asked Sarah who she had been waiting for.

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O. What is active voice and passive voice?

Ans. There are two ways to express an action of a subject in relation to its object;

(1) Active voice

(2) Passive voice

In active voice the subject acts upon object.

While in passive voice object is acted upon by subject.

The normal structure of an active voice sentence is subject + verb + object.

In the passive voice the normal structure of sentence is reversed according to certain rules and becomes like object + verb + subject.

Example of active voice: Arif bounced a ball.

Arif

Bounced

A ball

Subject

Verb-

Object

Example of passive voice: A ball was bounced by Arif.

A ball

. Was bounced

Arif

Object

Verb

Subject

### Passive voice for all tenses rules:

- (1) The places of subject and object in sentence are inter-changed in passive voice.
- (2) 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb (past participle) will be used (as main verb) in passive voice.
- (3) Auxiliary verbs for each tense are give below in the table.

## Present Simple tense (passive voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: am/is/are

Active voice:

He sings a song.

He does not sing a song

Does he sing a song?

Passive voice:

A song is sung by him.

A song is not sung by him

Is a song sung by him?

Present Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: am being/is being/are being

Active voice:

I am writing a letter.

Passive voice:

A letter is being written by me.

I am not writing a letter.

Am I writing a letter?

A letter is not being written by me. Is a letter being written by me?

## Present Perfect Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: has been/have been

#### Active voice:

She has finished his work.

She has not finished her work.

Has she finished her work?

## Passive voice:

Her work has been finished by her.

Her work has not been finished by her.

Has her work been finished by her?

#### Past Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: was/were

#### Active voice:

I killed a snake

I did not kill a snake.

Did I kill a snake"

#### Passive voice:

A snake was killed by me.

A snake was not killed by me.

Was a snake killed by me?

## Past Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: Was being/were being

### Active voice:

He was driving a car.

He was not driving a car.

Was he driving a car?

### Passive voice:

A car was being driven by him.

A car was not being driven by him.

Was a car being driven by him?

## Future Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: will be

## Active voice:

She will buy a car.

She will not buy a car.

Will she buy a car?

## Passive voice:

A car will be bought by her.

A car will not be bought by her.

Will a car be bought by her?

\*\*\*\*

## **PREPOSITIONS**

1.	Nafeesa is afraid spiders.
1.	(a) from (b) in
-	c about d of
	(c) about (d) of
, 2.	I am worried the exam (a) in (b) about
ν,	(c) on (d) of
3.	He looks upset, I think he took the criticism
	heart.
1.5	(h) in
	71 -1 -1 (d) of
	(c) about (d) of I am envious them.
4.	the first the second se
2 + V	
	(c) about - (d) on
5.	He confided me.
31 16	(a) about . (b) in
	(c) on (d) of
6.	They decided the grey sofa.
٠.	(a) about . (b) on (c) of (d) in
4	(a) about . <u>(d) in</u>
<b>-</b> '	C) of (d) iii
7.	She suffers a heart disease.
	(a) about (b) in
	(a) about (b) in (c) from (d) on
8.	The teacher set some homework the end
	of the lesson. (a) about (b) in
	(c) oftennis. (d) at
9.	I am good tennis.
7.1	(a) about (b) in
	(c) at (d) of
10.	We arrived the station an hour late.
	(a) about (b) in
	(c) at (d) of
44	Us is interested biston.
-11.	He is interested history.
	(a) about (b) of
1.1	(c) in (d) on
12.	Please do not interfere my personal
	affairs.
	(a) about (b) in
	(c) of (d) on
13.	Green penner in year rich
10.	Green pepper is very rich vitamin C.
	(a) about (b) of
	(c) in (d) on
14.	He was embarrassed because everybody was
	laughing him.
	(a) about (b)
	1-6 -6
45	
15.	She cares the environment.
	(a) about (b) on
1 -100	(c) of . (d) in .
16.	It was kind you to help.
132	(a)
1900	181 Of (b) in
722 -	The state of the s

	1.7	4 6
- 1	c) about	(d) of
}	Infortunately, we had	to cancel it outer
11	Iniordinately, we have	s to odiroci it owing
1	he bad weather.	/h) in
. (	a) about c) of What did you make _	(o) in -
(	c) of	-(d) to
A.	What did you make _	the lecture?
u,	a) about	(b) in
	a) about c) of	(d) on
	He was accused	theft
9.	He was accused	_ uleit
× 1	(a) on (c) about	- (D) IN
1.4	(c) about	(d) of
.0,	(a) about	(b) in -
	o for	· (d) of
	Maifforn their la	(b) in (d) of st suggestion. (b) in (d) of e idea- I think it will we
21.	It differs ulcil to	ist suggestion.
. 0	(a) about	(a) in
	(c) from	(d) of
22.	am favour th	e idea- I think it will was
1	well.	
	(a) of	(h) on
	(a) about	/d\ io
00	i am favour th well.  (a) of	the problem?
23.	what is the cause	the problem?
11	(a) about,	(D) Of
	(c) in	(d) on you behalf of all a
24.	I would like to thank	you behalf of all
	US	-
	us. (a) on (c) about	(b) in
	(a) should	(d) of
25	(c) about	(a) or
25.	ric is legious	iei success.
(4)	(a) about	_ (d) _ or_
2 .	(a) about (c) in	(d) on
26.	Everything is	control there is no need
	worry.	
	(a) about	(b) under
હં .	(a) about (c) in	(d) of
07	. (4)	(0) 01
27.	He is married	Maria
	(a) about	(b) to
*	(a) about (c) of	(d) in
28.	He does not care _	losing his job.
	(a) about	(b) in
		(d) on
		(0) 011
20	(c) of	the redio
29.	never listen1	the radio.
29.	never listen t	(b) of
	never listen t	(b) of (d) in
<b>29</b> . <b>30</b> .	(a) to (c) about	(b) of (d) in
	(a) to (c) about Do not take any not	(b) of (d) in tice him.
	(a) to (c) about Do not take any not (a) about	(b) of (d) in tice him.
30.	never listent  (a) to (c) about Do not take any not (a) about (c) of	(b) of (d) in him. (b) on (d) in
	never listen(a) to (c) about Do not take any not (a) about (c) of l am fed up hi	(b) of (d) in him. (b) on (d) in
30.	never listen(a) to(c) about not take any not (a) about hi hi (a) with hi	(b) of (d) in him. (b) on (d) in is mess. (b) of
30. 31.	(a) to (c) about Do not take any not (a) about (c) of I am fed up hi (a) with (c) about	(b) of (d) in him. (b) on (d) in s mess. (b) of (d) in
30.	never listen(a) to(c) about not take any not (a) about hi hi (a) with hi	(b) of (d) in him. (b) on (d) in s mess. (b) of (d) in

(a) about (c) above

(c) about

(d) of The goods that had not been claimed were

sold \_\_\_ the Police Property Act.

Scanned with CamScanner

them yesterday.

(b) with (d) both

order but delivery can take up to 28

both a and b

I chatted \_\_

not a nor b

	dove	got of hand.
	days.	
0.0	(a) about (b) in (c) of (d) of	(a) about (b) in (c) of (d) on
68.	I would not dream speaking to her like	85. It is famous its seafood.
31 x	(a) of (b) on (c) about (d) in The manager likes to be control.  (a) about (b) of (c) in (d) on She ran to the station and managed to get	(a) for (b) in (c) about (d) of
8.0	(a) or	(c) about (d) of
69.	The measure likes to be	86. It can only be seen from directly
09.	the manager likes to be control.	(a) about (b) of
Shi s	(a) about (b) or	(a) about (b) of (c) above (d) in
70	(d) on	87. The results can be seen in the graph given
70.	She ran to the station and managed to get	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	mere time.	(a) below (b) in
. 1 1	(a) about (b) on	(c) about (d) of
-2.0	(c) or (d) in	.88. She is obsessed her project
71.	Nabila will take it the bitter end.	(a) by (b) in
	(a) about (b) in	(c) about (d) of
70	(c) of (d) to	89. They were driving too fast - 150 km
12.	They finished the work no time.	(a) above (b) over
	(a) in (b) of	(c) both a and b (d) not a sect
70	(c) about (d) on	90 She spent a fortune that points
13.	I am sure that the time you get home. I	(a) about /b) is
	will have done it.	(c) on (d) -(
- 4	(a) about (b) in	91 He will be with you
	(c) by (d) of	(a) of all be with you a moment.
14.	What is up them?	(a) oi (b) in
	(a) with (b) in	O2 Luca sabbad (d) on
-1 5	(c) about (d) of	my way nome.
75.	The matter is the jurisdiction of the	(b) in
	courts, so they will decide what to do	(d) of
* 0.	(a) under (b) in	95. I could not get in because there were so many
	(c) about (d) of	people the way.
76.	I am going there learn the language	(a) in (b) of
	(a) to (b) at	(d) on
100	(c) of (d) on	94. She is away business.
77.	They have no one to blame for the trouble	(a) about (b) of
	themselves.	or <u>(C) in</u> (d) on
	(a) except (b) except for	95. The new store opens business in March.
	(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b	(a) for (b) in
78.	New lightweight materials have replaced	(c) about (d) of
	traditional ones certain special uses	96. The situation is control.
	(a) except for (b) on	(a) under (b) in
	(c) of (d) about	(c) about (d) of
79	I cannot remember anything the pole	(a) below (b) in (c) about (d) of 88. She is obsessed her project. (a) by (b) in (c) about (d) of 89. They were driving too fast 150 kph. (a) above (b) over (c) both a and b (d) not a nor b (d) of 90. She spent a fortune that painting. (a) about (b) in (c) on (d) of 91. He will be with you a moment. (a) of (b) in (c) about (d) on 92. I was robbed my way home. (a) on (b) in (c) about (d) of 93. I could not get in because there were so many people the way. (a) in (b) of (c) about (d) on 94. She is away business. (a) about (d) on 95. The new store opens business in March. (a) for (b) in (c) about (d) of 96. The situation is control. (a) under (b) in (c) about (d) of 97 the years, things got better. (a) over (b) in (c) about (d) of 100.
	after the operation	(a) over (b) in (c) about (d) of the queue.
1.3	after the operation. (a) except for (b) except	(c) about (d) of
	(a) except for (b) except (c) both a and b (d) not a nor b	so. Hamza was standing the front of the
80.	Lwent there a holiday	queue. (a) about (b) in (c) at (d) of
ou.	went there a holiday.	(a) about (b) in
7.83	(a) of (b) on (c) for (d) about Everyone was there Nasir	00 (c) at (d) of
04	(d) about	100 should not take what she save near
81.	Everyone was there Nasir (a) except for (b) except (c) not a nor b both a and b I wear glasses reading. (a) in (b) of	and upset yourself.
9	(a) except for (b) except (c) not a nor b (d) both a and b	(a) from (b) in
00	(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b	(d) of
82.	wear glasses reading.	(a) from (b) in (c) about (d) of 100. She learnt the poem heart.
3 2	(a) in (b) of	(a) by (b) in
- 55 SA	(c) about (d) for	(c) about
83.	(a) in (b) of (c) about (d) for Have you spoken him yet?	1 101. The odicol was delivered hand.
Hall	(a) about (b) in	(a) about (b) in
10,15	(a) about (b) in (c) to (d) of	(a) about (b) in (c) by (d) of 102. Osama called Ahmad short.
84.	Everybody started shouting and the meeting	102. Osama called Ahmad short.
	The state of the	

TIT.	(a) (a)		lourney
. 111	(a) for (b) in		lourney. (a) in (b) by (c) about (d) of They could not decide which one they liked
	(c) about (d) of I need some timethink it over.		o about (d) of
103,	think it over.	404	they could not decide which one they liked
224	(d) of	- 1	(b) at
104	(a) about (b) in (c) to (d) of She went into hospital kldney surgery.  (a) about (b) for (c) of (d) in (come over have dinner.		(a) of (b) at (c) in (d) about They argue everything the bitter end. (a) to (b) about (c) in (d) of (d) of (d) of (d) about
	(a) about (b) for	400	They group everything the hitter end
100	(c) or . (d) in	122.	(a) to (b) about
105.	Come over have dinner.		Tal to
13	(a) about (b) In (c) to (d) of The restaurant is the sea front.		(c) In (u) or
	(d) of	123.	paid the fees the end of the course.  (a) in (b) at (c) about the accident last night?
106.	The restaurant is the sea front.	E 501	(a). In (b) at
	(a) of (b) on (c) about (d) in		(c) about . (d) of .
		124.	Did you hear the accident last night?
107	The car front is slowing down.  (a) in (b) on  (c) about (d) of  The soldiers were sent the front to fight.	200	(a) of (b) on
	(a) in (b) on	retail.	(c) in (d) about
	(c) about (d) of	125.	Does this song remind you anything?
INR	The soldiers were sent: the front to fight		(a) of (b) about
100.	(a) of the in	1 1	(a) of (b) about (c) at (d) in
	(a) of (b) in (c) about (d) to (D) The film was different what I had been	126.	The President said that he had no time
400	The film was different what I had been	120.	
109.	the limit was different what I had been	S	lied during his presidency.
	expecting.	2	(a) of (b) in
	(a) about (b) in		(c) about (d) at
	(c) from (a) of	127.	I thought it would take ages, but I did it
110.	I did not get on with them the word go.	-	no time at all.
	(a) about (b) from		(a) in (b) of
8	(c) of (d) in	20 10	(c) about (d) on
111.	expecting.  (a) about (b) in (c) from (d) of I did not get on with them the word go. (a) about (b) from (c) of (d) in His success was due the support he got from the team.	128.	I have no answer to the criticism to
	from the team.	- 1-01	blame the short-sighted management
	from the team.  (a) about (b) to (c) of (d) in  Have you heard the company you applied to for a job?		(a) at (b) system
	(c) of (d) in	S 0	(d) of
112	Have you heard the company you	100	(c) or - (d) on
	applied to for a job?	. 129.	Shall we stop a break?
	(a) from		(a) except (b) except for (c) both a and b (d) not a nor b  He was stabbed the back and died
17 -	(a) should (b) in	Hillan	(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
113	(c) about (d) of	130	He was stabbed the back and died
110.	applied to for a job?  (a) from (b) in (c) about (d) of He is suffering prostate cancer.  (a) about (b) in (c) of		before the ambulance arrived.
	(a) about (b) in		(a) .about (b) in
444	(c) of (d) from		(a) .about (b) in (c) of (d) on
114.	It was translated . Italian to English	131	It will take us a long time make a
	It was translated Italian to English.		decision
×	(c) about (d) of	- '	(a) about (b) to
115.	Jerusalem is the sacred place for		(a) about (b) to (c) in (d) of
	(a) Islam (b) Chalatianity	100	(c) in (d) of
1	(c) Judaiem (d) Christianity	132.	It took me ages to find a space park my
116.	(a) from (b) in (c) about (d) of Jerusalem is the sacred place for (a) Islam (b) Christianity (c) Judaism (d) All of these We waited for nearly an hour and the end we went without her		car.
+	we went with a rearry an nour and the end		(a) to (b) in
	We waited for nearly an hour and the end we went without her. (a) about (b) _in (c) of (d) on How do you feel their coming? (a) in (b) of (c) about (d) on What did you think the film? I did not like it much. (a) in (b) of		(a) to (b) in (c) about (d) of
	(b) in	133.	I have not got enough money buy it.
117	(d) on	1.5.55	(a) about (b) to
	now do you feel their coming?	1.5	(a) about (b) to (c) of (d) in
	(a) in (b) of	134	The neighbours complained how loud our
110	(c) about	104.	music was.
110,	What did you think the firm? I did not the		(a) of (b) at
	it much ure min / 1 did not like		(a) of (b) at (c) on (d) about
	(a) in (b)	100	The town is 100 matres
	(c) about (D) of	.135.	. The town is 100 metres sea level.
119.	There is no and (d) on		(a) of (b) on
4	(a) is an eraser the end of my pencil.	Sara	(c) above (d) at
	(b) of	136.	He complained chest pains and went to
120	the film? I did not like it much.  (a) in (b) of (c) about (d) on There is an eraser the end of my pencil. (a) in (b) of (c) on (d) about We were exhausted the end of the	7	hospital.
	were exhausted the end of the		(a) at (b) of
Gillon !	W X I WIN OIL UIC		17.

KAL	EEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE		(a) at (b) over
/	(c) on (d) over		of of (d) on
427	(c) on	155.	They get killed the end of the film.
137	(b) of	100.	(a) of (b) on
	(c) about (d) on		(d) with
138.	The bank is front of my loose.  (a) in (b) of  (c) about (d) on  The kitchen is the back of the house.  (a) about (b) in	156.	The temperature is just freezing
	1.0	,00,	(a) at (b) of
	(c) of (d) at		c above (d) on
139.	We waited the back of the queue.	157.	Her test was average.
	(a) about (b) in (c) at (d) of .  We sat the back of the classroom.		(a) at (b) above (c) of (d) on
140.	We sal the back of the classroom		(c) of (d) on
140.	(a) about (b) at	158.	Luill keen nhoning 'voll nay me
	(a) about (b) at (c) of (d) in		(a) at (b) until (c) of (d) on It must be finished Friday afternoon (a) by (b) of (c) at (d) on
141.	He tried to push in, but he was sent, the	1. 1.	(c) of (d) on
1	back of the queue.  (a) at (b) in (c) about (d) of	159.	It must be finished Friday afternoon.
	(a) at (b) in		(a) by (b) of
1	(c) about (d) of	71	(c) at (d) on
142.	The story was the front page of all the	160.	She will be staying at the note! Friday
	newspapers.		(a) at (b) until (c) of (d) on
	(a) of (b) in	22.4	
	newspapers. (a) of (b) in (c) about (d) at Didn't they warn you trying that? (a) about (b) at (c) of (d) on	161.	was shocked their behaviour.
143.	Didn't they warn you trying that?		(a) in (b) by (c) about (d) of
	(a) about (b) at		(c) about (d) of
	(C) Or (Q) On	. 162.	Fruit is good you.
144.	My house is the end of the street.		(a) about (b) in (c) for (d) of She is was very good us.
	(a) at (b) on (c) of (d) Over		(c) tor (d) of
445	(c) of (d) Over	163.	She is was very good us.
145.	we have not decided. But we're ininking		(a) about (b) of
	buying a new car.	-	(c) in (d) to
	buying a new car. (a) at (b) of (c) about (d) on	164.	(a) about (b) of (c) in (d) to I am not very keen mathematic.
146.	Good idea - Luich I had thought it	S 2	(a) on (b) in (c) about (d) of
140.	Good idea - I wish I had thought it.  (a) at (b) of  (c) on (d) under  I am scared heights.  (a) about (b) in  (c) of (d) on  They were congratulated for their success tracking him down.	3.00	(c) about (d) of
	(c) 00 (d) under	. 165.	She is hungry success.
147	Lam seared heights	. 11	(a) about (b) for
PAIN.	(a) about (b) in	****	(c) in (d) of
10	(c) of (d) on	166.	I am tired studying all the time.
148	They were congratulated for their success	1 a. 1	(a) about (b) in
	tracking him down.	407	(c) of (d) on -
4000	(a) about (b) of	167.	
	(d) on		(a) about (b) of
149.	There has been a fall prices.	100	(c) in (d) for
	(a) about (b) on	168.	I was sickened the sight.
400	(c) of (d) in		(a) by (b) in (c) about . (d) of
150	uleti.	169.	
	(a) about (b) in	105.	(a) of (b) in
151	(d) of	ł.	(c) about (d) on
1	ulcili recently.	170.	Don not move I tell you.
	(c) In (b) of	11.20.000	(a) at (b) until
16	j cannot tell the difference them.		(c) of (d) on
662	AND COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	171.	Once he starts a decorating job he would not
100	(c) Dotween		stop it's finished.
15	. His etiliude his work is very negative.	luft ye	(a) until (b) at
	(a) to	BOW S	(c) of (d) on
	(c) about (d) of	172.	They do nothing complain all the time.
154	You have to be18 to see this film.		(a) except (b) at
			(c) of (d) on
h 9/6			

173.	They live in a flat	_the shop.	1 191.	She Lad
	(a) about	(b) over		She had promised to be back five
	IAL DOME OF THESE	(0) Doin of these	T .	(a) at five
74	There were 10,0	000 people at the concert.		(a) at (b) by
	(a) over (c) of	(b) at	192.	The application must (d) on
	(c) of	(d) on		
75	she will be here at t	five, which time you	12	(a) by (b) at the 1st
The Personal Property	TOTAL DATE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF		100	(c) of (b) at
	(a) at	(b) of (d) on are always arguing.	193	Did they give you the reasons their
	A until	(d) on		decision? give you the reasons their
6	The people in the flat	are always around	- :	(a) about
10	Was No. 10	the always arguing.		(c) for (v) iii
	(a) at c) above	(D) on	194.	It depends you. (d) of
100	(C) BOOAG	(0) 01		(a) about you.
77.	The decrease.	demand has caused a		(c) on (b) in
	huge drop in their prol	its. (b) of (d) on	105	(c) on (d) of
10	(a) in	(b) of	100.	Tiley laudned
	c) about	(d) on		(b) at
78	am no good wo	ord games	7 300	
	a) in	(h) at	196.	I will have it ready
	a) in c) about	(d) of	= 15	I will have it ready four o'clock at the
10	om oick at the	(u) . ui	13.5	(a) at ".
3. 1	am sick all this	suess.	SANT Y	(a) at (b) on (c) of (d) by
1	a) of c) about	(b) on	197	There was a de
. (	c) about	(d) in	5 100	There was a decrease 10% last year.
0. T	he slorm did a lot of	damage the roof.	CO 100	(a) about (b) in (c) of
- 1	a) about	(h) of	400	(c) on (d) of
i	a) about c) in .	(4)	198.	I did everything the last arrest
1 T	he train got at 1	10/ 10		(a) except (b) except
	ile vair you at 1	nine o'clock.	E. Cox 345 245	(a) except (b) except for (c) not a nor b (d) both a & b  Smoking is bad your health.
!	a) about	(b) of	199.	Smoking is had
-10	<u>)                                    </u>	(d) on	4c   1 1	(a) for your health.
/ -	VPIVINIA Was listonia	1 1 20 mm	1 × 3,	(b) in
(8	i) to about	(h) in	000	(a) for (b) in (c) about (d) of
To	about		200.	I was angry the way they reacted.  (a) about (b) of (c) in (d) on
3	une onet	(a) .or	Will a	(a) about (b) of
	rds comused	that cho coid	a k	(c) in (d) on
18	about	(b) in	201	I will be ready the time you get here.
(C	) about ) on nev were driving at	(d) of	1 - 7	(a) at the unit you get nere.
			11 . 2	(a) at (b) by (c) of (d) on
· (a	l at	(b) - out -	000	(c) of (d) on
1		(D) Over	202.	will stay here five o'clock.
12.74		(a) on	7 1 2	(a) until . (b) of
420	me ume I get to	(d) on Phoenix, she'll be getting	100	(a) until (b) of (c) at (d) on
Uţ	A Comment of the second	Phoenix, she'll be getting  (b) at (d) on5pm. (b) until (d) on  it. (b) in (d) ofsocial problems.	203	She was dressed black.
· Ja	by	(b) at		(a) in (b) on
(c	: of	(d) on	. V.C.	(a) in (b) on (c) about (d) of
. 11	Open from 7	(0) 011	000	(u) about
16	Appli HUITI /am	5pm.	. 204.	came near hit them.
10	dl.	(b) until		(a) to (b) of
(C)	01	(d) on		(a) to (b) of (c) about (d) in
. 10	ould not cone	No. of the last of	205	The bridge goes the river.
(a)	about	ALC EL PLANT	200.	(a) over (b) at (c) of (d) on which time I
de	- with	(p) in		(d) on
7	WILL STATE OF	(d) of	1	(c) of the here at five which time I
. 10	e report focuses ·	(d) of social problems.	206.	She will be here at five, which time !
. (a)	Sport	(b) in		CANCEL AOUT TO DAME III JOINED DIO 110
(c)	On	)2( 2(	N 2	(a) by (b) at
	about on his health	(0) 01		(a) by (b) at (d) on (c) of when he wants
1	his health.	Manager A. A. A. A.	007	(c) of He is not very friendly when he wants
[B]	about	(b) in	207.	He is not very man
(c)	ar his health.	d for		something.
Th	AV amala	TOT TOT		(d) at
3.0	*I MADIOUIZEO	ine mistake:	100	(c) of (b) Ch
1	about for	(b) of (d) in		

## **Basic English Sentences**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:	(a) for (b) in
1. Barking dogs seldom	(c) on (d) by
(a) bite (b) cut	Ans. (d) by
(c) run (d) care	10. Smoking is injurious health.
Ans. (a) bite	(a) for (b) to
2. He was marrieda rich	A
family.	Ans. (b) to
(a) to (b) with	11. I stand my friends in hard
(c) in (d) of	time.
Ans. (a) to	(a) by (b) with
3. Janis has been ill last	
Monday.	(c) for (d) to Ans. (a) by
(a) from (b) for	12. He was assisted
(c) since (d) by	elder brother.
Ans. (c) since	10.0
4. I have applieda new job.	TAN TAN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE OF TH
(a) to (b) for	(c) with (d) by
(c) through (d) on	Ans. (d) by
Ans. (b) for	13. The sea is abundant
5. He sat nextme.	fisher
(a) on (b) by	(a) by - (b) from
(c) at (d) to	(c) with (d) of
Ans. (d) to	Ans. (c) with
6. He is sufferingfever.	14. Can I speak you for a
(a) from (b) to	moment?
(c) by (d) with	(a) for (b) to
Ans. (a) from	(c) by (d) none of these
7. The	Ans. (b) to
repair/construction.	illik.
(a) under (b) into	(a) by (b) of
	, (c) with (d) from
Ans. (a) under (d) to	Ans. (c) with
8. She has been weeping two	16. He will buy new car
hours, two	next year.
(a) from (b) for	(a) the (b)a
(b) (c)	(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b) for (d) still	Ans. (b)a
A Company of the Comp	17. I gave him one rupee
their car.	note.
	1,7

CHAIL	RISERVICE TO SERVICE	ENGLISH ENGLISH
(a) the (c)a	(b) an (d) no article	(c) an (d) no
Ans. (c)a	(d) no article	- Contro
18. This is	honorary post.	27. He is as stupid as owl.
(a) the	(b) a	(a)an (b) the
(c) an	(d) no article	(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (c)an	N. Targett	ins. (a)an
19. A cat has	long tail.	illus is the largest -
(a)a	(b) an	or anistall.
(c) the	(d) no article	(a) an (b) a
Ans. (a)a		(c)the (d) no article
20 cow g	gives milk.	Ans. (c)the
	(b)the	29. Her mother is honest
4.4	(d) no article	woman.
Ans. (b)the		(a) the (b) a
21. She has got	headache.	(c) no article (d)an
(a)a	(b) an	Ans. (d)an
(c) the	(d) no article	30. Honesty is best policy.
Ans.(d) no article	(4) no article	(a) a (b) an
22. She is not	college	(c) the (d) no article
student.	conege	Ans. (c)the
(a) an	(b) the	31. She is tallest girl in this
	(b) the	class
(c)a	(d) no article	(a)the (b) a
Ans: (c)a		(c) an (d) no article
23. Nadeem is	University	The state of the s
student.		32. Himalayas are two
· (a) the	(b)a	north of Pakistan.
(c) an	(d) no article	(a) an, an (b) a, a
Ans. (b)a		(c)the, the
	us worship idols.	Ans. (c)the, the
(a)the	(b) an	33. He is cleverest boy.
(c) a	(d) no article	(a) an (b) a
ns. (a) the	(1) 120 11111	(c) no article (d)the
5 C	useful metal	Ama (d)the
5. Copper is	_ useiui metai	34. The teacher caught him by
(دهات)		air
(a) the	(b) an	(b)the
(c) no article	(d)a	
ns. (d)a	. (0)	(c) a
5 He L	few rupees	Ans. (b)the honourable
He had lost	ICM 74F	35. 6-7
he had.	- A- 1	man.
(a) a	(b)the	

(b) a

(d) no article

(c) the

(a) the

54. She is \_\_\_\_ ugly girl.

Ans. (b)a

(a) the

Ans. (d)a

(b) an

(c) no article (d)a

(c)an	(d) no article	The second of th	(b) a
Ans. (c)an		(c) the	(d) no article
55. This is	book you gave me		(E
to read.	A CANADA	64. Both	_ brothers are
(a) an	(b)the	lawyers.	alc
(c) a	(d) no article	(a) an	(b) a
Ans. (b)the		(c) no article	(d)the
56. He has	The state of the s	Ans. (d)the	4
(a) the	(b) a	65. He could not sle	een what o
(c) no article	(d)an	the night.	-F whole of
Ans. (d)an		(a)the	(b) an
	huge animal.	(c) a	
(a)a	(b) the	Ans. (a)the	(d) no article
(c) an	(d) no article	66. She works all _	deser
Ans.(a)	a	(3) on	
58. Yesterday I sa	w European	(c)the	(b) a
in the street.		Ans. (c)the	(d) no article
(a) the	(b) an	67 rich at	
(c) no article		67 rich sl	hould help
Ane (d)o			21.5mg -
59. The hunter ca	night eagle	(a) The, an	
yesterday.	- Suplic		(d) no article
	(b) a	Ans. (b) The, the	4 T
(c)an	(d) no article	D-1011	language of
Ans. (c)an	(u) no article	English.	2
60. We read		(a)the	(b) an
daily.	Holy Quran		(d) no article
		Ans. (a)the	J.e.
(a)the	(b) an	69 Ravi flo	ws near Lahore.
(c) a	(d) no article	(a) an	(b)The
Ans. (a)the	A	(c) a ·	(d) no article
61 Aral	bs conquered our	Ans. (b)The	
country.	, ×	70. Makkah is	holy city of the
(a) an	(b)The	Muslims.	
(c) a	(d) no article	(a) an	(b) a
Ans. (b) The	40	(c)the	(d) no article
62. His elder b	rother is	Ans. (c)the	
L.L.B.		71. Punjat	is the biggest
(a) the	(b) a	province of Pal	cistan.
(c) no article	(b) a	(a) an	(b) a
Ans. (d)an	(d)an	(c) no article	(d)The
63. He is like		Ans. (d)The	
rie is like	angel.	A115. (a) 1	¥.

KALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GOTOL	81 bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
health of his father is	the bush.
breaking down.	(a)A (b) an
(D) ii	(c) the (d) no article
(c)The (d) no article	Ans. (a)A
Ans (c)The	82. Do not beat about bush.
73. I have ink-pot	(a) an (b) a
(a) the (b) a	(c)the (d) no article
(c) no article (d)an	Ane (c)the
Ans. (d)an 74. He has lost book which he	22 Man has landed on moon
74. He has lost book which he	(a) an (b)the
bought yesterday.	(c) a (d) no article
(a)the (b) an	Ans. (b)the
(6) 2	84. This is historical place.
Ans.(a)the	
75. She was here hour ago.	(a)an (b) the (c) a (d) no article
	Ans. (a)an
(0) 1.0	85. He is unlucky fellow.
Ans. (d)an 76 earth revolves round the	(a) the (b) a
76 earth revolves round the	(c)an (d) no article
sun.	(e)an (d) no article
	Ans. (c)an
	86. Do you like orange or
Ans. (c)The	mango?
77. She is foolish girl.	(a) the, a (b)an, a
(a) the (b) an	(c) a, an (d) no article
(c)a (d) no article	
Ans. (c)a	87. Many man died in this
78 harder you work	battle.
better it is.	(a) an (b) the
(a) The, an (b) The, the	(c)a (d) no article
(c) The, a (d) no article	Ans. (c)a
Ans. (b)The, the	88. He has only few friends.
79. This is shortest way to my	(a)a (b) an
school.	(c) the (d) no article
(a)the (b) an	Ans. (a)a
(c) a (d) no article	89. He is most brilliant boy in
Ans. (a)the	the class.
80. He does not tell lie,	(a) an (b) a
(a) an (b) the	(c) no article (d)the
(c) no article (d)a	Ang (d)tha
Ans. (d)a	90. Ceylon is island which lies
	24 M-15

(c) visit  Ans. (b)shall visit  110. Did my friend (a) broke (c) breaking  Ans. (d)break  Ans. (b)bcomes  (c) coming (d) none of these  Ans. (b)bcomes  (a) raises  (b) praise (c) praised (d) praising  Ans. (d)sang  112. Every potter (a) praises  (b) praise (c) praised (d) praising  Ans. (d)sang  112. He is back next week. (a) came (b) coming (c) singing (d) sing  Ans. (d)sang  112. He is back next week. (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) none of these  Ans. (b)coming  112. Shahida a sad song today. (a) sing (b) sung (c) singing (d) sing  Ans. (d)sang  112. He is back next week. (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) none of these  Ans. (b)coming  123. She has him back. (a) sent (b) send (c) sending (d) sand  Ans. (b)coming  124. He (go) to Lahore yesterday. (a) go (b) went (b) send (c) sending (d) sand  Ans. (b)went (b) send (c) sending (d) sand  Ans. (b)went (c) gone (d) going  Ans. (b)went (e) gone (d) going  Ans. (d)are reading (e) was reading (d) are reading  Ans. (d)are reading (e) have been writing (f) have been writing (h) will be writing (h) have been writing (h) have	KALEEM SCHOOL CAMPAGE	(c) running (d) none of these
Ans. (b)shall visit 110. Did my friend (a) broke (c) breaking Ans. (d)break Ans. (d)break 111. My father often (a) came (b) comes (c) coming Ans. (b) comes (c) coming Ans. (b) comes (c) praised (d) praises (e) praised (d) praising Ans. (a) praises (b) praise (c) praised (d) praising Ans. (a) praises (b) praise (c) will cry (d) is crying Ans. (d) is crying Ans. (d) is crying Ans. (d) is crying Ans. (d) is crying 114. His father two months ago. (a) die (b) died (c) was dead Ans. (b) died 115. I was reading the book, when the bell (a) ring (c) rang Ans. (c) rang 116. How long ago you here? (a) did you came (b) do you came (c) do you came (d) did you come (17. She English quite well. (a) speak (b) spoke (c) speaks (d) spoken (18. He to my letter. (a) replied (b) reply (c) replying Ans. (c) speaks (d) spoken (d) spoken (d) spoken (d) spoken (e) replying Ans. (e) speaks (d) spoken (d) take (b) took (e) taken (d) taking (d) month ago. (a) buy (b) buying (c) bought Ans. (c) bought (d) none of these (a) sing (c) singing (d) sing Ans. (d)sang (c) come (d) do none of these (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) none of these (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) none of these (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) none of these (a) sing (d) sing Ans. (d)sang 122. He is back next week. (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) none of these (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) none of these (a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) and Ans. (a) sent (24. He (go) to Lahore yesterday. (a) go (b) went (c) was reading (c) sending (d) sand Ans. (b) send (c) sending (d) sand Ans. (a) sent (24. He (go) to Lahore yesterday. (a) go (b) went (c) was reading (c) sending (d) sing Ans. (d) send (c) sending (d) sond (d) s	(c) visit (d) visited	Ans. (b)run
month ago.  (a) broke (c) breaking  Ans. (d)break  Ans. (d)break  Ans. (d)break  111. My father often	Ans (b)shall visit	120. I this motor bike only a
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(c) writing 147. My uncle has	(a) write (b) wrote	Ans. (a) look me a gift.
	(c)written (d) writing	147. My uncle has

## **ENGLISH**

# LIST OF SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

The following is a list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonym: (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of Synonyms and Antonyms in your examination:

Word	Synonyms (Similar Meaning)	(Opposite Meaning)
Abandon	Forsake leave give up, relinquish,	Retain, stay with
Abase	humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble	exalt, uplift, honour.
Abash	Confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound	Encourage, cheer to
. hata	Lessen, reduce, diminish, decline	Raise, increase, rise, augment,
Abate Abet	Help, assist, encourage	Discourage, hinder, block
Abhor	Dislike, detest, hate	approve, like.
Abject	Degraded, mean, groveling, wretched or miserable	Proud, independent
Abnormal	Unusual, irregular, unnatural	Normal, usual, regular
Abjure	Disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow	Accept, claim, avow
Aboriginal .	Native, indigenous	Inunigrant, imported
Abortive	Futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth	Successful, effective, well-time
Abridge	Condense, summarized, shorten, curtail	Expand, extend, enlarge
Abrupt	Sudden, steep, hasty	Gentle, gently, sloping
Abscond	Decamp, run away, go away secretly	Remain, stay, live in
Absolve	Acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt	Condemn, sentence
Abstain	Refrain, desist, forbear	Continue, permit
Abstruse	Hidden, obscure, deep	Simple, open, revealed
Abundant	Ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant	Meager, inadequate, poor, insufficient
Abuse	Injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid	Praise, use well
Accede	Consent, assent, comply	Refuse, resign, quit
Accelerate	Hasten, expedite, quicken	Retard, hinder, reduce speed
Accession	Addition, enlargement, extension	Diminution, loss
Accommodate	Suit, reconcile, oblige	Refuse, disoblige
Accomplish	Finish, fulfil, execute, achieve	Fail, leave undone

	Agreement, harmony, willingness	Discord, disagreement, unwillingness
Accord	Authorized, entrusted, delegated	Discredited, unauthorized
Accredited	Authorized, chirusted, daily	Squander, waste, distribute.
Accumulate	Collect, pile up, store	Ignorance, unfamiliar
Acquaintance	Knowledge, cognizance	Dull, blunt
Acute	Sharp, penetrating	Unaddicted, free
Addicted	Devoted, accustomed to	Clumsy, not expert/inexpert
Adept	Skilful, expert	Break from, come undone
Adhere	Stick, abide by, cling	Remote, distant, far away
Adjacent	Close, near, contiguous	Advance, hurry on schedule
Adjourn	Postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend	Irreverence, contempt, disfiguring, marri
Adoration -	Worship, reverence, beautify	Dislike, discord, antipathy, repulsion.
Affinity	Alliance, liking, sympathy, attraction	repugnance
Aggravate	Intensify, make worse	Diminish, reduce, please, satisfy, reconcile, recover
Alienate	Estrange, transfer, desolation	Reconcile, recover
Alienation	Desolation, disaffection	Allegiance, camaraderie, companionsh fellowship
Allegiance	Loyalty, fidelity, fealty	Disloyalty, treachery, disaffection, rebellion
lleviate	Lessen, lighten, reduce	Enlarge, escalate, heighten
lliance	Union, combination, league, confederation	
Itercation	Quarrel, dispute, discord, friction, strife	Agreement, consensus
mbiguous	Doubtful, uncertain, suspicion, skepticism	Clear, simple, certainty, confidence
meliorate ·	Improve, amend, meliorate	Worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate
miable	Lovable, charming, agreeable, affable	Unlovable, unattractive
micable	Friendly, cordial, in goodwill	Unfriendly, cold.
alogy	Likeness, resemblance, comparison	
mihilate	Destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Difference, dissimilar
unul .	Cancel, quash, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Restore, ratify, improve
tagonistic	Opposed, adverse, hostile, rival	Restore, ratify, improve
ticipate		Friendly, sympathetic, associated
tipathy	Forestall, forecast, prejudge, foresee	Be behindhand, miss
	Dislike, aversion, hostility	Liking, sympathy, attachment
lique	Ancient, old, hoary, immemorial	Modern, fresh, new, young, recent, up-to date, novel
parent	Clear, evident, plain, conspicuous, manifest, obvious	Obscure, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, implicit, inconspicuous
pease	Assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten	Provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten.
plaud	Cheer, approve	
plause	Acclaim, acclamation, plaudit	Cry down, hiss Abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure.

Apposite	Pertinent, relevant, apt	Irrelevant, inapposite
Apprise	Inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten	Keep secret, misinform
Apprehend	Grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear	Miss, relax, let go, misunderstand
Approbation -	Approval, sanction, commendation	Disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction
Arbitrary	Tyrannical, dictatorial, absolute, imperious	Reasonable, mild, constitutional
Arduous	Difficult, laborious	Easy, light, simple
Ardent	Fiery, heated, hot, passionate, fervent, impassioned, zealous	Calm, cool, impassive
Arrogant	Haughty, indolent, overbearing, imperious	Humble, tolerant, modest, docile, obsequious
Ascendancy	Superiority, mastery, upper hand	Inferiority, subjection,
Assail	attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge	defend, protect, uphold
Assuage	Calm, tranquilize, lessen, alleviate, lighten, allay	Excite, disturb, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten, toughen
Atonement	Reconciliation, amends, propitiation.	Derange, disarrange, disjoin, dislocate,
Audacious	Bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful	Timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, polite, respectful
Augment	Increase, enlarge, swell, extend	Decrease, lessen, reduce
Authentic	True, certain, genuine; veritable	Unauthentic, spurious
Auspielous	Lucky, favorable	Unfavorable, unlucky
Avenge	Retaliate, punish	Forgive, pardon, overlook
Aversion:	Hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste	Willingness, readiness, liking
Avocation	Recreation, employment of leisure	Vocation, business
Awful	Venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking	
Awkward	Clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish; ungainly	Secular, unimpressive, pleasant Handy, clever, graceful, refined
Baffle	Defeat, elude, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify	Clarify, inform, easy
Barbarous	Uncivilized, cruel	Challend
Bare	Naked, nude, stripped	Civilized, gentle
Barricade	Obstacle, barrier, hurdle,	Clothed, covered, dressed
Beguile	Deceive, cheat	Help, open, approachable,
Belittle	Depreciate, deprecate; discredit, disparage,	Enlighten, treat, honesty  Credit, encourage,, enhance, exaggerate
Benevolent	Charitable, benign, kindness, generosity,	Malevolent; uncharitable, malice.
Betray	The second secon	stinginess, egoism, merciless
Bewilder	Disclose, divulge, deceive, cheat, give away	
Binding	Puzzle, perplex, confuse	Enlighten, illuminate
Biased	One-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective	Voluntary, laxative Disinterested, open minded, unbiased

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	!- Jadnets	Impartiality, objectivity
Bigotry	Bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness	Bluntness, disrespect
Blandishment	Flattery coaxing	Reverence, exquisite, polite
Blasphemy	Profamity, swearing, cursing, obscenity.	
m	noisy vociferous, clamorous	Quiet, gentle, soothing
Blatant	Cold, cheerless, batren, desolate, weak	Warm, comfortable, luxurious, healthy
Bleak	Rappiness, delight	Unhappiness, misery
Bliss	Freshness, flush	Decay, withered state
Bloom	Falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk	Be certain, act promptly, consent, accede
Boggle Boisterous	Loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous, stormy	Quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil
Bombastic	Turgid, fustian	Simple, quiet, brief, sober speech
Brandish	Flourish, swing, wield	Arrest, hang, suspend
Brashness	Brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve	Civility, meekness, politeness
Brevity	Shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarized	Lengthy, long-windedness. circumlocutio
Brutal	Cruel, rough, beastlike	Human kindly, gentle
Brusque	Abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly	Diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, polite, urbane
Bystander ''	Looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder	Performer, actor
Candid	Fair, impartiai, just, frank, ingenuous	Unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous
Canvass	Investigate, scrutinize, inspect, solicit	Leave alone, refuse
Caprice	Freak, whim, fancy, vagary	Steadfastness
Captivity.	Bondage, servitude	Freedom, liberty
Catastrophe	Calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysin	PER STATE OF THE PER ST
Caress	Fondle, hug, embrace	Benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, success.
Cease	Leave off, stop, desist	Repel, discourage
Cede	Give up, surrender, yield, relinquish	Begin, continue
Celebrated	Pamous, notable, renowned glorious	Hold, refuse
Censure	Blame, condemn, rebuke admoniat	Unknown, undistinguished
Ceremonious	Formal, solemn, courtly, ritual	Praise, commend, endorse
Cessation	Ending, pause, rest, ceasing in	Unceremonious, informal, undignified. haphazard
Cheer		Beginning, continuance
Cherish	Gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	Chill, depress, dispirit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened.
Chivalrous	Nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	Neglect, repel
Circumlocution	Heroic, brace	Cowardly
· Securior Con	Euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	Cowardly, ungailant Brevity, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinetness

Circumscribe	Bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround	Open, unbound
Clamour	Outery, uproar	Silver
Clemency.	Gentleness, mildness, merry, leniency	Silence, peace
Coalition	Alliance, combination	Harshness, severity
Coarse	Rough, gross, thick, rude, vulgar	Disunion, separation
Coerce	Compel, force, subdue, oblige, constrain	Thin, fine, refined
emilitie 3-		Persuade, lead, free, cooperate, coincide collaborate
Collateral	Indirect, not lineal, confirmatory	Lineal, direct
Colossal	Gigantic, huge, large	
Combat	Struggle, fight, encounter	Small, diminutive
Commensurate	Equal, equivalent, tantamount.	Peace, rest
	synonymous	Unequal, incommensurate, opposed, antonymous
Commodious	Convenient, roomy	1 mous
Compassion	Pity, sympathy	Cramped, incommodious
Comprehend	Comprise, embrace, understand, perceive	Ruthlessness, antipathy
Comprehensive	Inclusive, extensive	Exclude, fail to perceive
Compress	Squeeze, contract	Exclude, narrow
Conceal .	Hide, cover, keep secret	Loosen, expand
Concede	Allow, permit, yield	Reveal, disclose
Concise	Short, brief, succinct	Forbid, deny; unyielding
Concord	Agreement, accord	Diffuse, lengthy, large
Condemn	Blarne, censure, disapprove	Disagreement, discord
Confer	Give becton, anad	Praise, approve
Conjure	Give, bestow, award, accord, grant	Refuse, take, back, withdraw, withhold
Conscientious	Adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech	Command, injunction
Considerate	Exact, honorable, meticulous, punctilious	Unprincipled, dishonorable
Consign	Thoughtful, unselfish	Thoughtless, selfish
Conspicuous	Deposit, commit, deliver	Withhold, withdraw
and the second s	Noticeable, remarkable	Insignificant, obscure
Conspiracy	Plot, combination, league, intrigue	Counterplot
Contend	Strive, struggle, compete	Yield, give in
Contemptible	Despicable, detestable, execrable	Admirable, excellent, moral
Contemptuous	Audacious, disdainful, insolent, scornful, supercilious	Considerate, humble, polite, respectful reverent
ontradict	Contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute	Affirm, agree, corroborate, maintain, uphold
ontravene	Contradict, interfere, oppose, counteract, refute	Stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate
orroborate		Weaken, disapprove, forbid
oruscate	Strengthen, establish	Flame, burn steadily
Ountenance	Flash, glitter, gleam	Discountenance, disapprove, forbid
ounterfeit	Favour, sanction, approve Forged, spurious, shoddy, snide, apocryphal	Accurate, authentic, genuine, sincere

		Ingenuous, honest
Crafty	Cunning, artful  Lame, disable, weak, hobbled, gammy, halt	Help, strengthen
Cripple	Lame, disable, weak, nooted, g	Gentle, humane, kind, merciful
Cruel	Brutal, bestial, nasty, sadistic	Bottom, base
Culmination	Summit, zenith, top	Leisurely, thorough, careful, minute,
Cursory	Transient, rapid, careless, hasty, scant	profound
Danger	Hazard, jeopardy, menace, peril, risk,	Defence, protection, safety, security, safeguard
A	Adventurous, venturous, venturesome	Timid, caution, cowardly
Daring	Delicious, palatable, nice, delicate, neat	Unpalatable, inelegant, uncritical
Dainty	Delicious, paratable, mee, dericale, men	Retain, encourage, stand still
Dash	Hurl, cast, smash, destroy, abash, rush	Encourage, cheer
Daunt	Dismay, terrify, scare	Decide, persevere, push on, quicken
Dawdle	Procrastinate, dally, dilly-dally, loiter	
Debar	Hinder, exclude, prevent, shut out	Facilitate, admit, allow
Debase	Degrade, humiliate, disgrace, humble, demean, downgrade	Exalt, purify, praise, respect, compliment
Debility	Weakness, infirmity	Strength, health
Declare	Advertise, announce, enunciate, proclaim	Censor, conceal, withhold
Decrease	Abate, decline, drop, fall, sink, subside	Climb, enlarge, escalate, grow, strengthen, wa
Decorum	Propriety, decency, gravity, staidness	Impropriety, lack of dignity, levity
Deface	Disfigure, damage	Improve, preserve
Defame	Malign, asperse, libel, slander, vilify	Praise, commendation
Deference	Respect, reverence, honour, homage	Disrespect; rudeness
Defile	Corrupt, soil, stain, contaminate	Cleanse, purify
Deformity	Malformation, ugliness, disfigure, blemish, deform, deface	Shapeliness, adorn, beautify, conserve, restore
Defray	Discharge, liquidate, settle	Be in debt
Defraud ·	Cheat, fleece, swindle	Honest, sincere
Deleterious	Harmful, deadly, killing	Harmless, innocuous
Delusion	Fantasy, illusion, mirage, hallucination	Actuality, fact, reality, truth verify
Demur	Pause, stop, hesitate, recoil, shirk, shy	Agree, act promptly, accept, consent, acced
Depose	Dethrone, degrade	Enthrone, exalt
Depraved	Corrupt, degenerate, evil, heinous, infamous, nefarious, vile, wicked	Pious, chaste
Descend	Decline, drop, fail, sink	Clink in 10
Desert	Abandon, run away	Climb, increase, lift, soar
Desecration	Debasement, defilement, profanation, sacrilege, violation	Stay with, retain  Consecration, purification, sanctification
Despair	Dejection, depression, desperation, hopelessness.	Confidence, encouragement, expectation
Desist	Leave off, stop	hope, optimism.
Despotic	Unconstitutional, arbitrary, autocratic,	Continue, go on
25 000	dictatorial, tyrannical	Constitutional, reasonable, democratic, lawful, representative

Destitute	Two states and the states are the st	Well-provided, well to do Steady, straight-forward orderly, systematic
Desultory	Wanting, needy, poor	Steady, straight-forward olderly, system
Deteriorate	Rambling, casual, random	Ameliorate, improve
Devoid -	Lower, spoil, decline	Full, well, supplied
Devoul.	Empty, vacant	Irreligious, profane
Dexitrity	Religious, pious Skill, facility	Clumsiness, not skill
Diffident-		Confident, trusting
Dilapidated	Hesitating, doubtful Ruined, wasted	Restored, in repair
	Expand, widen, broaden	Contract, narrow, squeeze
Dilate	Industrious, care	Laziness, slackness
Diligence		Misunderstand, confuse
Discern	Perceive, descry	Happy, cheerful, glad
Disconsolate Disgrace	Sad, cheerless, disturb  Abase, debase, degrade, demean, downgrade, humble	Compliment, exalt, praise, raise, respect
Disinterested	Fair, impartial, unbiased, objective	Interested, biased, partial, abjective
	Disclaim, deny	Acknowledge, accept
Disown	Spread, scatter, disperse, broadcast, diffuse	Withhold, withdraw, unite, gather
Disseminate	Authoritative	vague
Dogmatic '	Awful, appalling, ugly	Harmless, pleasing, soothing
Dreadful -		Undress, unclothed
Dress	Apparel, attire, costume, garb, gear	Travel, move on
Owell 4	Reside, abide, live	Control of Albert Control of the Con
Owindle .	Decrease, shrink, decline, reduce	Increase, grow, expand, extend
Eager	Avid, desirous, intent, entl usiastic, keen	Impassive, indifferent, listless, uninterested, uninvolved
Carnest	Eager, ardent	Slack, apathetic
Eccentric	Irregular, anomalous	Concentric, regular
ccentricity	Idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk	Commonness, normality, ordinariness, conventionality
rlipse	Overshadow, dim, obscure	Reveal, illumine
sy	Rapture, transport	Calmness, agony, displeasure
dible	Eatable, harmless	Uneatable, inedible
Meacy	Force, energy, virtue, potency, competency	Weakness, impotence, incompetency
legant	Graceful, refined, deluxe, elaborate, huxurious, sumptuous	Unrefined, mediocre, simple, unadorned, usual, vulger
mbarrass	Confuse, entangle	Help, enable
mbarrassment	Chagrin, shan'e, in idiation, discomposure, mortification	Brashness, composure, confidence, contentment, exaltation, temerity
mbezzle		Be honest, sincere
mbrace	Steal, flinch	Exclude, keep avily
motion	Incorporate, embody	
	Affect, desire, feeling, passion, sentiment	a to the document or other
ncroach	Intrude, trespass, infringe, invade, violate	Keep away fro. , desist, withdraw, respe-

KALEEM SCHO		Disapprove, oppose, censure, condenin, reject, reprehend.
Endorse	O.K	Deprive, withhold
Endow	Dower, furnish, bequest Continuance, persist, withstand, sustain	Cessation, forgo, relinquish, submit, bear cope, put up with
Endurance	Continuance, persist, with	
1 2	Colossal, gigantic, large	Small, puny, compact
Enormous	Pollow, succeed	Go before, cause
Ensue	Involve, implicate, ravel	Unravel, free, clear
Entangle	Allure, attract, yield	Repel, repulse, resist
Entice		Set free, liberate
Entrap	Entangle, ensnare	Good-will, contentedness
Envy -	Jealousy, ill-will	Refuse, oppose, resist
Espousé	Betroth, marry, support	Decrease, lessen, reduce, weaken
Escalate Escape	Abscond, flee, fly, retreat, run away	Confront, face, follow, remain, submit, surrender
Eternal	Endless, everlasting, permanent	Transient, temporary, non-permanent
Evasive	Shuffling, equivocal	Frank, honest, sincere.
Everlasting	Endless, eternal, timeless, interminable, never-ending, unending	Finite, temporary.
Exaggerate	Amplify, magnify	Minimize, understate
Exalt	Lift up, raise, elevate	Cast down, lower
Excel .	Surpass, superior	Fail, inferior
Exclaim	Call out, vociferate	Be silent, quiet
Exhale	Breath out, evaporate, eject, reject, vomit	Inhale, intake, assimilate
Exile	Banish, expulsion, expatriation, deport, relegate, rusticate	Repatriation, welcome, greet
Expatriate	Exile, expel, foreigner	Repatriate, recall
Exonerate	Absolve, acquit, vindicate, exculpate	Accuse, implicate
Explicit	Delicate, fine, graceful, polished, refined	Clumsy, unrefined, common, coarse, rough
Extenuate	Lessen, reduce, decrease, decline	Heighten, intensify, enhance, exaggerate
Extinguish	Quench, annihilate	Light, kindle
Extraneous	Foreign, extrihsic, immaterial, inessential	Native, intrinsic, relevant, significant
Extricate	Emancipate, free	Enslave, bind
Fabulous	False, not real, fictitious, mythical	True, real, actual, based on facts dull, serious
Facetions	Merry, jesting	
Fallacy	Deception, illusion	Dull, serious
Fantastic	Fanciful, imaginative, queer	Truth, real
Fastidious	Particular, meticulous	Real, practical
Freble	Weak, debilitated, frail, faint, dim,	Strong, vigorous, sane
1-02503	SWINSTER CO. T. C.	X

Felicity .	Hoy, happiness, bliss, gladness, blessedness	Misfortune, sorrow, grief, misery, sadnes
Ferocity	Cruelly, savagery	
rervent	Glowing, vehement	Kindness, gentleness
rictitious	False, untrue, not real	Cool, unimpassioned
Tellion	Typical, metaphysical	True, genuine, actual
rigurative	Bounded, limited	Actual, straightforward
Pinite	Slight, thin, trivial	Infinite, unlimited
Filmsy	Waver, vacillate, vibrate, oscillate, swing	Substantial, serious _
Fluctuate	Crease, crimp, line, wrinkle, pleat	Constant, uniform
Fold		Smooth, straighten, unfold
Fore-knowledge	Farsightedness, foresight, forethought, prescience	Heedlessness, ignorance, hindsight
Forgo	Give up, sacrifice, waive	Demand, keep, preserve
Forswear	Abjure, disavow, disclaim, recant, retract, take back	Assert, acknowledge, claim, uphold
Fortify	Secure, strengthen, brace, encourage, entrench	Weaken, discourage, unnerve
Fragile	Weak, brittle, frail, delicate, frangible, friable	Strong, solid, tough, flexible, malleable
Fraudulent	Dishonest, cheating	Honest, candour, sincere
Frivolous	Foolish, vain	Grave, serious
Frown	Grimace, pout, scowl	Smile
Funeral	Dismal, mournful, gloomy	Cheerful, bright
Furtise	Stealthy, secret, sly, sneak , surreptitious	Open, above, board, overt, obvious
Futility	Useless, vanity, worthlessness	Utility, advantage, profitable
Calety	Joyousness, festivity	Sadness, mourning
Gale	Blizzard, breeze, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, typhoon.	Peace, tranquility
Gallantry	Courage, bravery, heroism, chivalry	Cowardice, poltroonery
Ghasils	Spectral, pallid, horrible	Corporeal, alive, pleasing
Gauche	Boorish, maladroit, tactless, uncouth, unpolished	Urbane, adroit, polite, considerate
Genuine	Actual, authentic, real, true	Artificial, fake, forged, spurious, imaginary
Cloony	Dayle deaper court dim	Cheerful, bright, gay
Gregarious	Dark, dreary, grey, dim  Affable, amiable, cordial, outgoing, viscous	Social, introverted
Glutinous	/	Liquid, smooth
Gorgeous	Sticky, viscous	Shabby, mean, dirty
Grandeur	Splendid, superb, neat	Shabbiness, sordidness
Gratification	Splendor, greatness	Disappointment, dissatisfaction
Grim	Enjoyment, delight	Mild, gentle
Gratuitous	Sullen, surly Voluntary, spontaneous	Mercenary, paid for

WEEM DOLLO		Goodwill, love	
	Envy, jealousy	Charming, delightful, pleasing.	
Grudge	Ghastly, grim, grisly, hideous, lurid,	4 transport	
Gruesome .	macabre	Critical, doubtful, dubious, sceptical	
Gullible	Credulous, trusting	Stop, cease, finish	
Guillote	Flow, stream	Novel, fresh	
Hackneyed .	Common, stale	Release, accelerate	
Hamper	Shackle, clog, hinder	Lucky, fortunate	
Hapless	Unfortunate, unlucky	Eject, banish, remove	
Harbor	Shelter, fodge, dwell	Discord, disagreement	
Harmony -	Concord, agreement, accord	Protected, safeguarded	
Hazardous-	Adventurous, bold, dangerous, threatening	Insincere, cold	
Heartily	Cordially, ardently	Disregard, neglect	
Heed ·	Mind, pay attention	Slight, easy, simple	
Herculean	Laborious, colossal, difficult		
Homogeneous	Uniform, similar, pure	Heterogeneous, mixed	
Hobby :	Avocation, pastime, sport, recreation	Business, labour, livelihood, profession	
Humane .	Gentle, kind	Cruel, ungentle	
Tostile :	Bellicose, unfriendly	Cordial, friendly, tolerant	
<b>Humility</b>	Humbleness, modesty	Pride, arrogance	
fumorous	Comic, comical, funny, jocular, witty	Gloomy, dull, sedate	
łusky	Beefy, stocky, brawny	Thin, lean, weak	
Typocrisy	Deceit, imposture	Honesty, sincerely	
lypocritical	Treacherous, disloyal, false, traitorous	Candid, honest, loyal, moral, sincere	
dentity	Sameness, oneness	Difference, not similar	
mbibe	Absorb, engross, assimilate, digest	Eject, discharge, vomit	
minaculate .	Spotless, stainless	Spotted, stained	
mmerse	Dip, plunge, douse, submerge	Draw out	
mmunity	Exemption, release, freedom, privilege	Subjection, liability	
mpatient	Hindrance, prevention	Facility, liberty	
Imperative	Obligatory, commanding, important, essential	Unimportant, submissive, not compulsor	
Impertinent	Irrelevant, impudent	Pertinent, relevant	
Implicate	Entangle, involve	Exclude	
Impel	Drive, motivate, move	Inhibit, prevent, quell	
İmplicit	Implied, inferred, covert		
Impenetrable	Impassable, impermeable, impervious	Expressed, reserved, exposed	
Imposter	Cheat, rogue	Accessible, open, permeable	
Imprudence	Thoughtlessness, heedlessness	Honest person	
Imitate	Ape, copy, mimic, impersonate	Prudence, carefulness	
Inaccessible	Unapproachable, distant, remote	Create, originate	
Ingdvertent	Inattentive careless	Approachable, accessible	
	Inattentive, careless, over-sighted	Attentive, heedful, thoughtful	

nclement	Unmerciful, harsh - Binding, compulsory, obligatory	Clement, merciful
neumbent	Arouse, exhort, fornent	Unnecessary, non compulsory
neite	Compensate, reward, repay	Discourage, hinder, subdue
ndemnify	Busy, active, laborious	Inflict, loss
adustrious		Idle, lazy
Inevitable	Unavoidable, necessary	Avoidable, unnecessary
Induce	Cajole, coax, persuade, urge, wheedle	Hinder, repel, subdue, discourage
liffirm	Debilitated, sickly	Strong, healthy, stout
Infinite	Boundless, illimitable, limitless	Circumscribed, finite, limited
Infringe	Break, violate	Submit, obey
Insanity	Lunacy, madness	Sanity, sensibility
Insipid	Tasteless, dull, flavored	Tasty, well-flavored
Instantaneous	Immediate, quick, momentary	Future, remote, tardy,
Intermission	Suspension, stoppage	Continuance, resume
Intervention .	Interposition, mediation, involvement	Neglect, hindrance
Intricate	- Involved, complicated, obscure, knotty	Straightforward, simple, clear, easy
Intrude	Invade, encroach	Keep away, respect
Insolvent	Bankrupt, broke, impecunious	Affluent, flush, rich, well-to-do
Intuition	Insight, instinct	Calculation, inference
Invigorate	Straighten, stimulate	Weaken, unnerve
Involuntary	Compulsory, automatic	voluntary, spontaneous
Intimidate	Browbeat, bulldoze, bully, daunt, dismay, terrorize	Blandish, encourage, induce
Irksome	Tiresome, tedious, difficult	Pleasant, easy
Itinerant	Wandering, nomadic -	Stationary, settled
Jaundiced	Biased, prejudiced, mistrustful, distrustful	Unprejudiced, unbiased, trusting, confident
Jeopardize	Hazard, endanger	Secure, preserve
Jeopardy	Danger, hazard, menace, peril, risk, threat	Defence, protection, safety
Jolly	Jovial, festive	Miserable, dull
Jubilant	Exulting, rejoicing	Despondent, despairing
Judicious	Discriminating, prudent, well-advised	Indiscreet, imprudent
Jumble .	Conglomeration, mess, muddle, farrago, confuse	Clear, straightforward, sequential, order, arrange
Jovenile	Youthful, young	Senile, old
Jurisdiction	Authority, dominion -	Forbidding, preventing
Kindle -	Fire, ignite, inflame, light quench, stifle,	Darken, extinguish
	smother	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Kidnap -	Abduct, carry off	Restore, bring back
Knotty	Hard, intricate	Smooth, easy, simple
Knack	Aptitude, faculty, gift	Ineptitude, incompetence

Scanned with CamScanner

Mutiny

Insubordination, revolt

Scanned with CamScanner

Loyalty, subordination

Mystify -	Puzzle, perplex	Illuminate, enlighten
Myth	Fable, legend, saga	Fact, history
Mythical	Legendary, fabulous	Actual, historic .
Native	Abbriginal, indigenous, autochthonous, endemic	Alien, exotic, foreign, immigrant, imported
Nebulous	Cloudy, misty, confused	Clear, unclouded
Nefarious ;	Depraved, corrupt, evil, heinous, villainous	Innocent, moral, pious
Nervous	Edgy, excitable, fidgety, restless	Composed, steady, tranquil, imperturbable
Nicety :	Accuracy, precision,	Carelessness, indifferent
Notorious .	Well-known, renowned noted (in something bad) disreputable	Unknown, reputable
nugatory	Trifling, insignificant	Important, effective
Numb	Anaesthetized, insensible, paralyzed, deadened	Lively, active, vigorous, aware
Ohedient	Dutiful, good, well-behaved	Mischievous, stubborn
Oblivion :	Forgetfulness, obscurity	Memory, remembrance
Oblivious	Absent-minded, inattentive, abstracted	Aware, observant
Obnoxious	Exposed, harmful, hateful, odious, offensive	Free, cheerful, harmless, humane, lovable, pleasing
Obscene	Filthy, indecent	Pure, clean
Obscure.	Darken, dim, arcane, cryptic	Clear, explicit, plain, transparent
Obtuse	Stupid, dull	Intelligent, bright
Obsessed	Addicted, addictive, hooked, compulsive	Instinctive, natural
Officious -	Meddlesome, mischievous, intrusive,	Harmless, non-interfering, incurious,
Onerous	Burdensome, laborious	Light, easy, trifling
Opportunistic	Ambitious, aspiring, pushy	Indolent, lazy, timid, uninvolved
Oppress	Crush, harass	relieve, help
Optimistic	Confident, hopeful, sanguine	Pessimistic, cynical, defeatist
Oration	Speech, address	Silence
Orifice	Opening, aperture, hole	Ending
Ostentatious	Boastful, pretentious	Reticent, restrained
Outrageous	Atrocious, bold, daring, monstrous, scandalous	Timid, appropriate, commendable, decorous, polite
Outstanding	Distinguished, dominant, foremost, paramount	Mediocre, usual
Overbearing	Arrogant, domineering, haughty, imperious	Deferential, docile, modest, obsequious
Overture	Offer, invitation	Withdrawal, finale
Pacific	Peaceful, gentle	Violent, hostile
Palatable.	Tasty, appetizing	Unpalatable, tasteless, intangible
Paipable	Tangible	Intangible

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	Little, beggarly	Fine, great, sufficient
Paramount	Supreme, predominant, important,	Subordinate, inferior, irrelevant, unimportant
Paucity	essential Scarcity, fewness, deficiency, inadequate	Abundance, multitude, adequate, sufficient,.
1.00	Repentant, remorseful	Obstinacy, stubbornness
Penitence	Thoughtful, sorrowful	Active, gay, happy
Pensive Perennial	Everlasting, perpetual	Temporary
Perseverance	Persistence, steadiness	Slackness, inconstancy
Petition	Request, appeal	Command, order
Piercing	Sharp, acute, penetrating	Soft, low
Pitrous	Sad, sorrowful, mournful	Joyful, cheerful
Plague	Immerse, dip	Draw out, come out
Preamble	- Introduction, preface	Conclusion, ending
Precarious	Risky, uncertain	Safe, secure
Precedence	Priority, preference	Inferiority
Precipitate	Hasten, expedite, impetuous, impulsive	Delay, retard, cautious, impassive, thoughtf
Preclude	Prevent, stop, hinder, hamper,	Help, allow, permit
redicate	Assert, affirm	Deny, doubt
refatory	Introductory, opening	Concluding, final
regnant	Full, teeming	Empty, meaningless
rejudiced · .	Biased, slanted, subjective	Unbiased, disinterested
rejudicial	Baneful, biased	Unbiased, objective
retence	Affectation, show, pretext	Sincerity, reality
rey	Victim, capture	Captor, hunter
roclamation	Announcement, ordinance	Silence
rodigal	Extravagant	Miser, economic
rofane .	Unconsecrated, impious	Sacred, religious
rofound	Deep, fathomless, excess	Shallow, abstruse
rofuse	Lavish, prodigal	Meager, sharing
rogeny	Descendant, off-spring	Ancestors
rolific	Productive, fruitful	Unproductive, barren
rohlbit	Ban, debar, enjoin, forbid	Endorse, permit, allow
rone	Inclined, prostrate	Averse, upright
ropel	Press, push, shove, thrust, urge	Discourage, pull, stop
roscribe · ·	Outlaw, denounce	Pardon, forgive
rosecute	Indict, pursue	Abandon, defend
rototype	Archetype, exemplar, ideal, original	Copy, counterpart, duplicate
rovident rovisional	Foreseeing, thrifty	Improvident, extravagant
VISIODAL	Conditional, contingent, tentative,	Conclusive, definite, permanent

rudent	Judicious, cautious,	Imprudent
ungent	Straip, sunking	
Juack	Charlatan, imposter	Mild, harmless
Quasit	The state of the s	Professional, qualified
Quell .	Calm, placate, subdue	Ratify, confirm, restore
Quench	Extinguish, put out	Noisy
Radiance .	Brilliancy, luster	Light, ignite, arouse
Redical	Fundamental, organic	Dullness, dimness
Ragged	Torn, jagged	Superficial, incomplete
Raid	Foray, incursion, invasion, sortie	Even
Random	Casual, desultory, haphazard	Depress, descend, lower
Rancid .	Tainted, sour	Eormal, invariable, orderly, systematic
Rational	Intelligent, reasonable	Untainted, sweet
Rebuff.	Reprimand, rebuke	Irrational, foolish
Recede -	Retire, withdraw	Encourage, approve
reciprocal · ·	mutual, correlative	advance, retreat
reckless	rash, regardless	selfish, individual
rectify		cautious, prudent
redeem	repair, renew, remedy, renovate	destroy, save, keep, conserve, repair
Redundant	buy back, recover	retain, detain
Relinquish	Exuberant, excessive	Scanty, deficient
10 1 25 V	Abandon, abdicate, cede, renounce, resign, yield	Possess, maintain
Remission	Abatement, relaxation	Increase, augmentation
Repudiate .	Renounce, reject	Allow, admit
Repugnant,	Distasteful, offensive	Agreeable, pleasant
Repulsive	Abhorrent, abominable, disgusting, loathsome	Admirable, alluring, amiable, charming
Resolute .	Determined, firm	Irresolute, undecided
Respite	Pause, cessation	Continuance, perpetuity
Restoration	Recovery, reinstatement	Destruction, with-holding
Restraint	Check, hindrance	Freedom, frankness
Retrospect	Review	Prospect
Reveal	Publish, disclose	Conceal, hide
Revive	Renew, reanimate	Depress, deject
Revolt		Loyal, obey, submit
Ridiculous	recei, manny	Grave, serious
Righteousness	Laughable, absurd	Ungodliness, dishonestly
robust	Uprightness, goodness	
Rulnous	Strong, hale, stout, lusty, portly	Thin, lean, weak, fragile
	Dilapidated, harmful	Whole, sound
Rupture	Breach, break	Union, attachment
Rustic	Rural, simple rude, clownish	Urbane, polished

3	To Le fourious	Pious, reverent	
Sacrilegious	Profane, impious  Blessed, consecrated	Temporal worldly	
Sacred Sad	Dejected, depressed, despondent,	Joyous, blithe, cheerful, jubilant, live	
	disconsolate	Unload, disburden	
Saddle	Sound, healthy, sensible, reasonable	Unsound, confused, unreasonable, insane	
Sane		Polite, reserved	
Saucy	Impertinent, rude	Unsavory, tasteless	
Savory	Tasty, palatable, spicy	Complimentary, flattering, favourable	
Sarcastic	Biting, caustic, cutting, sardonic	Credit, praise	
Scandal	Shame, infamy, slander	Appropriate, commendable, humane, police	
Scandalous	Atrocious, monstrous	Abundant, plentiful	
Scanty	Sprinkle, disperse, diffuse, disseminate	Retain, hold, gather, unite	
Scatter	Agnostic, atheist, doubter, unbeliever	Believer, bigot, religious, zealot	
Sceptic		Publicity, union	
Seclusion	Separation, withdrawal		
Secular ·	Temporal, civil, lay, profane, worldly	Religious, eternal, pious	
Sedate .	Calm, composed, sober, serious, solemn, staid	Perturbed, agitated, light-hearted	
seductive	Alluring, enticing, attractive, luring,	Repelling, chill, dissuade	
Semblance	Resemblance, likeness	Unlikeness	
Sensual	Carnal, fleshly	Ascetic, spiritual	
servile	Slavish, menial	Masterly, lordly	
hackle	Fetter, hamper	Loose, release	
huffle -	Mix, confuse	Clear, be frank	
lender -	Slim, fragile, weak, thin	Fat, bulky, stout, strong	
loth	Torpor, inactivity, laziness	Activity, vigour	
mite	Strike, beat, hit	Spare, repair	
inug .	Close, comfortable	Uncomfortable	
imudge .	Soil, besmirch, dirty-	Bleach, clean, purify	
ober .	Moderate, calm	Immoderate, excited	
Solace	Console, comfort, peace	Vex, pain, irritation	
Solemn	Formal, ceremonial	Informal, profane	
Solicitude .	Care, concern, worry	Baffle, confuse, puzzle	
Solicitous	anxious, apprehensive	Careless, unconcerned	
Solitary	Lone, single, secluded		
Sophistry	Casuistry, hair-splitting	Companionable, sociable	
Sordid	Dirty, foul, filthy	Uncontroversial	
Sovereign	Royal, regal, authority	Clean, polished	
Speculation	Thought, theory	Subject, ineffectual	
Speculator	Barracker, observer	Action, fact	
Splendid-	Gorgeous, sumptuous	Performer, participant	
Spontaneous	Voluntary with	Shabby, cheap	
A CONTRACTOR	Voluntary, without preparation	Involuntary, with prior preparation	

ourious	Illegitimate, forged, counterfeit, shoddy	Genuine and
uander	Dissipate, waste	Genuine, authentic, accurate, sincere
agnant	Still motionless stationers	save, economize
oke -	Risk, hazard	Running, moving, in action
zunch	Trum tesoure	Shirk, avoid
readfast	Fixed, established	Infirm, unsteady
teep	Abript, precipitous	Unfixed, infirm
terile	Arid, barren, childless, unfruitful, unproductive	Flat, gentle, level, low Bearing, fruitful, viable, yielding, productive
timulate	Arouse, stir	Calm, tranquil
tout	Strong, robust, portly	
tray	Wander, err, deviate	Thin, lean, weak
Stringent	Astringent, contracting, tight,	Stay, continue
Strip	Denude, uncover, bare	Relaxing, gentle Cover, clothe
Stubborn	Obstinate, unyielding, adamant, inflexible	
Sublime	High, exalted	Adaptable, docile, yielding, tractable  Low, depressed
Subdue	Check, constrain, curb, repress, restrain, suppress	Incite, stimulate
Subservient	Ancillary, inferior	Superior, leading
Subsistence	Living, existence	Starvation
Subtle	Nice, delicate, rare, thin, crafty	Rough, coarse, unrefined, simple
Subvert	Overthrow, destroy	Reconstruct, restore
Sumptuous	Costly, expensive	Cheap, simple
Superfluous	Redundant, useless, harmful, unprofitable	
Superlative	Highest, greatest	Lowest, smallest
Surmise	Suspect, suppose	Know, be sure, exact
Susceptible	Sensitive, impressionable	Insusceptible, hard
Suspicious	Doubtful, questionable	Certain, trustful, clear
Swell	Dilate, expand, bulge	Diminish, lessen, deflate, actual
Symbolical	Typical, representative	Actual
Synonymous	Equivalent, similar	Dissimilar, contrary
Tacit	Implied, implicit	Explicit, expressed
Taciturn '	Close, reticent, uncommunicative, secretive	e Unreserved, talkative, chatty
Tangible	Tactile, substantial	Impalpable, unreal
Tantamount	Equivalent, equal	Unequal, non-equivalent
Taunt	Jeer, flout, scotf, gibe	Soothe, commend, praise
Tedious	Wearisome, irksome	Delightful, agreeable
Tenacity	Adhesiveness, obstinacy	Looseness, mertia
Terrestrial	Earthy, worldly,	Heavenly, celestial
Testimony	Witness, deposition	Concealment, denial
Theatrical	Dramatic, showy, histrionic	Natural, real, prosaic

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KALEENI JOHO	maise brief	Lengthy, talkative, tedious		
	Compendious, laconic, concise, brief	Prodigal, uneconomic		
1 ersc	- composition	Cautious, frugal, miserly, thrifty		
I DITILLY	- 1 improvident spending	Help, advance, permit, allow		
THI MANUEL P	Guettale balk, long mine	Sober, calm, composed, cool		
Tipsy	Intoxicated, drunk, nervous, shaken, agitated	a transfer		
	Pain, torture	Comfort, easy, tranquil		
Tornen	Twisted, winding, crooked	Straight, honest, simple		
I OI THE HE	Calm, quiet, composed, peaceful	Disturbed, agitated		
	Disloyalty, perfidy	Loyalty, faith		
Treatment	Infringe, trespass	Respect, observe		
Treuen .	Toy, play, wanton	Serious		
11111	Paltry, petty	Significant, important		
Citation	Victory, achievement	Lament, fail		
	Blustering, riotous, stormy, violent	Tranquil, peaceful		
	Bustle, confusion, hurry	Quiet, peacefulness		
	Baseness, depravity, wickedness, vileness	Worthiness, goodness		
	Despot, autocrat	Constitutional, sovereign		
3	Beginner, novice,	Expert, old hand, veteran		
Unethical	Amoral, immoral, unprincipled, unscrupulous	Moral, principled, scrupulous		
Unanimous	Accordant, harmonious	Discordant, disagreeing		
	Solve, single, unmatched	Common, frequent		
Uphold	Back, champion, defend	Betray, destroy, drop  Brusque, gauche, vulgar		
Urbane	Cultivated, genteel, sophisticated			
Urbanity -	Civility, politeness	Rudeness, harshness		
Vagrant	Wandering, roaming	Settled, homely		
Vague	Uncertain, indefinite	Certain, definite, sure		
Vain .	Empty, worthless	Useful, effective		
Valiant	Brave, gallant	Cowardly,		
Validity	Efficiency, authority	Inefficiency weakness		
Vanish	Disappear, pass away			
Vehement '	Violent, boisterous .	Appear, live, survive		
Veil	Screen, hide, conceal	Weak, cold, lean		
Velocity	Swifmers varidit	Disclose, uncover		
Venerable	Reverend, grave	, Slowness, tardiness		
Verbose .	Wordy different	Trifling, light		
Veracity	Wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitiou	Terse, silent, speechless		
Vexatious	Truth, reality, correctness	Fiction, unreality		
Vicious	Annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty	Soothing, pleasing,		
(A'lable	It auity, defective, corrupt, deprayed			
The state of the s	Fertile, fruitful	Perfect, incorrupt, simple		
	SERVICE TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Aborted, sterile, untenable		

Vibrate	Fluctuate, oscillate	Stationary, motionless		
Vigour	Power, strength	Weakness, sickness		
Vindictive	Revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malicious			
Vivid	Lively, clear	Dull, unimpressive		
Vogue	Fashion, usage, trend.	Unpopular, outdated		
Voluntary	Spontaneous, free	Involuntary ·		
Voracious	Greedy, ravenous	Satiable, satisfied		
Vulnerable	Weak, exposed, untenable, defenseless	Fortified, strong, invulnerable, guarded, invincible		
Wander	Meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray	Remain, rest, settle, steady		
Wariness	Caution, circumspection, vigilance, watchfulness	Incaution, careless		
Warrant	Guarantee, certify, authorize	Forbid, disallow		
Wearisome Fatiguing, irksome, tiring, tedious Refreshing, restful		Refreshing, restful		
Whimsical Freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious		Serious, staid		
Wistful Pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic		Cheerful, happy, heedless, airy, flippant		
Wretched	Unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry	Joyous, contended		
Wrinkle	Fold, crease, crimp, pleat	Smooth surface, flat, straighten		
Yearn	Hanker, long, pine	Be satisfied, be contended		
Yield	Forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, Resist, withhold, refuse concede			
Yoke	Link, bondage, slavery	Freedom, liberty		
Zeal	Passion, eagerness	Apathy, weakness		
Zenith	Top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit	Base, bottom, foot, low		
Zest Brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, Dullness, spirit		Dullness,		

# Most Important English MCQ's

			(c)
· 1.	He was unreasonably incensed me.	40	The
	(a)- With (b) (c)	13.	post
E .	(c) Against (d) On		(a)
2.	The Prime Minister invested the new		(c)
	establishment — judicial authority.	14	It is r
n 6 3	(a) Over (b) On (c) Against (d) With	14.	SUCC
	They quarreled division of the booty.	100	(a)
3.	(a) About (b) On		(c)
	(c) Upon (d) Over	15.	The
4.	The protracted illness has reduced him	57	(a)
	skeleton.	, u	(c)
11 4	(a) To (b) By	16.	Wha
	(c) Up to (d) Into		(a)
5.	The Government has embarked the		(c)
ne s	implementation of the 20-point programme	17.	Fate
	vigorously.	1	(a)
7	(a) With (b) Upon (c) At (d) On		(c)
	And the second s	18.	Worl
6.	They talked ——— the matter for many hours without arriving at any conclusion.		(a)
3	(a) On (b) About		(c)
÷.,	(c) Upon (d) Over	19.	At la
7.	He was vexed the behaviour of his	1 = 100	(a)
+1	son.		(c)
a j	(a) At (b) With	20.	The
	(c) About (d) On	-:	his s
8.	He was totally innocent the crime.		(a)
	(a) About (b) With	. 1	(c)
	(c) From (d) Of	21.	The
9.	He will not succeed he works hard.	1000	curre
24	(a) Unless (b) Until		(a)
9	(c) In case (d) In		(c)
10.	We will have to atone our misdeeds.	22.	The
*	(a) At (b) On .		, it.
	(c) With (d) For		(a)
11.	Large number of colleges are affiliated		(c)
	(a) Maria University.	23.	His I
	(a) With (b) By (c) From (d) To		(a)
12.	14)	(4.7)	(c)
100	The man was an accomplice the thief.	24.	He v
* (J	(b) In	1 4	(a)
S 100 m			

	(c) With	(d) From
13.	The destiny has dest post than he now ho	tined him a high
	(a) For	(b) To
	(c) On	(d) Upon
14.	It is natural for us to success.	exult our own
	(a) At	(b) Over
***	(c) On	(d) Against
15.	The teacher seemed	to be irritated m
57	(a) With	(b) Over
149 14	(c) From	(d) Against
-16.	What he has done	no excuse.
	(a) With	(b) Of
4.	(c) For	(d) in
17.	Fate smiled	him in all his ventures.
1	(a) At	(b) With
- 1 · 1	(c) On -	(d) Above
18.	Work hard	you should fail.
	(a) Otherwise	(b) Or
	(c) That	(d) Lest
19.	At last he yielded	the temptation.
100	(a) For	(b) About
	(c) At	(d) To
20.	The master dispense his servant.	ed the services o
	(a) Up	(b) With
	(c) From	(d) Through
21.	The girl could not be current.	ar the force of the
	(a) With	(b) Up
1-	(a) Out	(d) Up against
22.	The event came	as he had predicted
	(a) By	(b) About
	IN OH	(d) UP
23.	His friend has run	his whole fortune
	(a) Out	(1)1 0000
	(a) Oune	(d) About
24.	He was unreasonabl	y incensed me.

With

VAL	FEM SCHOOL LEAVERS	(c) Had painted in write
KHL	tem sorre (b) An effective	(c) Have it painted white (d) Have it white painted (e) Have it white painted
0 2	(a) The ellective	(e) Have it will be secretary of the club? The
17	(c) Effective Mr. Salman's wifeyesterday (b) Came	or report surrence (ECCIO).
53.	Mr. Salman's wife (b) Came (a) Has come	riccted Sania Secretary.
	(a) 1100	The final of the Sallia Secretary.
54.	Mad Hama come into the room, and	Flooded Secretary to Sallid
54.	the child eating the party would see	/d) Elected secretary Sallia
	a) Sali baya seen	Will Raia drive to Multan? No, his father
1	(c) Would have seen. When I was sleeping, she playing the	nersuaded him
55.		(a) For not driving (b) Not for driving (c) Not to drive (d) To not drive
	(a) Was (b) Must be	(6) 1101.5
4	(c) Were	69. Can they go shopping with us? Sorry, they are
56.	The main points are as(c)	busy; I wish they with you now.  (a) Can go (b) Are going
	(a) Follows	(a) Can go (b) Are going (c) Could go (d) Would go
	Following I congratulated him his success.	A F C PROCESS VICTOR C
57.	(a) On (b) For	70. It is very nice movie and they are also free tonight. I wish they to the movie
- 2	(c) At	tonight.
58.	I have not seen him the last ten days.	(a) Can go (b) Are going
30.	(a) For (b) Since	(c) Could go (d) Would go
	(c) By	71. It has been raining for the past five days. I wish
59.	I stared at him he spoke.	. it
	(a) When (b) While	(a) Stopped to rain (b) Stopped raining
,	(c) Whenever	(c) Would stop raining (d) Were to stop
60.	I wish I a car.	raining
	(a) Had (b) Have	. 72. Do you speak French? Yes, I learned
	(c) May have	in France. (a) It how it speak (b) How speak it
61.	1 invited him dinner.	(c) Speaking it (d) It to speak
	(a) For <u>(b) To</u>	The state of the s
161	(c) At	.73, Might Shahla have come at 8-00? Yes, see
62.	Would you mind the bag for me.  (a) Hold (b) Holding	(a) May have (b) Might
, x	(c) To Hold	(c) Had (d) Might have
63.	He has a very expensive watch his	74. Rubi talks a lot, doesn't she? Yes, although
00.	wrist.	there's no reason for
	(a) On (b) In	(a) So much have talking
	(c) Around	(b) Her so much talking
64.	If you need a coat you will have to buy	(c) Her talking so much
	as I cannot give you mine.	(d) Talking her so much
	(a) It (b) One (c) Some (d) Any	75. Why is Maria so late? I do not know
65.	. (-)	be. (a) What can the reason
00.	Will Iqbal help us prepare for the examination?	(a) What can the reason (b) Can what the reason
Stew.	(a) Would have (b) Had	(c) What the reason
-	(c) Has had (d) Has	(d) What the reason can
. 66	What colour are you going in to have your	76. The neighbours will not let their son play with
	nouse painted. We Will	Salman. What could Salman to
	(a) Paint in white	deserve that?
-	(b) Paint white	(a) • Do (b) Done
		(c) Have done (d) Be done
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	X 1,

## **ANALOGIES I**

1.	Doctor: Nurse:: F	ollower:?	13.	Tiggen P
F	(A) Employer	(B) Leader		S Olest., Otter:
73	(C) Worker	(D) Manager		(A) Cage (B) Sky
2.	Moon: Satellite::		14.	(C) Nest (D) Water
2.	(A) Sun		াল বু•	Illiteracy: Education:: Flood:
	(C) Solar System		7	
3.	- Thurster Am	ger: ?	76	(A) Rain (B) Bridge (C) Dam (D) River
3.		(D) D	16	(C) Dam (D) River
	(C) Provocation	(D) Force	15.	William: Stream
4 -	Clock: Time::	Thermometer	D - 1	(A) River (B) Canal
4.	2	THOMESET:	10	(C) Glacier (D) Avalanche
	(A) Heat		10.	Pruit: Banana:: Mammal:
1	(C) Energy	(D) Temperature	-	
5.	Cun: Lin: Bird:	(~) i chiperature	* 5	(A) Cow (B) Snake
۵,				(C) Fish. (D) Sparrow
, 1	(	(=) Grass	17.	Fire: Ashes:: Explosion: 2
	(C) Forest	(D)DCak	2.5	(A) Flame (B) Debris
6.	(A) Co-Li-	riorse		(C) Sound (D) Death
	(A) Stable	(B) Cart	18.	Drama: Stage:: Tennis:
	(C) Saddle	(I)) Engine	9	
7.	Flower: Bud:: Pla	nt:?	1	(A) Net (B) Tournament
	(A) I WIG	(B) Seed		(C) Racket (D) Court
	(C) Taste	(D)Flower	19.	Sculptor: Statue: Poet: 2
8.	Flow: River:: Sta	gnant:?		(A) Canvas (B) Pen
	(A) Rain	(B) Stream	h	(C) Verse (D)Chisel
	(C) Pool	(D) Canal		Malaria: Disease:: Spear: ?
9.	Paw: Cat:: Hoof:	?		(A) Wound (B) Sword
	(A) Lamb	(B) Horse	10	(C) Weapon (D) Death
	(C) Elephant	(D)Lion	21.	Reading: Knowledge:: Work:
10.	Car: Garage Aer	roplane:?		7.
	(A) Port	(B) Denot		(A) Experience (B) Engagement
	(C) Hangar	(D) Harbour		(C) Employment (D) Experiment
11.	Venerate: W	(D) Harbour	22	Cricket: Bat:: Hockey: ?
	_? Wo	orship:: Extor.	22.	(A) Field (B) Stick
				(C) Player (D) Ball
12	(A) Glorify	(B) Homage		(0)
10	(C) Compliment	(D) Recommend	23.	Enough.
	Nurture: Negle	ect:: Denigrate:	Suff	(A) Adequacy (B) Surplus
_	? (A) Reveal (C) Recognize	1 20		(C) Competency (D) Import
4.	(A) Reveal	(B) Extol		Skeleton: Body: Grammar:
17.4	(C) Recognize	(D) Calumniate	24.	Skeleton: Body

Street, Street	(C) Oysters (D) Mammals
7	35. Painting: Artist:: Symphony:
(A) Language (B) Sentence	33. Tanking.
(C) Meaning (D) Education	(A) Novelist (B) Poet
25. Mature: Regressed:: Varied:	(C) Essayist (D) Composer
7 9	36. Dawn: Dusk:: Inauguration:
(A) Rhythmic (B) Monotonous	7. Dawn. Dask., mauguration:
(C) Decorous (D)Obsolete	Contract Con
26. Ship: Sea:: Camel:?	(A) Invitation (B) Valediction
(A) Forest (B) Land	(C) Repetition (D) Organisation
(C) Mountain (D) Desert	37. Annihilation: Fire:: Cataclysm:
27. Dilatory: Expeditious:: Direct:	
	(A) Earthquake (B) Flood
(A) Circumlocutory	(C) Emergency (D) Steam
(B) Tortuous	38. Entrepreneur: Profit:: Scholar:
(C) Straight	
(D) Curved	(A) Income (B) Knowledge
28. Wrist: Elbow:: Ankle: ?	(C) Service (D) Business
(A) Heel (B) Fingers	39. Anatomy: Zoology:: Pediatrics:
(C) Foot (D) Knee	?
29. Amber: Yellow:: Carmine:	(A) Chemistry (B) Medicine
?	(C) Paleontology (D) Mechanics
(A) Red (B) Green	40. Novice: Learner:: Harbinger:
(C) Violet (D) Blue	. ?
30. Wax: Wane:: Zenith:?	(Á) Messenger (B) Thief
(A) Nadir (B) Bottom	(C) Pickpocket (D) Robber
	41. Mattock: Dig:: Shovel:?
31. Foundation: Edifice:: Constitution:	(A) Break (B) Push
·?·	(C) Scoop (D) Whittle
(A) Government (B) State	42. Foresight:Anticipation::
(C) Nation (D) Cabinet	Insomnia: ?
32. Video: Cassette:; Computer;	(A) Treatment (B) Disease
?	
(A) Reels (B) Recordings	43. Poles: Magnet:: Battery:
(C) Files (D) Floppy	43. Poles: Magnet:: Battery
33. Produce: Waste:: Contrast:	
? Contrast:	(2)
(A) Match (B) Correct	(C) Terminals (D) Energy
(0)	44. Physician: Treatment:: Judge:
34. Paleography: (D) Contradict	?
	(A) Punishment (B) Judgments
Writings::Ichthyology:? (A) Fishes (B) Whales	(C) Lawyer (D) Court
(A) Fishes (B) Whales	45. Ice: Coldness:: Earth:?
The state of the s	

	The state of the s			EHOCISH.
	(A) Weight (B) Jungle	. *	2 .	
To the second	(C) Gravitatism (D) Sea		(A) Leave	(D) D
46.	Safe: Secure:: Protect:?		(C) Agency	(B) Permit
	(A) Lock (B) Sure	58	Boat: Salesy Date	(D) Policy
	(C) Guard (D) Conserve		Boat: Sales:: Ballo	oon:?
47.	Firm: Flabby:: Piquant:?	* -	()	(B) Hot air
	(A) Dland (D) C	50	(C) Rope	(D)Nylon
115,5	(C) Pleasant (D) Small	33.	Clue: Myster	y:: Warning:
48.	Appreciation: Reward:: Disgrace:	-	(4)	
	?		(A) Disaster	(B) Precaution
Ì.	(A) Crime (B) Guilt		(C) Kisk	(D) Danger
W	(C) Allegation (D) Punishment	60.	Cup: Lip:: Bird: _	?,
49.	Mouse: Cat:: Fly:?	1.	Cup: Lip:: Bird: _	(B) Grass
	(A) Animal (B) Horse		(C) Forest	(D) Beak
The same	(C) Spider (D) Rat	61.	Flow: River:: Sta	gnant: 2
50	Kilogram: Quintal:: Paisa: ?	3	(A) Rain	(B) Stream
50.	(A) Rupee (D) A f		(C) Canal	(D)Pool
1	(A) Rupee (B) Money	62.	Peacock: India:: B	Bear: 2
51	(C) Coin (D) Wealth		(A) Russia	(B) England
31.	Earth: Axis:: Wheel: ?	f a	(C) Australia	(D) America
	(A) Tyre (B) Car	63.	Insect: Disease::	War: 2
52	(C) Road (D) Hub		(A) Army	(D) DoG
34.	Engineer: Machine:: Doctor:		(C) Arsenal	(D) Destruction
and the second second		64.	Book: Cover:: Pai	nting 2
	(A) Hospital (B) Body		(A) havenessed	CENT THE STATE OF
	(C) Disease (D) Medicine		(C) C-1-	
23.	South: North-West:: West:	65.	Float: Sink:: Boat	(D) rame
-			(A) Ship	(B) War
8	(A) South-West (B) East	. 1	(C) Submarine	(D) Wat
1	(C) North-East (D) South	66.	Water: Dam:: Tra	de o
34.	Pride: Humility:: Desire:	11.4	(A) Commerce	(B) France
-	The state of the s		(C) Goods	(D) Trade Pallace
1	(A) Wish (B) Hate	67.		lenders Cal-
y I	(C) Supprese COVI - 1:cc		2	render Salary:
55.	Boat: Oar:: Bicycle:?		(A) Employees	(D) 0
154	(A) Chain (D) Dodal		(A) Employees	
		60	(C) Workers	
56.	Much: Many: Measure:	08.	Asthma: Lungs::	Conjunctivitis:
1	?	0.	712 7	(D) TO (II)
		1.	(A) Bones	
	(A) Weight (B) Measures	14	(C) Eyes	
57.	(C) Calculate (D) Count	69,		
1	(C) Calculate (D) Count Lapse: Session:: Conclude:	100	(A) Regret	(B) Ignore
BELLEVINE B				L. G

		Typist: T	ypewriter: Writer
Thetriometer:		(A) Book	(B) Paper
70. Thermometer. Glucometer:?		(C) Script	(D) Pen
(A) Rody sugar		(C) Scribt	: Yen: ?
(B) Body resistance	82.		
(C) Blood	0.00	(A) Turkey	(B) Bangladesh
(D) Blood sugar			(D) Pakistan
71 Communicable disease: Malaria::			Mosquito:?
Non-communicable disease:			(B) Sting
			(D) Plague
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Hepatitis	84:	Aeroplane:	Cockpit:: Train:
(C) Aids (D) Cancer		_?	
72. Air: Atmosphere:: Water:			(B) Wagon
?	Ÿ	(C) Engine	
(A) Island (B) Earth	l.	Compartment	
(C) Ocean (D) Drop		Pen: Ink:: Per	
73. Mother: Daughter:: Father:			(B) Write
			(D)Chalk
(A) Son (B) Brother	86.	Trouble:	Safety: Freedom:
(C) Boy (D) Sister		_?	
74. Obey: Defy:: Work:?		(A) Independe	ence(B) Patient
(A) Lazy (B) Rest	- 1	(C) Liberty	(D)Slavery
(C) Idle (D) Labour			Health:: Happiness:
75. Light: Sun:: Heat: ?		?	
(A) Electricity (B) Moon	141	(A) Medicine	(B) Sorrow
(C) A 4C		(C) Comfort	(D) Misery
76. Oil: Lamp:: Wax:?	88	Bee: Honey::	Cow:?
(A) Bulb (B) Candle		(A) Animal	(B) Water
(C) Light (D) Dark		(C) Grass	
77. Parrot: Cage:: Man: ?	89.	Plant: Tree:: I	House: ?
(A) Home (B) Life (C) House (D) Prison			er (B) Building
/X Mango: Emit., D.			(D) Residence
(A) Root	90.	Tall: Short:: T	reachery:?
(A) Root (B) Stem		(A) Respect	(B) Honour
(C) Flower (D) Fruit			(D) Loyalty
79. Dog: Bark:: Goat:?	91.	Stone: Hard.	Feather:?
(A) Grunt (B) Bray		(A) Soft	
(C) Howl (D) Bleat		(C) Bird	
30. Laugh: Joy:: Weep: ?	92.	Home: Shalter	r:: School:
(R) Pomes		(A) Principal	(B) Student
(C) Baby (D) Punishment		(C) Class	(D) Education
A STATE OF THE STA		Class	(D) Editor
THE SECOND SECOND SECOND	1	22.4 4	Marguery

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- 4	-	-	••	in	
A			n	с	

1	В	2	В	3 /	С	4	D .	5	D	6	В	7	В
8	С	9	В	× 10	C.	11	A	12	В	13	D	14	C
15	Α	16	:A	17,	В	18.	D	19	C	20	C	21	A
22	В	23	В	24	A	.25	В	26.	D.	27	Α	28	D
29	A	.30	A	/31	С	32	D	33	Α	34	A	35	D
36	B.	37	В.	- 38	: B	39	В	40	Α	41	С	42	C
43	C	44	В	45	C	46	C	47	Α	48	D	49	C
50	Α	51	D	52	C	53	C	54	В	55	В	56	D
57	D	- 58	В	- 59	D	60	D	61	D	62	A	63	D
64	D	65	C	66	D	. 67	Α	68	С	69	В	70	D
71.	D	72	C	73	A	74	· B .	75	С	76	В	77	D
78	В	79	D	80	Α	81	D	82	С	83	Α.	84	C
85	C	. 86	D	87	В	88	D	89	В	90	D	91	A
92	D	93	В	94	D	95	D	96	C	97	· C	98	C
99	A	100	C	1				7					

(B) Witty: Rejuvenation

(C) Enigmatic: Uncertainty

DISPASSION::

MOAT: CASTLE .:

HELMET: HEAD::

(A) Glove: Mitten

(B) Ring: Finger	1	(A) Pickle: Pai
(C) Goggles: Eyes		(A) Pickle: Brine (B) Wine: Spirits
(D) Negotiate: Haggle	17	(C) Apple: Iron (D) Field: Insect (E) Tropics: Tundra
(E) Scarf: Necklace	48.	NEST: BIRD:: ?
42. FELONY:	1	(A) Cave: Bear
MISDEMEANOR::?	١.	(B) Flower: Petal
(A) Blunder: Mistake		(C) Window: House
(B) Inquire: Question		(D) Dog: Basket
(C) Phylogenic: Genetic	49.	TEACHER: SCHOOL::
(D) Friend: Sympathetic	. 4	(A) Businessman: Money
(E) Disorder: Disturbance	10.0	(B) Waitress: Restaurant
43. VERBIAGE:	-	(C) Dentist: Tooth
PROLIX::?	LILE	(D) Fish: Water
(A) Iodine: Sublimate	50.	PEBBLE: BOULDER::?
(B) Fertility: Fecund	3,	(A) Pond: Ocean
(C) Pollution: Disease		(B) River: Rapids
(D) Prisoner: Sullen		(C) Fish: Elephant
(E)	100	(D) Feather: Bird
Ornament: Expensive	51.	SLAPSTICK: LAUGHTER::
44. EXTRACT:	?	
QUOTATION::?		(A) Fallacy: Dismay
(A) Radius: Diameter	٠.	(B) Genre: Mystery
(B) Forecast: Prediction	= -	(C) Satire: Anger
(C) Explore: Mine		(D) Mimicry: Tears
(D) Broil: Lobster	115	(E) Horror: Fear
(E) Fry: Fricassee	52.	VERVE:
45. SLOTHFUL:	EMI	THUSIASM::?
OVERWORK:: ?	:5 *	(A) Loyalty: Duplicity
(A) Confused: Clear	8.9	(B) Devotion: Reverence
(B) Miser: Overspend		(C) Intensity: Color
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH		(D) Eminence: Anonymity
(C) Smile: Laugh		(E) Generosity: Elation
(D) Tired: Exertion	53.	SPY: CLANDESTINE::?
(E) Submissive: Obsession	1	(A) Accountant: Meticulous
LALOI.	11.7	(B) Furrier: Rambunctions
ENTHUSIASTIC::?		T Ironic
(A) Action: Verbal		all anherd: Gall mous
(B) Teacher: Rich		A -trongill OP'7
(C) Athlete: Quick	54.	CORBLER: SHOUL
(D) Idler: Lazy	54,	
(E) Businessman: Clever	LANGE.	(A) Jockey: Holde (B) Contractor: building
47 ?	100	A CHARLES AND A

MALEEM SCHOOL CENT	
(C) Mason: stone	
(D) Cowboy: boot	8
(E) Potter: paint	
5.5. UMBRAGE:	
OFFENSE::?	
(A) Confusion: Penance	* 17.
(B) Infinity: Meaning	
(C) Decorum: Decoration	
(D) Elation: Jubilance	
(E) Outrage: Consideration	•
56. DIRGE: FUNERAL::	?
(A) Chain: Letter	
(B) Bell: Church	
(C) Telephone: Call	
(D) Jingle: Commercial	
(E) Hymn: Concerto	
57. DOMINANCE:	
HEGEMONY::?	
(A) Romance: Sympathy	i

(B) Furtherance: Melancholy

(C) Independence: Autonomy

9	(D) Tolerance: Philanthropy	
	(E) Recompense: Hilarity	*
58.	PHOBIC: FEARFUL::	2
	(A) Envious: Desiring	-
•	(B) Shy: Familiar	
	(C) Finicky: Thoughtful	
in a	(D) Asinine: Silly	
	(E) Cautious: Emotional	9
59.	FERAL: TAME:: 1 . ?	

(A) Rancid: Rational(B) Repetitive: Recurrent(C) Ephemeral: Immortal

(D) Nettlesome: Annoying(E) Repentant: Honorable

60. METAPHOR: SYMBOL::

(A) Pentameter: Poem

(B) Rhythm: Melody

(C) Nuance: Song

(D) Slang: Usage

(E) Analogy: Comparison

Answers

1 1	D	2	A	3	C	- 4	D	5	D,	6	Ç	7	1
8	-	9.	C	10	В	11	В	12	D	13	В	14	1
	В	16	В	17	Е	18	D	19	D	20	D.	21	L
15	D	23.	C	24	D	25	E	26	· C	27	С	28	
22	В	30	A	31	D	32	E	33	E	34	Е	35	1
29 36		37	В	38	Ä	39	D	.40	В	41	С	42	L
-	В	44	B -	45	В	46	D	47	A	48	A	49	L
50	A	51	E	52	В	53	A	54	В	55	D	56	
57	C	58	D	59	C	.60	Е			K -			

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## ANALOGIES III

25	Transmission I	,	
	Hospital is related to Treatment in	٠.	(A) Gloomy (B) Mean
5	the same way School is related to		(C) Petty (D) Helpful'
	Threston (B) Strident	11.	Reptile is to Lizard as Flower is
100	(A) Education (B) Student	81	10:?
d	(C) Teacher (D) Books		(A) Petal (B) Stem (C) Daisy (D) Alligator
	Monsoon is related to Season in	Sec.	(C) Daisy (D) Alligator
*	the same way April is related to.	12.	Play is to Actor as Concert is to:
			?
100	(A) Spring (B) Autumn	of .	(A) Symphony (B) Musician
7	(C) Winter (D) Month		(C) Piano (D) Percussion
1.	Much is related to Many in the	13.	
-	same way as Measure is related		. to:?
1	to:?		(A) Massive (B) Solid
K	(A) Weight (B) Measures		(C) Elastic (D) Inflexible
		14.5	Careful is to Cautious as Boastful
	Odometer is to Mileage as		is to;?
To the	Compass is to:?		(A) Arrogant (B) Humble
100	(A) Speed (B) Hiking		(C) Joyful (D) Suspicious
	(C) Direction (D) Needle	15.	Pen is to Poet as Needle is
5.	Marathon is to Race as		to:?
	Hibernation is to:?	1 -2	(A) Thread (B) Button
	(A) Winter (B) Bear		(C) Sewing (D) Tailor
1	(C) Dream (D) Sleep	16.	Secretly is to Openly as Silently is
6.	Window is to Pane as Book is		to:
	to: ?		(A) Scarcely (B) Impolitely
170	(A) Novel (B) Glass	F 11	(C) Noisily (D) Quietly
	(C) Cover (D) Page	17.	Embarrassed is to Humiliated as
1	Cup is to Coffee as Bowl is to:_?	1.0	Frightened is to:?
1	(A) Post	10.00	(A) Terrified (B) Agitated (C) Courageous (D) Reckless (C) Shoal is to: ?
	(A) Dish (B) Soup		(C) Courageous (B) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C
1	(C) Spoon (D) Food	18.	(C) Courageous (D) Recent (P) Pride is to Lion as Shoal is to:?  (A) Teacher (B) Student
	Yard is to Inch as Quart is to:		(A) Teacher
H	(A) Gallon (B) Ounce	1	(A) Teacher (C) Self-respect (D)Fish (C) Self-respect (D)Fish Artist is to Painting as Senator is
	(C) Milk (D) Liquid	19.	Artist is to Painting
3	Boat is related to Oar in the same		to: - Property
1	way as Bicycle is related	,	(A) Attorney Constitution
345	to: 2		(C) Politician (D) Constitute (C) Politician (D) Constitute (D) Constitute (C) (C) Politician (D) Constitute (C) (C) Politician (D) Constitute (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C)
	(A) Chain (B) Pedal	20.	Exercise is to
1	(C) Road (D) Wheel .		to: - Dieting
U.	Optimist is to Cheerful as	-	(A) Food (B) Dietas
5	Pessimist is to:		No.

man D - dowrant	(C) Speed (D) Koad
(C) Fitness (D) Restaurant	30. Fan is related to Wings in the same
- 1:1 is to indiscreet as Hones	way as Wheel is related to:
0	(A) Round (B) Air
(B) Wicken	(C) Spokes (D) Cars
Timent as Reduce is	31. Jade is related to Green in the
22. Guide is to Direct as Real	
to:? (A) Decrease (B) Maintain	to:?
(C) Increase (D) Preserve	(A) Blue (B) Orange
Developet ne Foot 18	(C) Red (D) Yellow
	32. Life is related to Death in the same
to:?	way as Despair is related
(A) Running (B) Sneaker	to:?
(C) Skateboard (D) Jumping	The state of the s
24. Wax is related to Grease in the	
same way as Milk is related	33. Scissors is related to Cloth in the
to:?	same way as Scythe is related
(A) Ghee (B) Drink	to:?
(C) Cu 1 (D) Protein	The second secon
25. Life is clated to Autobiography in	*
the sar way as Witness is related	
to:	34. Cub is related to Tiger in the same
(A) Par rs (B) Truth	way as Fawn is related to:?
(C) Documents (D) Acceptance	(A) Stag (B) Monkey
26. Life is related to Death in the same	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
way as Hope is related to:?	35. Radical is related to Moderate in
(A) Sad (B) Despair	the same way as Revolution is
(C) Pain (D) Cry	related to:?
27. Radical is related to Moderate i	(A) Change (B) Chaos
the same way as Revolution i	s (C) Peace (D) Reformation
related to:?	36. Firm is related to Flabby in the
(A) Change (B) Chaos	Datitie IIII
(C) Peace (D) Reformation	
28. Cube is related to Square in the	
same way as Square is relate	d (C) Pleasant (D) Small
(A) Plane (B) Triangle	37. Motorcycle is related to Battery in
(C) Line (D) Point	the same way as Life is related
29. Bank is related to Money in the	to:?
same way as Transport is relat	ed (C) Moon (D) Star
to:?	38. Appreciation is related to Reward
(A) Traffic (B) Goods	in the same way as Disgrace is
	in the suite way as the

## **Choose Correct Spelling**

Q: Complete the follow	ing
sentences by choosing th	e correct
spelling:	2.0
1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	Stanta UT
(1) Fill in the	
would be happy t	0
you."	5 T
(A) Assist	
(B) assit	100 July 20 10
(C) assist	
(D) assest	
(2) Which is t	ne correct
spelling? (A) tomarrow	and washing
(B) tomorow	
(C) tamorrow	Jan Sala
(D) tomorrow	
(3) Fill in the	Jonley IIII
very	
assistance."	_ for your
(A) Greatful	
(B) gratefull	A 12-35
(C) greatfull	ALWIN
(D) gratefull	
(E) grateful	es Care Page
	STATE OF THE
	nonym of
the word "help"?	
(A) Hinder	
(B) change	3
(C) tired	
(D) assist	
(E) explain	
(5) What is the	correct
spelling?	1 4.9
(A) Guarante	11 11 2
(B) guarentee (C) guarantee	
(D) garuntee	2 10 10
- / But milee	E 1

· (6) Fill in the blank:
"What would you for
this customer?"
(A) Recammend
(B) reckomend
(C) recommend
(D) recomend
(7) Which is the correct
spelling?
(A) Acquir
(B) ackquire
(C) acquire (D) aquire
(D) aquire
(8) Fill in the blank: "I
cannot believe
coming over!"
(A) Their
(B) there
(C) they're
Which is the correct
spelling?
- (A) homorous
(B) humerous
(C) humorus
(D) humorous
(10) Fill in the blank: "I
for that
inconvenience to you."
(A) Apolegize
(B) appologize
(C) applogise
(D)apologize
(11) Which is the correct
spelling?
(A) Inconveinence
(B) Inconvenience
(C) Inconvienience
(D) Incanvenience

- (E) Inconveneince
- Which is the correct (12) spelling?
- (A) activate
- (B) activat
- (C) acktivate
- (D) actavaite
- Which is the correct (13) spelling?
- (A) Privelidge
- (B) privilege
- (C) priveledge
- (D) privilage
- (E) priviledge
- (14) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Puerille
- (B) Puerile
- (C) Puerrile
- (D) Purrile
- (15) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives:
- (A) Scriptur
- (B) Skripture
- (C) Scripcher
- (D) Scripture
- Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Careir
- (B) Carreer
- (C) Caireer
- (D) Career
- (17)Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Gaurante
- (B) Guaruntee
- (C) Garuntee

- (D) Guarantee
- (18)Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Forcaust
- (B) Forcast
- (C) Forecaste
- (D) Forecast
- Choose the correctly (19)spelt word.
- (A) Grametic
- (B) Grammatic
- (C) Grammetic
- (D) Gramatic
- (20) Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Sedantry
- (B) Sedentary
- (C) Sedentery
- (D) Sedantary
- Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Acquiescence
- (B) Acquisence
- (C) Aquicence
- (D) Acquissence
- (22)Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Coruppt
- (B) Corrupt
- (C) Curropt
- (D) Currupt
- Choose the correctly (23)spelt word.
- (A) Aliennate
- (B) Alienate
- (C) Allienate
- (D) Alienatte
- Emma has always been (24)fascinated by the way the

The second of th	(30)
mind works, so she's decided	left her standing
to get a degree in?	at the altar.
(A) pshycology	(A) fiance
(B) beixologi,	(B) finance
(C) psychalogy	(C) feance
a Lalany	(D) fience
Holen was suith see	(31) Clara the cat simply
the stature of her	chose to ignore theof-
blind date.	our dog.
(A)Diminutive	(A) Ezistence
(B) Diminuative	(B) Existance
(C) Diminative	(C) Existence
(D) dimminutive	(D) existace
(26) Peter always makes	(32) My father does not
such a of	believe inbut my
himself!	mother does.
(A) Nuisance	(A) Reincarnation
(B) Nuisents	
(C) Newsanse	(B) Reincarenation
(D) nuisince	(C) Reincornation
(27) Mrs. Baker took her	(D) reincantation
class on a field trip	(33) The savvy dancer acted
to the zoo.	as a between the
(A) Kindergarden	detective and the cabaret
(B) Kindergaten	owner.
(C) Kindergarten	(A) Liaisone
(D)kindegarden	(B) Liaison
(28) The crowd	(C) Liasone
me on my acceptance into	(D) leason
Mensa.	(34) Choose the correct
(A)Congradulated	spelling of the word from the
(B) Congrachulated	options below.
(C) Congretulated	(A) Restaureter
(D)congratulated	(B) Restaurater
(29) The annual was	(C) Restaurateur
ruined when a family of bears	(D) Restourateur
stole all the hotdogs.	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
(A) barbecue	
(B) barbequeue	travel with 02
(C) Barbycue	secretary so he'll know how
	to reach you while you're
(D) barbcue	away.
A The State of the	

(A) Itenreray	(41) The professor made it
(B) Itinerary	clear thatwould not
(C) Iteneray	be tolerated.
(D) Itinirary	(A) Plagiarism
(36) The clown's	(B) Plagiarisum
performance was	(C) Plagerism
, to say the	(D) plagirism
least.	(42) Choose the correct
(A) Disapointing	spelling of the word from the
(B) Disappainting	options below
(C) Disappointing	(A) Pronounciation
(D) Disppointing	(B) Pronuciation
(37)animals	(C) Pronuncitation
feed almost exclusively on	(D) Pronunciation
meat.	(43) Choose the correct
(A) Carnivorus	spelling of the word from the
(B) Carnivorous	options below
(C) Carnivoures	(A) Carribean
(D) Carnivoreus .	(B) Caribbean
(38) After my grandfather	(C) Carribbean
was diagnosed with	(D)Caribeen
chronic, he moved	(44) Identify the misspelled
to Spain.	word in the list below
(A) Neumonia	(A) Parallel
(B) Penumonia	(B) Prevalent
(C) Pneumonia	(C) Prejudice
(D)Pnuemonia	(D) Perserverance
(39) He wrote on	(45) Identify the misspelled
every topic from shoestrings	word in the list below.
to string theory.	(A) Quixotic
(A) prolefically	(B) Quite
(B) prolifecally	(C) Questionaire
(C) prollificaly	(D) Quarantine
(D)prolifically	(46) Choose the correct
(40) Let me tie your mittens	spelling of the word from the
to your sleeves so you don't	options below
them.	(A) Government
(A) Loose	(B) Government
(B) Looze	(C) Government
(C) Lose	(D) Govermant
(D)louse	

Scanned with CamScanner

- spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Vengeance
- (B) Vengance
- (C) Vengents
- (D) Vengence
- (48) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Ligitimate
- (B) Legitimate
- (C) Legetimate
- (D) Legitemate
- (49) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Unanimus
- (B) Unanemous
- (C) Unanimess
- (D) Unanimous
- (50) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Referense
- (B) Refrence
- (C) Reference
- (D) Referance
- (51) Identity the misspelled word in the list below
- (A) Indivisible
- (B) Irresistable
- (C) Indispensable
- (D) Irresponsible
- (52) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Managable
- (B) Millennium
- (C) Minuscule
- (D) Miscellaneous

- (53) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Stationery
- (B) Statutory
- (C) Sincerely
- (D) Sanctuery
- (54) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Efficency
- (B) Efficentsy
- (C) Effciensy
- (D) Efficiency
- (55) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Neccesary
- (B) Necessary
- (C) Necessary
- (D) Necesary
- (56) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Synonymous
- (B) Synonymus
- (C) Synonimous
- (D) Sinonymus
- (57) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Hienous
- (B) Henous
- (C) Heinus
- (D) Heinous
- (58) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Definitly
  - (B) Definitly
  - (C) Defenitely
  - (D) Definitely

- (59) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
- (A) Enhancement
- (B) Elicit .
- (C) Enigma
- (D) Ecstacy
- (60) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
- (A) Fluorescent
- (B) Fullfill
- (C) Facsimile
- (D) Fictitious
- · Identify the misspelled. (61)word in the list below.
- (A) Occasion
- (B) Occurrence
- (C) Overrun
- (D) Opponent
- (62) Identify the misspelt word in the list below
- (A) Mischeivous
- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Mussel
- (D) Malicious
- (63)Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Maneuver
- (B) Manouver
- (C) Manuevre
- (D) Manuver
- (64) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Leiutenant
- (B) Luietenent
- (C) Lieutanent
- (D) Lieutenant
- (65) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
- (A) Develop

- (B) Desciple
- . (C) Dilemma
- (D) Discipline
- (66)Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Dexterity
- (B) Dyeing
- (C) Dessecrate
- (D) Descending
- (67)Identify the misspelled word in the list below
- (A) Pageant
- (B) Poignant
- (C) Plummage
- (D) Priggish
- (68)Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Persue
- (B) Parsue
- (C) Persou
- (D) Pursue
- (69) The judge granted the reluctant witness complete from prosecution for his part in the crime.
- (A) Amnesty
- (B) Amnasty
- (C) Amnisty
- (D) emnesty
- (70)Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Vacuum
- (B) Vaccuum
- (C) Vacumm
- (D) Vaccum
- (71) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Forfiet

LEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE
(B) Forfeit
(C) Forefeit
(D) Fourfit
(72) The waitress brought
me a plate of squid even
though I asked for clams.
(A) Specificaly
(B) Specifically
(C) specifycally
(D) specificly
(73) Choose the correct
spelling of the word from the
options below.
(A) Posess
(B) Poesess
(C) Possess
(D) Pozess
(74) Choose the correct
spelling of the word from the
options below.
(A) Idiosyncracy
(B) Idiosincrasy
(C) Idiosyncrasy
(D) Ideosyncracy
(75) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the
options below.
(A) Manoeuvar
(B) Manouver
(C) Maneuver
(D) Manuver
The state of the s
word in the list below.  (A) Councelor
(B) Condescend
(C) Camouflage
artage :

(D) Criticize

Sam

campaign.

A) Orchestraited

successful political

- ENGLISH (B) Orchestrated (C) Orchestreated (D) orcestrated - Identify the misspelled (78)word in the list below (A) Rhythmical (B) Reminiscence (C) Rheumatism (D) Resevoir Choose the correct (79)spelling of the word from the options below. (A) Reminiscience (B) Reminiscence (C) Reminescence (D) Reminisense Identify the misspelled (80) word in the list below. (A) Yacht (B) Youthful (C) Yeilding (D) Yesterday (81) Identify the misspelled word in the list below. (A) Warid (B) Wired (C) Whined (D) Willful (82)Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below. (A) Embarassment (B) Embrassement

  - (C) Embarrasment
  - (D) Embarrassment
  - (83) He \_\_ a summer house, an exercise bike, and a hamster in the divorce settlement.
  - (A) Acquired
  - (B) Ecquired

(C) Acquired	(D) C:
(D) akquired	(D)Gaige
(84) Identify the misspelled	(90) Their relationship was
word in the list below.	plagued by
(A) Cachet	problems.
(B) Connoisseur	(A) Perpetual
(C) Charateristic	(B) Perpechual
(D) Catastrophe	(C) Perpatual
(85) Choose the correct	(D) perptual (91) Choose the assess
spelling of the word from the	Choose the correct
options below!	spelling of the word from the
(A) Adress	options below. (A) Excesive
(B) Addrress	(B) Excesive
(C) Addres	(C) Excessive
(D) Address	(D) Excessive
(86) Choose the correct	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
spelling of the word from the	The contest
options below.	spelling of the word from the
(A) Temperamental	options below. (A) Priveledge
(B) Tempermental	(B) Privilage
(C) Temperamentle	(C) Privilege.
(D) Temparamental	(D) Privelege
(87) Identify the misspelled	(93) The purpose of your
word in the list below.	report should be to the
(A) Accomodate	most relevant facts, not to
(B) Analyze	obscure them.
(C) Acknowledgment	(A) illumenate
(D) Asterisk	(B) iluminate
(88) The protesters hurled	(C) illuminate
	(D) elluminate
insults at us as we	(94) On theday of
walked by.	Christmas, Lucy was
(A) Vicous	annoyed to find her yard full
(B) Vicious	of noisy drummers
(C) Vicoius	drumming.
(D)vicius	
(89) Choose the correct	(A) Twelvth
spelling of the word from the	(B) Twelfth
Options below.	(C) Twelfeth
(A) Gauge	(D) fwelth
(B) Gaje	
(C) Guage	
, -uago	S delight, she, "Williams State Carried

KMCEEIN DON'T
(95) Choose the correct
spelling of the word from th
options below.
(A) Exhilirate
(B) Exhilarate
(C) Exhilireat
(D) Exhilrate
(96) Choose the correct
spelling of the word from the
options below.
(A) Bureaucrasy
(B) Buroucracy
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Beuraucracy
(97) Hazel Dormouse is
a creature.
(A) Nucturnal
(B) Nocturnal
(C) Nacturnal
(D) nacturnal
(98) The church members
accused the cult of
전 전 본 분들 다 가는 그 사람들이 가득하다 그 모습니다고 입장하다 것
practices.
(A) Sacreligious
(B) Sacrilagious
(C) Sacrilegious
(D) Sacrilegious (99) Identify the missan U. 1
- continy the missbelled
word in the list below.
(A) Hemorrhage
(B) Harass
(C) Hankerchief
(D) Hypocrisy (100) Identify the mines u
word in the list below.  (A) Sophomore
(B) Supersede

(C) Susceptable (D) Spontaneous

- Choose the correct. (101)spelling of the word from the. options below.
- (A) Conscentiuos
- (B) Consentious
- (C) Conscientous
- (D) Conscientious
- (102) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Enhancement
- (B) Elicit
- (C) Enegma
- (D) Ecstasy
- No one knew what (103)devious experiments the scientist conducted in his
- (A) Labretory
- (B) Labarotory
- (C) Laboratory
- (D) Leboratory
- (104) Fill in the blank. "I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ not in stock at this time."
- (A) Its'
- (B) It's
- (C) Its

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#### Shan Ali Junejo

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#### Answers

4 2 2	La	1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		T C		14		Sec.
1	C	22	В	43.	В	64	D	85	D
2 .	D	23	B	44	D .	.65	В	86	A
3	E	24	D.	45	C	66	C	87	
4	D	25	A	46	C	.67	C		. A
5	C	26	A	47	A	68		88	В
6	c	27	C	48	В		D	89	A
ALL P	C	28	D		12.1	69	Α	90	Α
7	A 10 10 10	4 4 7 -2		49	D	70	A	91	C
8	C	29	A	50	C	71	В	92	C
9 .	A	30	В .	51	В	72	В	93 ·	C .
10	D	31	Α	52	Α	73	C	94	В
11 .	В	32	Α	53	D	74	C	95	В
12	A	33	В	54	D	75-	C	96	C
13 .	В	34	С	-55	С	76	Α	97	В
14	В	35	В	-56	Α	77.	В	98	C
15	D.	36	C	57	D	78	D	99	C
16	D	37 .	В	.58	D	79	В	100	C
17	D	38	С	59	D.	80	C	101	D
18	D	39	D	60	В	81	Α	102	С
19	D	40	C	61	В	82:	D	103	С
20	В	41	Α	62	Α	83	C	104	В
21	A	42	D	.63	Α	84	C	,	

## PAKISTAN STUDY

### FIRST IN PAKISTAN

- Name the first Pakistani Bank which started its
  - operation on August 17, 1947 (a) Muslim Commercial Bank (b) Habib Bank Ltd
  - (c) United Bank Ltd
- (d) Allied Bank Ltd .
- 2. When the first agriculture reforms were introduced in
  - Pakislan? (a) January 24, 1960
- (b) January 24, 1958
- (c) January 24, 1959
- (d) January 24, 1957
- The first Canal water agreement was made with India
  - on. ' (a) May 4, 1950
- (b) May 4, 1951 -
- (c) May 4, 1948
- (d) May 4, 1949
- 4. When first census was conducted in Pakistan?
  - (a)1951 (b)1952 (c)1953 (d)1954
- 5. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
  - (a) G.I. Khan
- (b) S. A. Rehmat
- (c) F.M. Khan
- (d) Justice S.K.-Bashir-
- Name the first Cheif Justice of Pakistan
  - (a) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
  - (b) Justice Bashir Ahmad
  - (c) Justice S.A. Rehman
- 7. When the first Constitution of Pakistan was -announced?
  - (a) August 14, 1956
- (b) December 25,1956
- (c) March 23, 1956
- (d) None of them
- 8. When for the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakisfan?
  - (a) November 25, 1948
- (b) August 27, 1948
- (c) July 25, 1948
- (d) September 25, 1948
- 9. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947
  - (a) For announcement of Independence of Pakistan

#### (b) For appointment of Governor-General of Pakistan

- (c) For appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan
- (d) For the appointment of Chief Rehabilitation Commissioner
- Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan? a) Ghulam Muhammad

- (b)Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
- (c) Abdur Rub Nishter
- (d) Zafarullah Khan
- 11. Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army after independence?,
  - (a) Gen. Frank Meservy
- (b) Gen. Harvey Door
- (c) Gen. H. G. Merk
- (d) Gen. G. Austen
- 12. Who was the first Muslim Commander in-Chief of Army?
  - (a) Gen. M. Musa Khan
- (b) G. M. Ayub Khan
- (c) Gen. Irshad Buski
- (d) Gen.M. Ishtiaq Khan
- 13. Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan?

#### (a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan

- (b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
- (c) Air Marshal Arshad Feroz
- (d) Air Marshal Faiz
- 14. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948?
  - (a) Abdur Rab Nishler
  - (b) Muhammad Hussain Chatta
  - (c) Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
  - (d) Mumtaz Daultana
- 15. Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948?
  - (a) Nisar Khoro
- (b) Ayub Khoro
- (c) Rahim Talpur
- (d) Noor Muhammad Talpur
- Who was the first Chief Minister of Knyber Pakhtunkwa?
  - (a) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan 15) Dr. Khan Sahib
  - (c) Abdur Rehmand Hooti
- (d) Dr. Ali Khan
- 17. WHo was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973
  - (a) Abdullah Murree
- (b)Sardar Atta ullah Mengal
- (c) Akbar Bughti
- (d) Sardar Akhtar Mengal
- 18. Name the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949
  - (a) Sardar Abdur Rub Nishter
    - (b) Sir George Cunningham
    - (c) Khaliquzzaman
- (d) Sir Francis Moody
- 19. Name the first governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948

(a) Ghulam Hussain Hida	yatullah
(Nabi Baksh Talpur	the second section in the second
A Hamida Khoro	(d) None of them
20. Name the first governor of	Khyber Pakhtunkwa from
August 1947 to April 1948	8 1 1 1 1 1
(a) Sir Francis Moody	(b) Sir L. Paery Cene
(c) Sir Francis Meservy (d	) Sir George Cunningham
21. First Martial Law was impo	
(a) October 1958	(b) September 1958
	(d) November 1958
22. Karachi Nuclear Power pla	int, the first nuclear power
plant of Pakistan was esta	
(a) 1970 (b) 1972	(c) 1974- (d) 1976
23. Name the first President o	f Pakistan
(a) Ghulam Muhammad	(b) Iskandar Mirza
(c) Muhammad Ali Bogra	
24. Who was the first Captain	of Pakistan Cricket Team?
(a) Fazal Mehmood	(b) Wazir Ali
(c) Hafeez Kardar	(d) Hanif Muhammad
The Road State of the Land Sta	of State Bank of Pakistan?
(a) Ishrat Karnal	
(c) Zahid Hussain	
26. The first Pakistani Postal s	
(a) September 1947	
(c) December 1947	
27. Which of the following was	the first private Airline
licenced in April 1993 to o	nerate?
(a) Bhuya Airline	/h) Halisams Alelina
(c) Aero Asia Airline	The state of the s
28. Which was the first public	(d) Air Blue
(a) Orient Airline	
(c) Pakietas Lui	(b) Oriental Airline
(c) Pakistan International	Airline
(d) North West Airline 29. After Ind	
29. After independence the fire	st radio station was
III	w in a grant
(a) Lahore	(b) Rawalpindi
(c) Karachi	(d) Islamabad
30. On November 26, 1964 th	e first T.V. station was
	- Y
Cahore	(b) Karachi
(d)Dhaka	(d) Developed

is Li mo nativitare e trasice	was awayled to
31. The first Nishan-e-Haider (a) Capt. Raja Sarwar	
The second secon	
(c) Major Muhammad Tul	The second secon
(d) Fl. Lt. Sarfraz Rafique	
32, Name the first Lady Majo	General III the Pakistan
Army	(h) Dr. Hashand Dohmon
	(b) Dr. Nosheed Rehman
(c) Dr. Hazia Imtiaz	(d) Dr. Reheme Sarwar
33. First space satellite was I	Yer contention of
(a)1991 <u>(b)1990</u>	
34. The first private T.V. char	
A STATE OF THE STA	(c)1991 (d)1989 "
35. First natural gas reserves	The state of the s
(a)Khand (b)Zane	
36. Who is the first Vice Pres	
	(b)Quaid-e-Azam
(c)Nawab Liquat A. Khan	
37. Who was the first Chairm	
(a) Habib Ullah Khan	(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(d) None of these.
38. First Pakistani who receiv	ved Noble Prize in Physics in
1979	
A Company of the Comp	(b) Dr. abdul Qadir
(c) Dr. Mubarak	(d) Dr. Aslam
39. First capital of pakistan w	as · ·
(a) Islambad	(b) Karachi
(c) Lahore	(d) Hyderabad
40. Who was the first women	judge of High Court of
Pakistan?	
(a) Zalb-un-Nisa	(b) Majida Razvi
(c) Begum Zuhra	(d) Begum Arif
41. The first constructed barr	age of Pakistan
(a) Jinnah Barrage	(b) Sukkar Barrage
(c) Tunsa Barrage	(d) Chashma Barrage
42. First experimetnal station	in Antarctica was
established by Pakistan	ison 25th January
1991.	(b) Iqbal Station
(a) Jinnah Station	1.74 F. A.
(c) Quald Station	
43. The name of first Secreta	
(a) Nawab Liaquat Ali Kh	nan

- (b) Syed Hasham Khan
- (d) Muhammad Ali Bogra (c) Ch. Muhammad Ali
- 44. Pakistan's First Women Bank was established in (b) 1988 (c) 1989
- 45. Who is the first Pakistani female teacher awarded the highest civil award DAM (Knight-hood) by the Govt. of U.K. in 2010?
  - (a) Samina Rehman

(b) Naila Zafar

(c) Ramila Gohar

(d) Nazish Khan

46. On 20-10-2012 a world record of singing the national

\_Pakistanis at the anthem was made by\_\_\_ National Hockey Stadium Lahore.

(a) 4,200

(b) 14,200 . (c) 34,200

(d) 44,200

#### COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, **BIGGEST & SMALLEST**

- Which is the coldest place in Pakistan
  - (a) Ayubia
- (b) Malam Jabba
- (c) Skardu
- (d) Nathia gali
- 2. Which is the highest dam in Pakistan?
  - (a) Tarbela Dam
- (b) Rawal Dam
- (c) Mangla Dam
- (d) Warsak Dam
- 3. Name the highest glacier found in Pakistan?
  - (a) Kargil
- (b) Lalusar
- (c) Slachen
- (d) Korale
- 4. Which is the highest park situated more than 4000 metres above sea level?
  - (a) Green Park
- (b) Northern Area'Park
- (c) Ayub Park
- (d) National Park
- 5. Which is the heighlist pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres?
  - (a) Khunirab-Pass
- (b) Muztagh Pass
- (c) Mintaka Pass
- (d) Dorab Pass
- 6. Which is the highest peak with a height of 8616 m above sea level?
  - (a) Nariga Parbet
- (b) K-2
- (c) Tinch Mir
- (d) Raka Poshi
- 7. Which is the highest Railway station in Pakistan?
  - (a) Land Kolal
- (b) Kan Mehtarzai

- (d) Rakshan
- (c) Pishin Name the road which is highest at about 3000 m
  - height

- (b) Gilgit Highway
- (a) Indus Highway
- (d) None of them
- (c) Sharah-i-Karakoram
- Name the area which reveive the heaviest snowfall in a year.
  - (a) Kaghan Valley
- (b) Skardu
- (c) Gilgit
- (d) Nathiagali
- 10. Name the highest battle field in Pakislan as well as in the world
  - (a) Hispar Glacier
- (b) Baltora Glacier
- (c) Siachin Glacier
- (d) Yengu Glacier
- 11. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan with highest recorded temperature 126 ?
  - (a) Rohri
- (b) Sibbi
- (c) Chaghi
- (d) Jacobabad
- 12. Which is the biggest airport of Pakistan?
  - (a) Quaid-e-Azam International Airport
  - (b) Allama Iqbal International Airport
  - (c) Chaklala Airport
- (d)Islamabad Airport
- 13. Name the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan
  - (a) Muslim Commercial Bank
  - (b) Habib Bank Ltd
- (b) Al-Falah Bank
- (c) United Bank Ltd
- 14. Name the biggest Barrage of Pakistan
  - (a) Sukkar Barrage
- (b) Taunsa Barrage
- (c) Guddu Barrage (d) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
- 15. Name the crop sown on the largest area of Pax stan? (a) Rice (b) Sugarcane (c, Cotton (d) Wheat
- 16. Name the dam wich has the largest water a capacity in Pakistan.
  - (a) Mangla
- (b) Tarbela Dam
- (c) Gazi Brotha
- (d) None of them
- 17. Which is the biggest desert found in Pakistan?
  - (a) Rohi
- (b) Cholistan
- (c) Thar
- (d) None of these
- 18. Which is the biggest fort found in Pakistan?
  - (a) Kot Digi Fort
- (b) Kun Court Fort
- (c) Lahore Fort
- (d) Rani Kot Fort
- 19. Which is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan?

Ces field (b) Dhumal	(d) None of them
(a) Sui Gas field (b) Dhurnal (d) Pirkoh	30. Name the biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan
(c) Dhodak (d) Pirkon  (d) Pirkon  Where is the biggest hydroelectric power station	(a) National Stadium Karachi
20. Where is the orgest the	(b) Hockey Stadium Islamabad
found in Pakistant	(c) National Hockey Stadium Lahore
(a) Mangla Darii	(d) None of them
	31. Name the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan
(c) Tarbela Dam  1. Which is the biggest nuclear power station in	(a) Lawari (b) Kholack
hebictan?	(c) Kachura (d) Atrak
Control Digni	32. Name the longest tunnel which is under construction
taliant Diant (u) None of the	12.2.70 (4.100)
(c) Hyderabad Nuclear Flatter 22. Which is the biggest Thermal Power station found in	(a) Knojack Tunnel (d) Chiantar
22. Which is all a sign	(c) Lawari Tunnel (d) Chiantar
Pakistan? (b) Jamshoro Steam	33. Name the Provice which have longest coastline? (a) Relochistan (b) Sindh
(a) Falsalabad Can Multan Steam	(a) Balochistan
	(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
23. Which one of the following is the biggest man-made	34. Indicate the number of Pakistan, area-wise in the
take found in Pakistan?	word?
(a) Hub Lake (b) Manchar Lake	(a) 33rd (b) 34th (c) 35th (d) 27th
(c) Keenihar Lake (d) Haleji Lake	habitan Afabanistan and Pakistan is
24. Which one of the following is the biggest natural lake	called
	/ Canada Line
(a) Saif-ul-Muluk (b) Manchar	(a) riadouii —
(c) Lalusar (d) Sat Para	(c) Durand Line
5. Which is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan?	36. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is
(a) Lakhra Coal Mines (b) Ghasa China Clay Mines	(a) Hunza (b) Murree
(c) Salt Mines Khewra (d) Salt Mines Kalabagh	1 (C) Naminguam
26 Maria de de la companya de Davietan?	37. The soil composed of sand and clay is called.
26. Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?	(a) Sandy soil (b) Loam soil
(a) Jamia Mosque Karachi	(c) Clavey soil (d) Mixture soil
(b) Chandni Mosque Peshawar	as Name the biggest railway workshop of Pakistan?
(c) Shahi Mosque Lahore	(a) Mughalpura workshop (b) Multan workshop
(d) Faisal Mosque Islamabad	(c) Karachi workshop (d) Rawalpindi workshop
27. Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan?	39. Which crop is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta
(a) Mazari (b) Attock	
(c) Balkassar (d) Pidh	soils?
28. Name the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan?	(a) Sugarcuite
(a) Bagh-e-Jinnah (Lahore) (b) Changa Manga	
(c) Ayub National Park (d) None of them	40. Which type of soll Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar
Which of the following is the blagest cricket stadium	have? (b) Bhongar soil
" rakistan?	(a) Kriadudi son
(a) Qaddafi Stadium Labore	(c) Mountain soil (d) Sandy desert soil
10) Iqbal Stadium Faisalahad	41. Pakistan's largest export item.is:
(c) National Stadium Karachi	(a) Rice (b) Textile products
Manual Raidelli	4 1, 2

(d) Lahore.

	(d) Surgical products
(c) Sports goods	anda by Pakistan to
42. Largest exports are r	(b) Japan
(a) America	(d) Saudi Arabia
(c) China	
43. Pakistan's major imp	(b) Medicines
(a) Fertilizers	neoducts
(c) Transport goods	
44. Largest imports are n	(b) Japan
(a) China	(d) Čanada
(c) America	
45. Which is the shortest	(b) Jehlum
(a) Ravi	(d) Sutlej
(c) Chenab 46. Pakistan mainly impo	
	(b) Malaysia
(a) Brazil	
(c) Indonesia	(d) India
	oil refinery has the largest
operating capacity in i	
(a) Attock Oil, Refiner	
(c) National Oil Refine	ry (d) None of the above
48. The biggest market of	Pakistan exports is
(a)USA : (b)U.K	(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia
49. The area of lowest rai	nfall in Pakistan is
(a) Nushki	(b) Quetta
(c) Thar	(d) Nokhundi
50. Which city of Pakistan	has largest number of police
stations?	
(a) Karachi	(b) Islamabad
(c) Multan	(d) Lahore
	on of pakistan was established
in	on or pakistan was established
	ma 12 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
(a) Islamabad	(b) Karachi
(c) Rawalpindi	(d) Lahore
52. The biggest Airline of	
(a) Blue Airways	(b) Ithiad Airline
(c) PIA	(d) None of these
53. Which is the largest di	istrict of Pakistan?
(a) Khuzdar	(b) Chaggi
(c) Bahawalpur	(d) Larkana
54. Which was the largest	

(b) Hyderabad

55. Which is the largest city of i	Pakistan?
	(b) Karachi
(c) Multan	(d) Rawalpindi
56. Which is the largest forest of	
(a) Changa Manga	(b) Jonepur '
(c) Chitral	(d) Chich Wattni
7. The oldest forest of Pakista	ın is
	(b) Changa Manga
(c) Chitral	(d) Deer
58. Which is the biggest univer	
	(b) B.Z. University
(c) Quaid-e-Azam Universit	V (d) None of the
59. Which is the biggest provinc	e of Pakistan (area
(a) Punjab	(b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh	(d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
60. Which is the largest province	e of Pakistas /-
vise)?	or anistan (population
	(h) Domini
	(b) Punjab
	(d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
51. Name the largest mobile co	Account to the second s
	(b) Mobilink
(c) Warld	(d) Ufone
FIRST IN PA	
First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider.	Captain Raja Sarwar
First Laday Major General in the Pakistan Army	he Dr. Shahida Maiik
First Governor General of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First Prime minister of Pakista	n Iskandar Mirza
First elected President of	Field Marshal Ayub
Pakistan	Khan
First elected Prime Minister	Z,A. Bhutto
First Vice President of Pakista	n Nur-ul-Amin
First Chief Justice of Pakistan (federal court)	Justice Sardar A.
First Chief Justice Federal	Justice Salahuddin

Scanned with CamScanner

Ahmad

Memdoot Auyb Khoro

Ittikhar Hussain

Shariat Court of Pakistan

First Chief Minister of Punjab

First Chief Minister of Sindh

First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dr. Khan Sahib
First Chief Minister of Balochistan	Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal
First Governor of Punjab	Sir Francis Moody
First Muslim Governor of Punjab	Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
First Governor of Sindh	Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)	Sir George Cunningham
First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid
First Governor of Balochistan	Lt. Gen Riaz Hussain
First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan	Shamma Khalid
First Joint chief of Staff committee	General Muhammad Sharif
First Commander-in-chief of Army	Ge. Frank Meservy
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army	G.M. Ayub Khan
First Commander-in-chief of Air Force	Air vice Marshal Allah Perry Keene
First Muslim Commander-inchief of Air force	Air Marshal Asghar * Khan
First Commander-in-Chief of Navy	Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford
First Muslim Commander-inchief of Navy	Haji Muhammad Sadique CHaudhry
First Cruise missile	Hatf VII (Babr) August 11, 2005
First consitution of Pakistan was enforced	March 23, 1956
Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced	8 June 1962
Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced	14 August 1973
First Foreign Minister of Pakistan	Sir Zafar Ullah Khan
Chief Election comissioner of Pakistan	F.M. Khan
irst Chief Scout commissioner of Pakistan	Quaid-i-Azam
irst SOS village of Pakistan	Lahore (1977)

Pakistan first private Channe	el STN
First Pakistan Postal stamp issued	July 1948
First constructed Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
First DNA Test laboratory	Islamabad (March, 2006)
First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997	Islamabad Lahore Motorway
First governor of State Bank Pakistan	of Zahid Hussain
First martial Jaw was impose in Pakistan	ed 7 October 1958
First captain of Pakistani crio	ket Haleez Kardar
First female chancellor in the	Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali Khan
First female vice chancellor in	n Najma Najam
First female university of Pakistan	Fatima Jinnah Women University
First female gold champion in	Shehzadi Gulfam
First female representative of Pakistan in the UN	Shaista Ikramullah
First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize	Adrees Latif
First female governor State Bank of Pakistan	Shamshad Akhtar
First women Pilot in Pakistan	Shukriya Khanam
First Secretary General of	Ch. Muhammad Ali
First Administrator of Karachi	Syed Hasham Raza
First Chairman of senate	Habib Ullah Khan
President of first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First female deputy speaker in Pakistan	Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz
irst female member of arliment	Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
irst female minister of ducation	Begum Mahmo Salim Khan
ducation	350

First temale minster of	Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
Population  First Pakistan minister of Information	Syeda Abida Hussain
First female Prime Minister of Pakistani	Benazir Bhutto
First female minister of law and human rights	Shahida Jamil
First female *foreign ministry spokesperson	Tasleem Aslam
First private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
First public airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
First capital of Pakistan	Karachi
First TV Station	Lahore
First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant 1972
First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan	Majida Razvi
First Speaker of Constitution. Assembly	Molvi Tameez ud Din
First Sports channel of Pakistan	Super Geo
First Pakistani who received noble Prize	Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)
First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize	Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
Youngest Prime Minister .	Benazir Bhutto
First female Speaker of National Assembly	Fahmeeda Mirza
First Finance Minister of Pakistan	Ghulam Muhammad
First Census in Pakistan	1951
First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan	Sul (1952)
rirst time Pakistan won the cricket world cup	1992
akistan's First cabinet swom	August 15 1047
irst news agency of Pakistan	August 15, 1947
ust Pakistani female athlese	
Games gold medal in SAF	Naseem Hameed
First state to join Pakistan	Bahawalpur

First railway track	Karachi and Kotri (1861)
First five year plan of Pakistan	1955-1960
First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest	Nazir Sabir (2000)
First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole	Numira Saleem
First emergency was declared in Pakistan	July 25, 1948
First rocket launched by Pakistan	Rahbar
First missile launched by Pakistan	Hat 70
First female governor of Pakistan	Begum Rana Liagat Ali
First Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces	Ge, Tikka Khan
First Chief of Staff of the Air- Force	Air Marshal Zaffar Ahmed
First Chief of Staff of the Navy	Hafeez Ahmed
Largest Oil refinery	Pak-Arab Oil refinery

### HIGHEST AND BIGGEST IN PAKISTAN

Biggest Mosque in Pakistan	Faisal Mosque Islamabad
Tallest building of Pakistan	Muslim comercial Bank Building (Karachi)
Oldest forest of Pakistan	Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat
Longest Moterway in Pakistan	M-8
Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
Biggest industry of Pakistan	Textile
Biggest Industrial unit in public sector	Pakistan Steel Mills
Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan	Khojak
Longest tunnel Lawari	Tunnel

province which have longest	Baluchistan
argest longuage	Punjabi (48)
pakistan's largest museum	Karachi museum
Biggest park in Pakistan	Ayub National Park
arges dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Oldest Nuclear reactor of	Karachi nuclear power pant (1972)
Biggest fort of Pakistan	Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)
Oldest fort of Pakistan	Daraward Fort
Coldest place in Pakistan	Skardu
Highest dam in Pakistan	Mangla Dam
Highest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Longest glacler of Pakistan	Siachen ·
Largest Island of Pakistan	Manora .
Oldest Barrage of Paksitan	Sukkur Barrage
Highest mountain peak K-2 (8611 meter of 28251)	
Highest railway station of Khan Mehtarzai Pakistan	
Highest Road.	Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)
Oldest news agency of Pakista	an APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
Pakistan Karachi	
Pakistan national Shipping Corpora	
Larest University of Pakistan	Punjab University
Largest (bggest) province by	Balochistan
Biggest province by population	n Punjab
Biggest library found in . Pakistan	Punjab

Biggest airline of Pakistan	PIA
Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan	Mughalpura (Lahore)
Largest city of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest District of Pakistan	Chaghi
Biggest desert found in Pakistan	Thar
Highest battle field in Pakistan	Slachin Glacier
Hottest place in Pakistan	Jacobabad
Biggest airport of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Airpo Karachi
Biggest Commercial Bank of Paksitan	Habib Bank Limited
Biggest Barrage of Paksitan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
Oldest airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
Oldest private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
Largest & longest river	Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles
Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan	Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)
Biggest natural lake in Pakistan	Manchar Lake (Dadu
Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange	Karachi
Highest pass	Mustagh Pass (6 00 ( meters)
Biggest Gas field	Sui Gas field
Biggest hydroelectric power station	Tarbela Dam
Largest jungle of Pakistan	Changa Manga
Highest military award	Nishan-e-Haider
Highest civil award	Nishan-e-Pakistan
The longest Coastal area is	Balochistan (771 kms lo. ig) (total 1046 km)
The Longest Frontier	Pakistan-Afghanistan bardar (2352 km)



The Langest Halways Platform	Rohn (Blodh) Length, 1,696 feet
The Longest Fieldway Track is	Karachi to Landi Kotal
Pakislari	Karachi to Peshawar
The Longest Road in Pakielan The Longest Tunnel (Railway)	Khojak Balochistan (length 2.43 miles)
in Pakistan The Longest Tunnel in Pakistan	Lower (length 6 miles)
The Longes (water) is Pakistan	Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
The Tallest Tower in Pakistan	Minar-e-Pakistan (high 196 feet 8 Inches)
The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan	Four airnarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feel each.
The Tallest Mountain Pase Pakistan	Muztagh Pass (nothern Areas) beight 19,030 feet
he Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan	K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet
he Tallest Railway Station akistan	Khan Ivyehtarzal (height 2,221 feet)
irst Loin of Pakistan was esigned by	Brandley
he area lowest rainfall in akistan e	Nokkundi -
he oldest Pakislani TV Station located in	Lahore
argest mobile company in akistan	Mobilink
argest sector of Pakistan's	Agriculture sector
argest Trade partner of akistan	USA
1	

	100
Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan	Indian Ocean
Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan.	Kot Addou
Biggest export item in Pakistan.	Textile (Cotton)
Highest rainfall area of Pakistan	Murree
Largest min excavated in Pakistan	Salt mines Khewra
Largest Stadium of athletics of Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest population density rate in Pakistan	Islamabad
Lowest population density rate in Pakistan	Chaghi Districk
Largest seaport of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest radio station in Pakistan	Islamated
Highest radia station in Pakistan	Gilgit
Longest road in Pakistan	Pakistan Highway
Largest Division of Pakistan	Kalat
Smallest Division of Pakistan	Karachi
Shortest river of Pakistan	Ravi River
Largest Canal of Pakistan	Lloved Barrage Cana
Largest Hospital in Pakistan	Nishtar Hospital
Largest mausoleum in Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi
Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Jang
Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Daily News
Largest Nuclear power plant of Pakistan	KANUPP

## RIVERS, CANALS & Dams

(a) Satluj (b) Kabul (c) Indus (d) Chenab	(a) Satluj (b) Indus (c) Arabian Sea (d) Chenab
2. How many barrages are constructed on the River Indus?  (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 7	13. How many major groups of canal system are operating in the country?  (a) 3 (b) 2  (c) 5 (d) 4
3. The Gomal River falls into: (a) Indus River (b) Jhelum River (c) Kaghan River (d) Arabian Sea	14. The length of Ravi River is: (a) 625 km (b) 730 km (c) 820 km (d) 725 km
4. The number of Rivers in Balochistan is: (a) 6 - (b) 7 (c) 5 (d) 8	15. Porali is a river of: (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa (b) Punjab
5. Dashi River ends in: (a) Indus River (b) Satluj River (c) Arabian Sea (d) none of them	(c) Balochistan (d) Sindh  16. From where the Indus River rises?
6. The number of Rivers in the Sindh is: (a) 4 (b) 3	(a) China (b) Tibet (c) Jammu (d) Kashmir
(c) 2 (d) 5 7. Gomal River starts in: (a) China (b) Balochistan	17. The length of Indus River is: (a) 2,900 km (b) 2,500 km (c) 2,800 km (d) 2,300 km
(c) Northern Areas (d) Afghnistan  8. Bolan, Dasht & Rukshan are the rivers flowing in: (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa (b) Punjab (c) Balochistan	18. Name the tributaries of the Indus River in the Punjab region?  (a) Jhelum & Chenab  (b) Ravi and Beas  (c) Beas & Satluj -  (d) Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satluj
9. In which province these Rivers are located: Bara, Gomal, Karam & zob?	19. Name the River in Pakistan whose annual flow is twice that of the Nile?  (a) Indus (b) Kabul (c) Satluj (d) Gomal
(a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa (b) Sindh (c) Balochistan (d) Punjab	20. What is Palla?  (a) a city  (b) a Sindhi folk dance  (c) a dilect of Sindhi language
10. Baran River is in the province of: (a) Punjab (b) Balochistan (c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa	(d) important fish found in Indus  21. Jhelum River originates from:  (a) Kashmir  (b) Tibet
11. From where Ravi River originates?	(c) Indian Held Kashmir (d) Northern Areas of Pakistan
(b) 'Himachal Pradesh (c) Northern Areas of Pakistan (d) Jammu'and Kashmir	22. Wular Lake controls the flow of:  (a) Jhelum (b) Gomal (c) Indus (d) Kabul

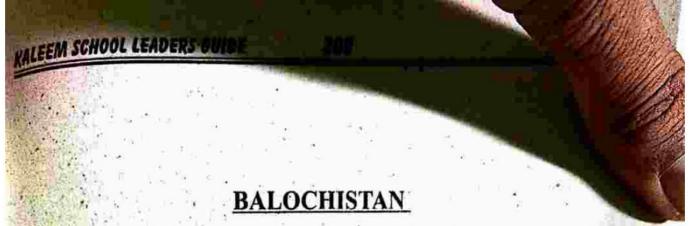
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23. Name the rivers between which the Chaj Doab is located? (a) Jhelum & Ravi	34.	constructed? (a) Chenab (c) Kabul (b) Indus (c) Kabul (d) Jhelum
(b) Chenab & Sutlej (c) Jhelum & Chenab (d) Ravi & Jhelum  24. The area around Chaj Doab is called:	35.	Which one is the longest River in Punjah?  (a) Indus (b) Beas (c) Sutlej (d) Ravi
(a) Sandal Bar (b) Thal (c) Ganji Bar (d) Thar 25. The Ganji Bar is the area between:  (a) Sutlej & Ravi	36.	From where the Sutlej River originates?  (a) Tibet (b) Hemachal Pardesh (c) India
(b) Ravi & Jhelum (c) Chenab & Jhelum	27	(d) Indian Held Kashmir Where Satluj River joins the Chenab River?
(d) Indus & Jhelum 26. Name the River which forms the part of the	31.	(a) Panjnad (b) Bahawalpur (c) West of Multan (d) West of Vehari
border between Azad Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa? (a) Indus (b) Jhelum (c) Kabul (d) Swat	38.	The Jinnah Barrage is on the River:  (a) Indus (b) Chenab (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej
27. The Upper Chenab Canal starts from River Chenab at Marala and joins the River Ravi near Balloki to supplement the water supply	39.	Taunsa Barrage is situated on: (a) Ravi (b) Sutlej (c) Chenab (d) Indus
of the: (a) Lower Bari Doab (b) Upper Bari Doab (c) Link Bari Doab (d) Lower Cheriab Canal		Which Districts are irrigated by Taunsa Barrage?  (a) D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh  (b) Bahawalpur & Muzaffargarh  (c) Multan & Muzaffargarh
28. The lower Chenab Canal starts from: (a) Rasul (b) Jhelum (c) Khanki (d) none of them	41.	(d) Multan & D.G. Khan On which River Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri Barrages are situated?
<ol> <li>The Haveli system of canals start from Trimmu Weir, below the junction of the Chenab and the:</li> </ol>	42.	(a) Chenab (b) Indus (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej  The second largest barrage in Pakistan is
(c) Ravi (d) Satluj  30. From where the Upper Bari Doab Canal starts?		(a) Guddu Barrage (b) Kotri Barrage (c) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage (d) Baloki Barrage
(a) Indian Punjab (b) Pakistani Punjab (c) near Amritsar (d) Madhopur (India)	43.	On which River Khanpur Dam is located?  (a) Chenab (b) Haro (c) Jhelum (d) Indus
31. Name the canal which begins in India and its one branch reach Pakistan?  (a) Upper Bari Doah	44.	(a) Abbottabad (b) Rawat (c) Islamabad (d) Rawalpindi
(b) Lower Bari Doab (c) Rachna Canal (d) Punjab Canal	45.	In which province the Tanda Dam is located?  (a) Sindh  (b) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
32. From where Lower Bari Doab Canal starts? (a) Balloki (b) Ravi (c) Rasul (d) Head Sulaimanke	46.	(c) Balochistan (d) Punjab In which province the Hub River is located? (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
33. The Lower Bari Doab Canal begins from	47.	(c) Sindh (d) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
(a) Chenab (b) Saffuj (c) Ravi (d) Beas	~ <b>**</b> (),	The Hub Dam is constructed on Hub River in the province of:  (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa  (b) Sindh

	MENDANGER MALL TO THE SAME AS A SAME A
(c) Punjab	(a) 2,723 m (b) 2,743 m (c) 2,713 m (d) 2,543 m
(d) Balochistan	FOR THE STATE OF T
(a) Kotri barrage (b) Indus barrage (c) Sukkur barrage (d) none of them	(a) 610 m (b) 650 m (c) 630 m (d) 600 m
49 The Sukkur Barrage is errected on: (a) Jhelum River (b) Hub River (c) Indus River (d) Baran River	62. What is the height of Tarbela Dam? (a) 141 m (b) 123 m (c) 143 m (d) 133 m
50. Indus Water Treaty was signed on: (a) 19 Sept., 1960 (b) 19 Sept., 1962 (c) 19 Oct., 1960 (d) 19 Oct., 1962	63. The 30 kilometre long Lake of Tarbela Dam can hold nearly water.  (a) 14 m.cub.m (b) 10 m.cub.m
51. The Indus Water Treaty was madiated by: (a) IMF (b) USA (c) World Bank (d) Britain	(c) 11 m.cub.m (d) 13 m.cub.m  64. The world's largest spillways are installed at: (a) Mangla Dam (b) Mink Dam
52. Under Indus Water Treaty water of which	(c) Aswan Dam (d) Tarbela Dam
River(s) was/were given to India? (a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej (b) Ravi & Beas	65. The maximum electricity generation capacity of Tarbela Dam is:
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab (d) Sutlej	(a) 3,238 mw (b) 3,338 mw (c) 3,438 mw
	66. On which River Marani Dam is located?
53. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of Rivers awarded to Pakistan are:	(a) Swan (b) Kurrang (c) Rwat (d) Dasht
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej (b) Ravi & Beas	67. How much potential crop production our
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab	country is loosing annually?
(a) Indus & Jhelum	(a) 22% (b) 21% (c) 15% (d) 25%
54. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by the Indus Water Treaty included 2 storage dams, 5 barrages and 1 gated syphon, eight link	68. In existing canal and water courses network how much water is lost and does not reach the crops?
other.	(a) 50% (b) 70% (c) 80% (d) 65%
(a) Imgation works (b) Hydel Works (c) Imgation & Hydel works	69. In which country the largest irrigation system of the world is situated?
TOTAL OF THEM	(a) India (b) Pakistan
55. Balloki Barrage is located on:	(c) Egypt (d) America
	70. The biggest earth-filled dam in the world is:  (a) Mangla  (b) Aswan
(c) Rayi (d) Sutlej	(c) Tarbela (d) none of them
56. From where Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal is supplied with water?	71. Which river is the largest electricity generating potential in the Pakistan?
(c) Indus River (d) Chashma	(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
67. On which river Kalabagh Dam is supposed to	(c) Satluj (d) Indus
be built? Wer Kalabagh Dam is supposed to	72. What is the total length of irrigation canals in
(a) Calcut	the Pakistan? (a) 62,000 km (b) 61,000 km
(c) Satiuj (d) Indus	(c) 54,000 km (d) 64,000 km
58. On which River Rawal Dam is located? (a) Swan (b) Kurrang	73. Khanki Headworks is situated on the river:
(c) Durang	(a) Chenab (b) Indus
59 The third largest and 50 Jhelum	(c) Ravi (d) Jehlum
The third largest earth-filled dam of the world	74 Chulam Muhammad barrage is also called
Tribite Library Control of the Contr	(a) Chasma barrage (b) Kotti barrage
60 Mangla Dam (b) Warsak Dam (d) Kalabagh Dam	(c) Gudu barrage (d) Jinnan barrage
60 The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is:	76. Where Jehlum and Chenab rivers meet?

70	(a) (c) . Ak	R	imm soo	l Pu		hat	(d)	Pan Kha	nki F	lead	iwo	rks			(0		(hyi	ber I	Pak tan	htur	nkhv	va			4	Ġ.
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CQs

			. M
	Vnat is the area of Ba a) 347190 sq.km c) 377056 sq.km	(d)	337056 sq.km
2. T	he area Balochistan er cent of Pakistan. a) 44 c) 24	mal (b) (d)	50
3 · L	iyari River is in: a) Balochistan	(d)	Sindh Punjab
4	To the east Balochis rest of Pakistan by: (a) Kirthar Ranges (b) Chagai Ranges (c) Kirthar & Sulaima (d) Sulaiman Ranges	in s	
5.	The population of Bar of the total population (a) 5%	(b)	30% 10%
6.	Which of the following of Pakistan area wise (a) Balochistan	(b)	Punjab Sindh
1.	The oldest inhabitants (a) Brahuis (c) Pakhtuns		Balochistan are. Makrani Pushtuns
1.0	Brahuis are centered (a) "Quetta	(d)	Loralai
	Which one is the Balochistan? (a) Baluch (c) Brahui	(b)	Pathans Seraiki
10,	Water Burn	1	of Balochis reside? Sindh Punjab & Sindh
1年	The karez is a system (a) Transportation (b) Underground wa (c) Carriage (d) None of them	n of: ter	M.
12	The karez system fo	r imi	gation is being used

(c) Sindh (d) Balochistan 13. The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, chrome, fluorite sulphur, quartz and: (a) Common Salt (b) Marble (d) none of them (c) Maganeze 14. Which area known as Pakistan's fruit garden? (b) Punjab (a) Balochistan (d) Turbat (c) Chaman 15. The Balochistan is famous for apples, melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, chemies, peaches and: (b) plums (a) Pomegranates (d) All of them (c) Walnuts Where a deep sea port was built Balochistan? (b) Ormara (a) Pasni. (d) Gwadar (c) Jiwani 17. When Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake? (a) 31 May, 1935 (b) 19 May, 1915 (c) 21 June, 1935 (d) 31 May, 1925 18. How many peoples were killed in Quetta in 1935? (b) 34,000 (a) 15,000 (d) 35,000 (c) 30,000 19. The Murdar Mountain is situated near. (b) Pishin (a) Ziarat (c) Quetta (d) none of them 20. Hanna Lake is located near: (b) Quetta (a) Lak Pass (d) Sibi (c) Ziaral 21. Lak Pass is situated near: (b) Ziarat (a) Afghan border (d) Quetta (c) Chaman 22. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his illness in 1948? (b) Kohlu (a) Hanna Lake (d) Makran (c) Ziarat 23. In Ziarat Quald-e-Azam stayed at:

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(b) Punjab

(d) Sindh

(b) Rest House

(a) Residency

(a) NWFP

(c) Brigadier House (d) Hotel

24. The 'Pag range' is situated in:

Baluchistan



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	25.	(a)	nich i Ka Na	n Me	htar	nest zai	- (b)	vay st	stur	ng '	Asia?	1		Which subcor (a) Kh c) Go	ntinen nojak	t? Tunne	el	gest (b) Bol (d) nor	lan Tu	nnel	the
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	28.	(a) (b)	Hin Two	lak rive	es in ers in	KPI Bal	K uchis		10.		를 함,	3	5. W Ji		e the	se: O	hí	, Pasni	Gwa	dar an	d
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## **PUNJAB**

## MCQs

The area of Punjab is:

(a) 205344 sq.km (c) 205844 sq.km

(b) 203344 sq.km

On which side of Pakistan Punjab

(d) 204344 sq.km

situated?

(a) eastern

(b) north-eastern

(c) western

(d) northern

Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held-Kashmir tothe:

(a) north

(b) northéast

east

(d) west

Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajhasthan to the:

(b) south

(c) northeast

(d) northwest

Which area is located South of Punjab?

(a) Islamabad

(b) Sindh

(c) NWFP

(d) Balochistan

6. On the West of Punjab the area is:

(a) NWFP'

(c) Islamabad

(b) Balochistan (d) Azad Kashmir

On the North of Punjab the area situated is:

(a) Islamabad

(b) Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa

(c) Azad Kashmir-

(d) Islamabad & Azad Kashmir

How many divisions are in the Punjab?

9. The Districts of Lahore, Nankana sahib, Sheikhupura and Kasur are in:

(a) Lahore Division

(b) Sargodha Division

(c) Gujranwala Division

(d) Sialkot Division

10. In Gujranwala Division the Districts are Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad and:

(a) Mandi Bahauddin (b) T.T.Sindh

(c) Khushab

(d) Bhakkar

11. In Faisalabad Division the Districts are Faisalabad, Chinlot, Jhang and:

(a) Toba Tek Singh (b) Gujrat

(c) Mandi Bahauddin (d) Narowal

12. The districts of Sargodha Division are Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab and:

(a) Hafizabad

(c) Narowal

(b) Bhakkar (d) Jhàng

13. In which division the districts of Rawaipindi, Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal are located?

Multan (c) Rawalpindi (b) Lahore (d) Faisalabad

14. The districts of Multan Division are Multan,

Vehari, Khanewai and:

Rajanpur

(b) Muzaffargarh

(c) Layyah

(d) Lodhran

15. The districts of D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah and Rajanpur are in the division of: (a) Dera Ghazi Khan (b) Multan

(c) Sargodha

(d) Bahawalpur

In which division the districts of Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Bahawainagar are situated?

(a) Bahawalpur

(b) Dera Ghazi Khan

(c) Bahawalnagar (d) Multan

17. Punjab means:

(a) Place of Five Rivers

(b) Corner of Five Rivers

(c) Land of Five Rivers

(d) Land of Five waters

18. Originally, five rivers are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and:

(a) Swan

(b) Rwat

(c) Beas

(d) Indus

Which river has repalced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers"?

(a) Rwat

(b) Swan

(c) Indus

(d) none of them

20. Which province is called Bread Basket of Pakistan?

(a) Punjab

(b) Sindh

(c) Multan region

(d) Lahore Division

Puniab.

21. Cultural Capital of Pakistan is: -

(b) Karachi (d) Punjab

(a) Lahore (c) Sindh

22. Monsoon rains fall on

(b) Southern

(a) Northern (c) Eastern.

(d) Western

23. The land between the Indus and Jhelum river is known as the:

(a) Thar Desert

Doab

24. Which area is cotton growing centre of the

(b) Cholistan Desert (d) Thal Desert

country?

(a) Bahawalpur (c) Lahore

(b) Larkana (d) Multan

25. The Indus Civilisation flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as:

(a) 2500 BC

(c) 2400 BC

(d) 2600 BC

Which was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500?

Harappa

(b) Mohenjodaro

(c) Taxila

(d) Kot Diji

27. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in:

326 BC (a) 316 BC (d) 226 BC (c) 306 BC 28. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its: (b) University (a) Budhism (d) Art (c) Hinduism 29. Where is the bridge of boats on Indus is located? (b) Kalabagh (a) Mithankot (d) Thatha (c) Sukkur 30. Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located? (b) Multan (a) Pakpattan (d) Bahawalpur (c) Mithankot 31. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in: (b) Sindhi (a) Seraiki (d) None of them (c) Both of them 32. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. What is its name? (b) Rohtas Fort (a) Fort Munro (d) Fort Abbas (c) Attock Fort 33. Fort Munro is located at: (a) Karthar Hills (b) Karakoram Hills (d) Sulaiman Hills (c) Panjpir Hills 34. At which point the waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together? (a) Panjnad (b) Chai (c) Neeli Bar (d) none of them Panjnad means: (a) Land of Five Rivers (b) Five Waters Confluence of Five Rivers (d) Five Rivers 36. The confluence of the Chenab and Sutlei rivers is at: (b) Chaj Doab (a) Panjnad (c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan 37. Uch is located near: (b) Multan (a) Panjnad (d) Kotli Loharan (c) Mithan Kot 38. At the beginning of the eighth century, Uch was part of the kingdom of the Brahmin ruler Chach, author of the Chach Nama who is believed to have invented and given his name to: . (b). golf (d) Chess (a) hockey (c) football Uch is famous for: Tombs of Saints Fort (a) (d) Saints

(c) Pottery

Desert in India?

(a) Cholistan

(c) Rohi

40. Which desert of Punjab is the continuation of

the Thar Desert In Sindh and Rajasthan

(b) Nara

(d) All of them

41. The area of Cholistan desert is: (a) 22,000 sq.km (b) 21,000 sq km (c) 23,000 sq.km (d) 25,000 sq.km 42. Derawar Fort is located near: (b) Bahawaipur (a) Multan (d) Ahmadour East (c) Jahanian 43. Derawar Fort is situated in: (a) Kharan Desert (b) Thal Desert (ć) Cholistan Desert (d) Bahawalpur The walls of Derawar Fort are 40 metres height and circumsference of the fort is: (a) 1:4 kilometre (b) 1.2 kilometre (c) 1.15 kilometre (d). 1.5 kilometre 45. How much old is Derawar Fort? (b) 5400 years (a) 4000 years (c) 5000 years (d) 1400 years 46. Where the Noor Mahal is located? (b) Uch Sharif (a) Multan (d) Bahawalnagar (c) Bahawalpur 47. Where Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated? (b) Bahawalpur (a) Multan (d) Lahore (c) Fort Abbas 48. Victoria Hospital is in: (b) Multan (a) Bahawalpur (d) D.I. Khan (c) D.G. Khan Tombs of the seven companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Muluk Shah are located in: (a) Bahawalpur (b) Uch Sharif (c) Golra Sharif . (d) Mithan Kot 50. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near: (b) Bahawalpur (a) Multan (c) Ahmadpur East (d) D.G. Khan 51. Which city is come into mind by the phrase-Heat, Beggars, Dust and Burial Grounds. (a) Bahawalpur (b) Lahore (c) Multan (d) Uch Sharif Which city is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blueglazed tiles? (a) Multan (b) Mithan Kot -(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch Sharif The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in: (a) Bahawalpur (b) Hasan Abdal (c) D.G. Khan (d) Multan The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is Shah Alam Ghias-ud-Din Alam (b) Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (d) Rukn-e-Alam 55. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam was: (c) Noor Alam (b) Fateh Alam 56. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (also known as Baha-ul-Haq) is situated in:

(a) Bahawaipur (c) Mithan Kot	(b) Multan (d) Pakpattan
57. The tomb of Shat (a) Tabriz (c) Kabul	1 Shams Tabriz is in: (b) Lahore (d) Multan
58. The Tomb of Bi Rukn-e-Alam, is a (a) Bahawalpur (c) Multan	ibi Pak Daman, mother of st: (b) Bahawalnagar
so Which one is the	(d) Lahore largest hospital in Pakistan? ital (b) Mayo Hospital pital (d) Jinnah Hospital
60. In which city the N (a) Multan (c) Lahore	lishtar Hosptial is situated? (b) Bahawalpur (d) none of them
61. The new name of (a) Sahiwal (c) Faisalabad	Lyallpur is: (b) Lala Musa (d) none of them
62. The third largest of (a) Faisalabad (c) Hyderabad	(b) Multan (d) Sukkur
	unded in 1890 by: all (b) Sir James Lyali iry (d) Sir Moor Lyali
84. Which city of Pa shape of British fia (a) Multan (c) Sahiwal	kistan is laid out on the ig? (b) Faisalabad (d) none of them
65. The Faisalabad is (a) Little England (c) Little Manches	
68. The Chiniot city brickwork and: (a) laquer work (c) wooden work	(b) fire work (d) none of them
67. The largest of the excavated so far as (a) Harappa (b) Moenjadaro (c) Taxila (d) Harappa & Mo	
68. The Harappa is need (a) Pakpattan (c) Okara	(b) Sahiwal (d) Pattoki
69. Harappa is four the a contemporary of a (a) Babylon (c) Egypt	ousand years old city and ancient:  (b) Ur (d) All of them
70. The shrine of Baba situatedin: (a) Pakpattan (c) Bahawalpur	(b) Multan (d) Uch
71. Baba Fareed Shake in:	ar Gunj died at Pakpattan

(d) 1165

72 To which order of dervishes Baba Fareed

(a) 1225 (c) 1245

Shakar Gunj belonged? (b) Wahabiya (a) Qadiryia (d) Chishtia (c) Sohrawardiya 73. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj wrote In: (b) Urdu (d) All of them (a) Persian (c) Punjabi 74. Baheshti Darwaza is located in: (b) Pakpattan (d) Multan (a) Sahiwal (c) Uch 75. Who built Lahore Fort? (a) Jahangir (c) Akbar (d) Sikha 76. Lahore fort was built in: (b) 1530s (d) 1560s (a) 1550s (c) 1540s 77. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall? (b) Akbar (a) Shah Jahan (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Hamayun 78. How many gates were built in old Lahore city walls? (a) 11 (d) 15 (c) 13 79. Who built Badshahi Mosque? (b) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar (a) Shah Jahan (c) Hamayun . 80. The Badshahi Mosque was built in: (a) 1644 (c) 1624 (b) 1574 (d) 1674 81. Where the Shrine of Mian Mir is situated? (b) Lahore (a) Okara (c) Kasur (d) Sheikhupura 82. Which is the biggest public library Pakistan? (a) Punjab public library (b) Dyal Singh library (c) Quaid-e-Azam Library (d) National library 83. The tomb of Anarkali is situated: (a) Kamran Baradari (b) inside Lahore Fort (c) inside Punjab Secretariat (d) none of them 84. The Mausoleum of Data Ganj Baksh is in: (b) Lahore (a) Sheikhupura (c) Multan (d) Guiranwala 85. The original name of Data Ganj Baksh is: (a) Sayyed Usman (b) Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman (c) Abdul Hassan (d) Sayyed Ali Hajveri 86. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came in Lahore in 1039 from: « (b) Ghazni (a) Kabul (d) Bukhara Tajikistan

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87. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh died in:

(a) .1052

KALEEM SCHOOL CENT	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
88. Which is modern Eiffe (a) Minar-e-Pakistan (c) Hiran Minar	(d) Quius minus
89. Where the some Muhamamd (PBUH) daughter Hazrat Fatir Hazrat Ali (RA) are ke (a) Badshahi Mosqu (b) Hazrat Data Gun (c) Masjid Wazir Kha (d) Lahore Museum	and other relics of his ma (RA) and son-in-law opt? e j Bakhsh Mosque
90. Where Allama Iqbal is  (a) Just out side the  (b) near Minar-e-Pal  (c) Just out side the  (d) Near Minto Park	kistan Badshahi Mosque
91. When Allama Iqbal's (a) 1931 (c) 1851	tomb was built? (b) 1951 (d) 1921
92. The fomb of Allama I (a) White Marbel (b) Red Sandstone (c) Rough Stone (d) Black & Blue Stone	
93. Wazir Khan's Mosqu (a) Sheikhupura (c) Peshawar	ue is situated in (b) Quetta (d) Lahore
94. Where the tomb of J (a) Lahore (c) Sheikhupura	(b) Shahdara
	who is/are burried in (b) Ashif Khan (d) none of them
96. Kamran Baradari is (a) Shahdara (c) Lahore	in: (b) River Ravi (d) Sheikhugura
97. Who built tomb of (a) Shah Jehan (c) Hamayun	Jehangir? (b) Jahangir (d) Noor Jahan
98. Shalimar Garden (a) Sheikhupura (c) Lahore	is located in: (b) Islamabad
99. Who built Shalim (a) Shah Jehan (c) Shah Alam	ar Garden?
100 Shalimar Garder (a) 1612 (c) 1542	was built in? (b) 1622
14) Callore	zrat Madhu Lai Hussain is in:
(a) Persian (c) Punjabi 103.Where the to	(d) Kasur  at Madhu Lal Hussain was in: (b) Seraiki (d) Sindhi  mb of Qutub-ud Discount
tie to	mb of Qutubuid Di-

	4 %		
	situated? (a) Islamabad (c) Lahore	(b) Sheikhupura (d) Kasur	
104	Who died by fallir game of Polo? (a) Qutub-ud-Din (c) Sher Shah St	ng from his horse du (b) Babar uri (d) Shah Jahan	ring a
	(a) 1010 (c) 1210	s died at Lahore in: (b) 1220 (d) 1110	
	6. Where the Chaub (a) Sheikhupura (c) Lahore	burji is located? (b) Shahdara (d) Rawalpindi	
- 10	7 Where the Harar	n Minar is located? (b) Sheikhupu (d) Gujranwala	
10	)8 Sheikh <mark>upu</mark> ra wa (a) fort (c) jungle	s a: (b) winter reso (d) hunting pa	ort evilion
10	09. Where Jehangir (a) Shahdara (c) Sheikhupur	's Fort is located? (b) Lahore ra (d) Multan	
1	10.Where Guru Na (a) Nankana S (c) Amritsar	anak was born? Sahib (b) Lahore (d) Jalundha	
1	Lahore is: (a) Gandha S	Pakistan-India Bor ingh (b) Ran of K (d) Wagah	
	112. The Grand Tr from Calcutta	runk Road (G.T. Roa and ends at: ur (b) Kabul	
	113. The old name	of G.T. Road is: Highway (b) Silk Ro	
		ears the GT Road is 0 (b) 440 (d) 470	100
	(a) Akbar (c) Babar	(b) Sher S (d) Hamay	yun 😗 🌃
- Si 1	(a) 3	(b) 4	rosses from
	(c) 2 117.Which Pal quality spor (a) Sialkot (c) Gujran	(d) 6  kistani city is famo rts equipment? (b) Chini liwala (d) Laho	ot
	118.Surgical in: (a) Wazira (c) Lahon	struments are made in abad (b) Sialk e (d) Gujra	n: ot anwala
is	(a) music	also famous for Saddle al instruments alture machinery	es &:
4	13.0		

- 10°E	THE ROOM	FARMSTED TO
(c) harvesters (d) paper manuf	acturir	
(a) Wazirabad (c) Lahore		Daula is situated?  Guirat  Multan
121. The Rohtas Fort is (a) Jhelum (c) Dina	near	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON
122. The Rohtas Fort w (a) Shah Jahan (c) Qutubuddin	as bul	it by: ) Akbar Sher Shah Suri
123. The Rohtes Fort wa (a) 1540-50 (c) 1540-30		t in: 1540-10
124 The Islamabad is lo (a) Karakoram Hill (c) Kirthar Range	cated s (b)	at the foothill of:
125 When construction (a) 1941 (c) 1961	of Isla (b)	
126.When constitution	W	CONTROL OF THE CONTROL
Islamabad as Capita (a) 1962 (c) 1952	of the (b)	ne country? 1932 1912
(a) Rawalpindi (c) Lahore	is loc (b)	
(a) Badshahi Mosque (b) Izmir Mosque (c) Shah Faisal Mo (d) Istanbul Mosque	ue sque	in the World?
129.In Faisal Mosque : pray. In its courtyan be accommodated? (a) 85,000 (c) 83,000	15,000 d how (b)	people can offer many people can 88,000 84,000
130.The Shrine of Syed A (a) Rawalpindi (c) Jhelum	Abdul (b)	Latif Shah is in: Islamabad Lahore
131 Syed Abdul Latif She (a) Bari Imam (c) Latif Imam	h is p	opularly known as: Shah Imam none of them
(a) Rawalpindi (c) Islamabad	d in: (b)	Murree Rwat
133 The Mount Sukesar i (a) 1521m (c) 1511m	s at th	ne height of: 1421m
(a) highest place	(b)	resort .
	14	none of them
135. The Murree is located (a) Punjab (c) both a & b	d in: (b) (d)	NWFP none of a & b

136. Khewra is famous for: a) Salt mine (b) shrines (c) tombs (d) rock carvinges 137. Which salt mine is the largest in area in the world? (a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra (c) Shicago (d) none of them 138. The length of Khewra mine tunnels is: (a) 120 km (c) 140 km (b) 130 km (d) 135 km 139. The 2nd biggest producer of rock salt in the world is: (a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra (c) Hyderabad (d) none of them 140. Nandana Fort is situated near: (a) Pind Dadan Khan (b) Nandana Abad (c) Nandipur (d) Rawalpindi 141. Mianwali is important for: (a) embroidry work (b) irrigation work (c) wood work (d) agriculture 142. The Wah is famous for: (a) Ordnance factory (b) Mughal Garden (c) Both of them (d) None of them 143. Which city is famous for the textile mills that produce finest worsted suiting in the world? (a) Haripur (b) Lawrencepur • (c) Faisalabad (d) Karachi 144. Taxila is one of the subcontinent's archaeological treasures and was once an important city of the kingdom of: (a) Indus (b) Maurya (c) Kushans (d) Gandhara 145. The history of Taxila spans about: (a) 1000 years (b) 1900 years (c) 990 years (d) 900 years 146. Gandhara is chiefly remembered for its: (a) archaeological excavations (b) university (c) **Buddhist art** (d) sculptural work 147. Who built Attock Fort? (a) Akbar Sher Shah Suri (d) Qutbuddin (c) Humayun 148. The boundary between Punjab and the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is: Kabul River Karakuram range Indus River (d) Silk road 149. Kabul River merges in Indus River near: (b) Taxila (a) Attock (d) Nowshehra (c) Kalabagh 150. Best version of Heer-Ranjha was written by: (b) Waris Shah (a) Muqbul Shah (d) none of them (c) Bulhe Shah 151. Where Waris Shah is burried?

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(a) Jandiala Sher Khan

LEADERS GUIDE	
(b) Nankana Sahib (c) Lahore (d) Mithan Kot  152 Mela Chiragha is celebrated in the memory of: (a) Buihe Shah (b) Waris Shah (c) Shah Hussain (d) Muqbul Shah  153 Sultan Bahu (d. 1691) wrote in: (a) Arabic (b) Persian (c) Punjabi (d) all of them  154 Who wrote Sassi-Panu? (a) Hashim Shah (b) Buihe Shah (c) Waris Shah (d) none of them  155 Who wrote Sohni-Mahiwal? (a) Buihe Shah (b) Waris Shah (c) Hashim Shah (d) Fazai Shah  156 Who wrote Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas? (a) Hashim Shah (b) Ghulam Rasool (c) Bulhe Shah (d) Waris Shah  157 Yusuf Zulekha was written by: (a) Ghulam Rasul (b) Buihe Shah (c) Hashim Shah (d) Waris Shah	159. Which of the following districts is the newest district of Punjab?  (a) Nankana Sahib (b) Pakpatan (c) Kasur (d) Chiniot  160. The Districts of Pakpatan, Okara and Sahiwal are in: (a) Lahore Division (b) Sargodha Division (c) Gujranwala Division (d) Sahiwal Division  161. Which of the following districts of Punjab receives highest amount of rainfall annually? (a) Lahore (b) Sialkot (c) Faisalabad (d) Rawalpindi  162. Which of the following districts of Punjab has the lowest population density? (a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Layyiah (c) Rajanpur (d) Bahawalpur
of Punjab? (a) 32 (b) 35 (c) 36 (d) 34	
	er Key 85. b 106. c 127. d 148.
1. a 22. a 43. c 64. b 2. a 23. d 44. d 65. c 3. b 24. d 45. c 66. c 4. a 25. a 46. c 67. d 5. b 26. c 47. b 68. b 6. a 27. b 48. a 69. d 7. c 28. b 49. a 70. a	86. b 107. b 128. c 149. a 150. b 88. a 109. c 130. b 151. a 89. a 110. a 131. a 152. c 90. c 111. d 132. c 153. d 91. b 112. b 133. a 154.

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2.	а	23.	d	44.	. c	65.	C	86.	b	107.	b	128.	C	149.	3
3.	b	24.	d	45.	C.	66.	C	· 87.	- b	108.	d	129.	'a	150.	1
4.	a	25.	а	46.	C	67.	d ·	88.	а	· 109.	C	130.	b	151.	a
5.	ь	26.	C	47.	b	68.	b	89.	а	110.	а	-131.	а	152.	E
6.	a b a b a	27.	b	48.	b a	68. 69.	d	90.	c	111.	ď	132.	C ·	153.	18
7.	C	28.		49.	a	70.	a	91.	acb	112.	b	133.	a	154.	懂
8. *	d	29.	а	50.	b	71.	d	92	b	113.	a	134.		155	ið
1. 2.3. 4.5. 6.7. 8.9. 10. 11. 12.	a	30.	bac	51. 52.	b c a	72.	<b>драмод</b> с	92. 93. 94.	. d b c	114.	ď	135.	C	156	16
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11.	°a	32. 33.	cadabda	53.	d	74.	b	95.	6	116.	a	137.	b	158	- 6
12.	ь	33.	d	54.	d d d b d c a a	.75	b	96.	ď	117.		138.		158 159	d
13.	C	34.	a	54. 55.	ď	75 76. 77.	ď.	97.	a	118.	a b a	139.	Ь	160	
14.	d o	35.	b	56. 57.	Б	77	ь	98.		110.	0	140.	5	161	
15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	8	36.	d	57.	ă	78.	, F	00.	C	119.		140.	a	161.	1
16.	8	37.	a	58.	c	79.	b	99.	a d c c	120.	b	141.	b	102.	1973
17.	C	38.	d	5a.		80.	9	100.	a	121:	C	142.	C	3.9	82
18.	C	39.		60.		00.	·d	101.	C	122.	d	143.	b	71 10	
19.	C	40.	a d	61.		81.	b	102.		123.	a	144.	d		Dia.
20.	a	41.	b	62.		82.	C	103.	a	124.	d	145.	a		
21.	d	42.	b	63.	a b	83. 84.	· c	104.	a	125.	C	146.	C	1 138	2
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								150/-			100			4.738	

## SINDH MCO's

The area of Sindh is (a) 140914 sq.km 140814 sq.km 130914 sq.km How many Divisions are in Sindh? (d) 120914 eq.km (b) 4 Which important Hills are located in the (a) Kirthar Hills (c) Pamirs (b) Karakoram (d) Mangopir 4. The indus empties into the (a) Arabian Sea (b) cape monze (c) Makran Coast (d) none of them Archaeologists have identified some Indus Civilisation towns, scattered from: (b) Kabul to Laohre (c) Peshawar to Delhi (d) Kandhar to Delhi 6. The most famous town of the indus civilisation, on the right bank of the Indus in (a) Kot Dili (b) Harappa (c) Moenjodaro (d) none of them 7. The Sindhi language based ОП alphabet (a) Persian alphabet (b) Arabic alphabet (c) Dravidian alphabet (d) Sanskrit alphabet Lan is spoken in: (a) Upper Sindh (b) Lower Sindh (c) Central Sindh (d) Sindh & Punjab The National Museum is located at: (a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi (c) Hyderabad (d) Larkana 10. Where the Cotton Exchange Building is (a) Karachi (c) Faisalabad (d) Multan 11. Baleji Beach is located at: (a) Hyderabad (c) Jamshoro (b) Karachi 12. Where the French Beach is located. (d) Kotri (a) Karachi (c) India (b) Oman 13. KANUPP is located near: (d) Balochistan (a) Cape Monze (b) Baleii Beach 14. Gaddani Beach is located in: (d) Hyderabad

Balochistan Sindh & Balochistan none of them 15. Kaleji Lake, Kadiero Lake and Keenjhar Lake Sindh Balochistan Sindh & Balochistan none of them (d) Banbhore is famous for: 16. Sussi & Pannu archaeological excavation art work (d) wood work 17. The earliest mosque in sub-continent is (a) Jacobabad (b) Banbhore (c) Sukkur (d) Rohn 18. Keti Bundar is a: (a) coastal area (b) port (c) dilect of language (d) animal 19. Which is the Worlds largest necropolis (old graveyard)? (a) Kirthar Hills (b) Makli Hill (c) Karachi graveyard (d) Mohenjodaro graveyard 20. Which place is called Little Mecca? (a) Uch (b) Bhanbhor (c) Makli Hill (d) Mansura 21. Where is Shah Jahani Mosque is situated? (a) Thatta (b) Jacobabad (c) Sibi (d) Larkana 22. Keenjhar Lake is situated near: (a) Larkana (b) Jamshero (c) Thatta (d) none of them 23. Ranikot Fort is situated in which district of Sindh? (a) Jamshoro (b) Kotn (d) Hyderabad (c) Larkana 24. The largest Fort of Pakistan is: (b) Fort Abbas (a) Ranikot (d) Fort Monroe (c) Lahore Fort 25. University of the Sindh is located at: (b) Hyderabad (a) Jamshoro (d) Karachi (c) Larkaria 26. The Super Highway start from Karachi and ends at:

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(b) Thatta

(d) Kotn

(a) Hyderabad

(c) Larkana

# 27. Ghulam Muhamamd Barrage is also called:

- Indus Barrage
  - (b) Kandyaro Barrage (c) Kotri Barrage
  - none of them (d)
- 28. Rilli is: (c) dish
- place (d) bedspreads
- Sindh Provincial Museum is 29. Where the located:
  - (a) Jamshoro (c) Larkana
- (b) Karachi (d) Hyderabad
- 30. Who was King Umar? (a) first King of the Sumarh Dynasty
  - second King of the Sumarh Dynasty (c) third King of the Sumarh Dynasty
  - (d) fourth King of the Sumarh Dynasty
- 31. Marvi is a folk story of:
  - (a) Sindh (c) Punjab
- (b) Balochistan
- (d) Thal 32. Which desert is called 'Friendly Desert'?
  - (a) Thal (c) ... Thar Desert
- (b) Cholistan (d). Sahara
- Where is the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated?
  - (a) Shahbaz Nagar (b) Uch Sharif (c) Sehwan Sharif (d) none of them
- 34. Lai Shazhbaz Qalandar was a celibate, mystic wandere and missionary, as well as a scholar, poet and philosophist who wrote several books in Persian and:
  - (a) Persian
- (b) Persian & Arabic
- (c) Sindhi
- (d) Arabic
- 35. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent
  - (a) Keenghar Lake (c) Hali Lake
- Manchar Lake (d) None of them
- 36. Moenjodaro means: Civilised City
  - Beautiful gardens
  - Mound of the Dead (d) Dead Civilisation
- 37. Moenjodaro is 6the ruins of a 4,000-year-old
  - Taxila civilisation (b) Indus Civilisation both of them
    - (d) none of them

- 38. Indus Civilisation is also known as;
  - Kot Diji civilisation
  - Mohenjodaro civilisation
  - Taxila civilisation
  - (d) Harrapan civilisation
- 39. Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the:
  - (a) upper Sindh
- (b) lower Sindh
- (d) southern Sindh (c) middle Sindh
- hotest place 40. Which in the one subcontinent?
  - (a) Bahawalpur
- (b) Multan
- (c) Jacobabad
- (d) none of them
- 41. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is located near:
  - (a) Sibbi
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Jacobabad
- (d) Hala
- 42. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the:
  - (a) Sassi Pannu
- (b) Heer Ranjha
- (c) Risalo
- (d) Shahnama
- 43: Risalo is the best-known collection romantic poetry in the
  - (a) Urdu
- (b) Sindhi
- (c) Arabic (d) Persian
- Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodworking industry?
  - (a) Thattha
- (b) Kotri
- (c) Hala
- (d) Larkana
- 45. Which city is on the border of Sindh and **Punjab provinces?** 
  - (a) Rajanpur
- (b) Mithan Kot
- (c) Kashmore
- (d) none of them
- 46. What is Malakhra?
  - (a) a game
- (b) a river
- (c) a lake
- (d) a dance
- 47. The famous place "Makli" in Sindh is at (b) Park (a) Museum
  - (c) Fort

- (d) Graveyard
- The Kirthar Range is near:
  - (a) Dadu
- (b) Mithankot
- Jamshoro
- (d) Gari Habibullah

**Answer Key** C b 25. a 8. 37 b 15 26. 10. 8 a 38. d 32. ¢ a 16 27. a 11. C 33. 39. a b C 28. 17. b d 34. 40. C b 18. 29. 47: d 35. 41. C b 48. 30. a 36. 42.

## KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA

1. The area of Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is:	MCQ's
2. How many D: (d) 74,521 sq km	15. The toughest town in the world is:  (a) Darra Khyber (b) Darra Adamkhel (c) Darra Isa Khel (d) Khojak Pass
(a) 7 (c) 9 (b) 4	16. Thal in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is a: (a) desert (b) trading post
.3. Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is the new name of	17. Peshawar means: (a) City of flowers (b) City of tombs
(c) 18th April 2010 (d) 16th April 2010	(c) City of garden (d) City of greenery  18. Where the Chowk Yadgar is situated?
(a) Andre Joseph (b) Kipling	(a) Peshawar (b) Rawalpindi (c) Attock (d) Chitral
5. The Durand Line is the border between:  (a) Pakistan & Afghanistan  (b) Pakistan & Iran  (c) Iran & Afghanistan  (d) Russia & Pakistan	19. The monument at the centre of Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of the:  (a) Independence War  (b) 1965 Indo-Pakistan  (c) 1971 War
6. Durand Line was agreed in: (a) 1880 (b) 1877 (c) 1893 (d) 1788	(d) None of them  20. Warsak Dam is built on: (a) Abaseen River (b) Sawat River (c) Kabul River (d) Karam River
7. The Pukhtunwali is: (a) a city (b) flower (c) ethical code	21. Warsak Dam is near: (a) Chitral (b) Peshawar (c) Haripur (d) Kohistan
8. Mahabat Khan Mosque is in: (a) Mardan (b) Kohat	22. The Gomal University is in: (a) D.I. Khan (b) D.G. Khan (c) Attock (d) Peshawar
9. Where the Cunningham Clocktower is situated?	23. Akbar Fort is situated in: (a) Hund (b) Swat (c) Sost (d) Dir
(a) Kohistan (b) Peshawar (c) Hangu (d) Mansehra	24. The Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting pointof:
10. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is	The state of the s
(a) Chitral (b) Peshawar (c) Bannu (d) Mardan	25. Which range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan?
Pakistan Forest institution is located in:     (a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi     (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar	(a) Karakoram Range (b) Pamirs Range (c) The Hindu Kush (d) Kirthar Range
2. Jamrud Fort is located near: (a) Peshawar (b) Abbottabad (c) Charsadda (d) Attack	26. Name the mountain of The Hindu Kush which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan?
Which place is called gate way two Khyber Pass?	(a) Koh-e-Safed (b) Koh-e-Sulaiman (c) Koh-e-Murdar (d) Tirich Mir
(a) Charsadda (b) Peshawar (c) Jamrud (d) Mardan	27. Chitral is senarated from the
Which area is called 'gun factory of the tribal areas'?	the: the china by
(a) Darra Isa Khel (b) Darra Khyber (c) Darra Adam Khel (d) Kohat	(a) Chitral region (b) Swat region (c) Hunza region (d) Kalam region

28.	Lowari Pass at above sea	3,118 metres (10230 feet) level, from Dir to Drosh is long.
	(a) 70 km (c) 74 km	(b) 80 km (d) 85 km
29.	Which valley Himalaya*?	is called "Pearl of the
	(a) Naran	(b) Kaghan

30. The Malika Parbat is near:

(a) Neelam Valley
(b) Kalam Valley
(c) Swat Valley
(d) Hunza Valley

31. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated near:

(a) Kaghan (b) Naran (c) Neelam (d) Swat 32. World's largest tribal society is:

(a) Pashtun
(b) Pathan
(c) Noro
(d) Afridi

33. The sixth main regional language of Paliston is:

(a) Urdu (b) Pashtun (c) Hindko (d) Sindhi

34. Districts of Hazara division are Abbottated Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and:

(a) Charsaddah (b) Chamkai (c) Haripur (d) Isakhel

35. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science and Technology is situated at:

(a) Peshawar (b) Mardan (c) Topi (d) Pabbi

1.2			2.4	0.0	Answe	er Key	3 13	
1	b	6.	C	11. d	16. b	21. b	26. d	31. a
2	a	7.	С	12. a	17. a	22. a.	27. c	32. b
3.	a	8.	d	13. c	18. a	23. a	28. c	33. c
4.	ď	. 9.	b	14. ' C	19. b	24. d	29. b	34. c
5.	a	10.	b	15. b	20. c	25. c	30. a	35. c

## NORTHERN AREAS

## MCQ's

PACE STATE OF THE PACE STATE O	
Name the Highway which connects Pakista     with China?     Sit Road     (b) Khunjrab Road	(c) Swat (d) Chiltral
(a) GT Road (d) Karakoram	17. The capital of Pakistan's northern areas is:  (a) Swat  (b) Baltistan
2 The old name of Karakoram Highways is: 2 The old name of Karakoram Highways is: 2 (a) Silk Road (b) Khunirab Road (c) Silk highway (d) None of them	(c) Hunza (d) Gigit
Karakoram Highways passes through:     (b) Karakoram	(a) Punial (b) Chitral (c) Kalash (d) Swat
At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway     passes through:	are found?
(c) Khyber Pass (u) Taxiia	(c) Skardu (d) Swat
5. The Karakbram Highway start from: (a) Hawelia (b) Hasan Abdal (c) Abbottabad (d) Taxila	20. Ruby mines are situated in: (a) Swat (b) Skardu (c) Hunza (d) Gilgit
6. Karakoram Highway ends at: (a) Sost (b) Khunjrab (c) Kashgar (d) Sinkiang	21. The Polo game originated in the:  (a) Northern Areas (b) UK  (c) USA (d) Subcontinent
7. The Silk Road was actually a series of trade routes linking China with the:  (a) Asia (b) South Asia (c) West (d) Middle East	22. In June, August and November, polo tournaments are held in:  (a) Gilgit (b) Skardu
8. Karakoram is a Turkish word meaning:  (a) high mountain  (b) dangerous mountain  (c) crumbling rock  (d) not passable mountain  9. 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains	(c) Chials (d) Astor  23. Rakaposhi mountain is located near: (a) Hunza (b) Swat (c) Gilgit (d) Astor  24. Rakaposhi is the highest mountain the world. (a) 25 <sup>th</sup> (b) 27 <sup>th</sup> (c) 20 <sup>th</sup> (d) 10 <sup>th</sup>
(a) Himalaya (b) Hindu Kush (c) Pamir (d) Karakoram	25. Which are Gilgit-Baltistan areas?
Nanga Parbat is also known as:     (a) Diamer	(b) Gilgit, Hnza & Chilas (c) Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu (d) Chilas & Skardu
lariga Parbat's nik name is :         (a) Killer Mountain         (b) White mountain         (c) Naked mountain         (d) Friendly mountain	27. When former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan"?  (a) 29th August 2009
2 Sachen Glacier is near: (a) Astor (b) Baltistan (c) Chilas (d) Skardu	(b) 15th September 2009 (c) 19th October 2009 (d) None of these
3. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"? (a) Chitral (b) Relistan	28. What is the total area of Gilgit-Baltistan? (a) 54321 km <sup>2</sup> (b) 98421 km <sup>2</sup>
(c) Skardu (d) Chilas  Which place is called Little Tibbet?  (a) Chilas	(c) 72498 km <sup>2</sup> (d) 23545 km <sup>2</sup> 29. How many districts are there in Gilgit-
(c) Baltistan (b) Chardi	29. How many districts are there in Gilgit- : Baltistan (b) Nine
Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between (a) Astor	(c) Seven (d). Six
(a) Astor (b) Baltistan (c) Chitral (d) Kalash	30. When first elections were held in "Gilgit- Baltistan"?
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	

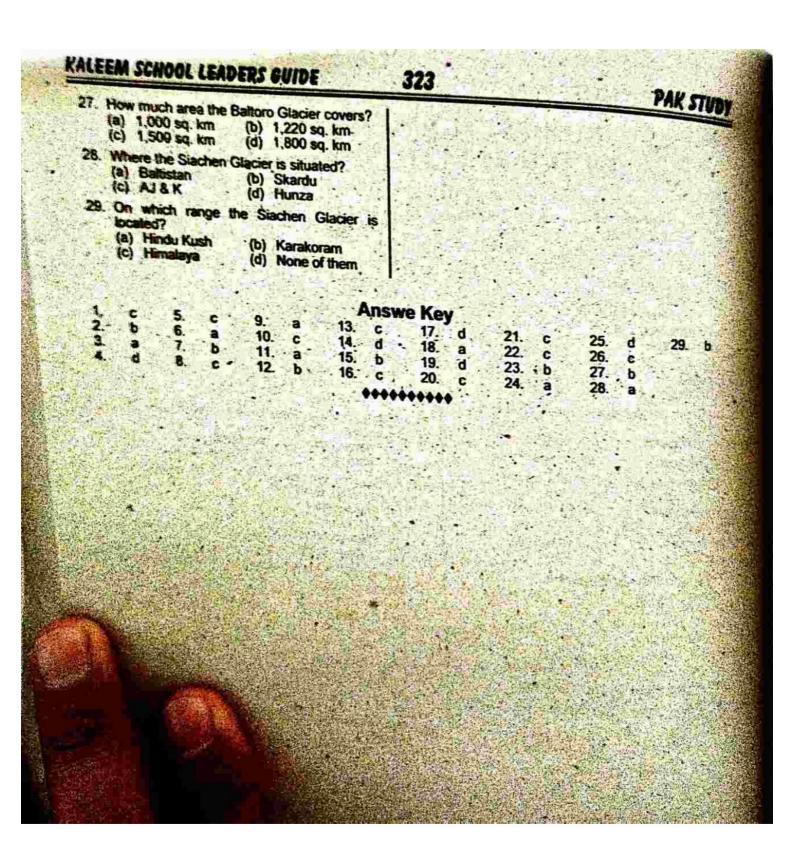
- (a) 21st July, 2009 (b) 15th September 2009
- (c) 19th October 2009
- (d) 12th November 2009
- 31. Who has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan?
  - (a) Mir Ghanzafar Ali (b) Zafar Shah
  - (c) Akbar Shah .
- (d) Shama Khalid
- 32. Who is elected Chief Minister of Gilgin Baltistan?
  - (a) Hafeezur Rahman
  - (b) Zafar Shah
  - Akbar Shah
  - (d) Syed Mehdi Shah
- 33. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
  - (a) Chitral
- (b) Baltistan
- Skardu
- (d) None of these

### **Answer Key**

1.	d	6.	c .	11.	а	16.	b	21.	<b>a</b> .	27.	а	31	2
2	a d	7. 8.	C.	12.	a b	17.	d	22.	a h	28.	c	32	
4.	a	9.	d	14.	c	19.	b.	24	b	29. 30.	d	31. 32. 33.	b

# HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS IN THE PAKISTAN

1.	K-2 is ranked as the	MCQ's
	(a) 4th (b) 6th (c) 2nd (d) 8th	15. In which range Tirich Mir is located?  (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush (c) Pamirs (d) Himslaya
2	(a) Pamirs (b) Karakoram Range (c) Hindu Kush Range	16. What is the world rank of Tirich Mir? (a) 44th (b) 47th (c) 41th (d) 49th
3	(d) Himalaya	17. Tirich Mir, Noshaq, Tirich Mir NW, Istoro Nal and Saraghrar Peak I are located in the range of: (a) Lesser Himalaya
	(c) 7,616 m (d) 10,800 m  Name the 9th highest mountain peak in the	(b) Great Himalaya (c) Karakoram (d) Hindu Kush
	(a) Rakaposhi (b) Sakesar (c) Gasherb (d) Nanga Parbat	18. Most of peaks in Pakistan are located in the range of:  (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
3	In which range Nanga Parbat is situated?  (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush (c) Himalaya (d) Pir Panjal	(c) Pamris (d) Kirthar  19. Name the prominent peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan?
6.	The height of Nanga Parbat is: (a) 8,126 m (b) 10,521 m (c) 6,215 m (d) 9,500 m	(a) Rakaposhi (b) Tirichi Mir (c) Gasherbrum
7.	The world's 11th highest peak is:  (a) Gasherbrum II]  (b) Gasherbrum I  (c) Ghasherbrum III  (d) Gasherbrum	(d) Nanga Parbat  20. Name the highest peak of Karakoram Range in Pakistan?  (a) Tirichi Mir  (b) Rakaposhi
8.	(a) High Peak (b) While Peak (c) Hidden Peak (d) Flat Peak	(c) K-2' (d) Takht-e-Sulaiman  21. How many peaks there are of over 8,000
9.	in which range the Gasherbrum I is situated? (a) Karakoram (b) Himalaya	metres in Pakistan? (a) 7 (b) 5 (c) 9 (d) 3
	(d) Pir Panjal	22. To which mountain Stachen Glacier streams down?
	What is the height of Gasherbrum I? (a) 6,600 m (b) 5,600 m (c) 8,060 m (d) 9,800 m	(a) Rakaposhi (b) Astoro (c) K-2 (d) None of them 23. How many kilometers Siachen Glacier
11.	(a) 7,788 m (b) 8,778	streams down? (a) 60 km (b) 75 km (c) 50 km (d) 80 km
1	(a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram	24. How many kilometers the Batura Glacier runs for? (a) 58 km (b) 62 km
5	What is the world rank of Rakaposhi? (a) 25 (b) 28 (c) 27 (d) 30  What is the height of Tirich Mir? (a) 9,160 m (b) 5,700 m (c) -8,610 m (d) 7,708 m	(c) 65 km (d) 70 km  25. The most outstanding rivers of ice is the: (a) Siachen Glacier (b) Biafo Glacier (c) Atrak Glacier (d) Baltoro Glacier 26. How many kilometers the Baltoro Glacier runs for? (a) 60 (b) 67
1		(c) 62 (d) 70



## CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMEN IN PAKISTAN

Who was the first elected president of

(a) Ayub Khan

(b) Muhammad Ali Bogra

(c) Zafar ullah Khan

- (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
- Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of Constituent Assembly on:

(a) '10th August 1947

- (b) 11th August 1947
- (c) 12th August 1947
- (d) 13th August 1947
- First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on:
  - (a) 10th August 1947
  - (b). 11th August 1947
  - (c) 12th August 1947
  - (d) 13th August 1947
- Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
  - (a) Lord Wavell
  - (b) Stafford Cripps
  - (c) Lord Mountbatten
  - (d) Cyril Radcliffe
- When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted?
  - (a) July 20, 1947
  - (b) June 20, 1947
  - (c) August 20, 1947
  - (d) August 25, 1947
- 6. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up?
- (b) 69
- (c) 79
- (d) 80
- How many members were later added to the Constituent Assembly?
- (d) 10
- - On what date did the Quald-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time?
    (a) 10 August 1947

  - (b) 11 August 1947

- (c) 20 August 1947
- (d) 25 August 1947
- 9. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?
  - (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
  - Liaquat Ali Khan
  - (c) Quaid-e-Azam
  - (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
- 10. The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on:
  - (a) Indian Act, 1935 (amended)
  - (b) Indian Independence Act. 1947
  - (c) a and b
  - (d) None of the above
- 11. Who was the first Governor-General Pakistan?
  - (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
  - (b) Abdul Rab Nishter

  - (c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Raja Ghazanfar
- 12. Who was the second Governor-General of Pakistan?
  - (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
  - (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
  - (c) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
  - (d) Raja Ghazanfar
- 13. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
  - (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
  - Liaquat Ali Khan
  - (c) Abdul Rab Nishter
  - (d) I.I. Chundrigar
- Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan?
  - (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din -
  - (b) Abdul Rab Nishter ,
  - (c) I.I. Chundrigar
  - (d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad
- 15. Who was the second President of Pakistan?

  - (a) Ayub Khan (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
  - Zafar ullah Khan
  - (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
- 18. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan

=	_				-		1 4 19
-	(0)	1947 1953		(d)	1949 1955	No.	1
17	Ob (a)	indian D	Constituentesolution? tesolution? try 1949	(b)		larch 19	
18	cat (a)	nen Go pinet of H 17 Mar	overnor-Ge (hawaja No rch, 1953 il, 1953	nera azim- (b)	ud-Din	missed ? ril, 1953	
19		embly la	y years asted?	(b) (d)	8	Consti	luent
20.	Nar disr (a) (b) (c)	me the missal of Muham Ch. Mu I.I. Ghu	person w Khawaja mac Ali B hammac ndrigar f the above	ho to Nazir ogra	ook ov	ver after Din?	the
21.	(a) (b) (c)	Sikanda Ghulam Ayub Ki	r Mirza Muhamm	ad	al Ass	embly o	n 24
22.	Liaq (a) (b) (c)	uat Ali K 17, Octo 18, Octo 16, Octo	Chan was ober 1947 ober 1948 ober 1951 ober 1950	assa	ssinate	ed:	
23	(9)	census 1947 1951	was held	(b)	akistar 1948 1950		
	(a) (c)	Province Confed	eral	ernn vas: (b)	Fede	ntroduce ral	4.
25.	(a) (c)		mad Ali b	ecan (b)	ne Prin 1954 1956	ne Minis	ster in:
26	300	hich ye 1953 1955	ar one un	t wa (b)	s crea 1954 1956	led?	
	The Fir 195 (a) (b) (c) (d)	2nd Consist Co	constituen stitution" was enfo e, 1956 /, 1956 just, 1956 rch, 1956	t As (195 rced	sembl 6) on on:	y pass 2nd	march,
28	Sal Pal (a)	kindar M kistan in 1953	Airza beci	ame (b			dent of
29	Sik Co	************	Mirza n and disc clober 198	(d abr	195	6	1956 on:

(b) 7th October 1959 (c) 7th October 1960 (d) 7th October 1961 30. The basic institution under the 2nd Constitution (1962) was the Electoral College. consisting of: (a) 80000 (c) 84000 (b) 82000 (d) 85000 31. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced on:
(a) 14<sup>th</sup> March, 1962
(b) 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1962
(c) 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1962 (d) 8th June, 1962 32. Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza (a) 8th October 1958 (b) 8th October 1959 (c) 8th October 1960 (d) 8th October 1961 Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan; (a) 27th October 1958 (b) 27th October 1959 (c) 27th October 1960 (d) 27th October 1961 34. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in. (a) 1956 (b) 1957 (c) 1958 (d) 1959 35. Third constituent assembly came into existence in: (a) 1958 (b) 1959 (c) 1960 , (d) 1962 36. Fourth constituent assembly is brought no existence by Ayub Khan: (a) 1966 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969 37. Tashqand Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India on: (a) 10th January 1966 (b) 10th January 1967 (c) 10th January 1968 (d) 10th January 1969 38. Pakistan People's Party was formed by LA Bhutto: (a) 1966 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969 39. Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan: (a) 1966 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969 40. Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan. (a) 1966 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969 41. First General elections were held. (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1973

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When was the Constitution of 1973 enforced?
 (a) 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1973

RALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE (b) 14<sup>th</sup> August 1973 (c) 10<sup>th</sup> March 1973 (d) 10<sup>th</sup> August 1973 43. In which Constitution system of Zakat and Ushr was introduced in the country? (b) 1962 (c) 1973 (d) 1985 44. Under which Constitution it was made the responsibility of the Government to make arrangements for religious education? (b) 1973 (c) 1968 (d) 1962 45. A new province Baluchistan was established: (b) 1971 (d) 1973 (c) 1972 46. One unit was dissolved on: (a) 1st July 1970 (b) 1st July 1971 (c) 1st July 1972 (d) 1st July 1973 47. East Pakistan was separated on: (a) 16th December 1970 (b) 16th December 1971 16th December 1972 (d) 16th December 1973 48. In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state? (a) Constitution of 1956 (b) Constitution of 1973 (c) Constitution of 1968 (d) Constitution of 1962 49. First Amendment was took place constitution of 1973 in: (a) 1970 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1974 50. Which amendment declared the status of Qadianis and Ahmad as minority on September 7, 1974? (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th 51. When the government of Zulfigar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was. enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq? (a) .8<sup>th</sup> December, 1977 (b) 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1977 (c) 15" July, 1977 (d) 25th October, 1977

52. During the period of martial law (1977-85), the constitution of 1993 was:

(a) abrogated (b) held in abeyance partially abrogated (d) None of these

53 When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution? (a) 1977

(c) 1978

(b) 1981 (d) 1979

54. When President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlise-Shoora (National Assembly)?

(a) October 1980

(b) December 1981 November 1980 (d) December 1980

55. Which amendment made on April 23, 1974 defined the boundaries of Pakistan?

(a) 2nd (c) 3rd

(b) 4th (d) 1st .

56. Which amendment made on February, 1975 empowered the Parliament to lift the state of enlergency at any time?

(a) 4th (c) 5th

(d) 3rd

57. Which amendment made on November 21, 1975 Provided the additional seats for minorities and also deprived of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention?

(a) 4th

(c) 2nd

(d) 6th

58. After the elections of 1985 who was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

(a) Ilahi Bux Soomro

(b) Muhammad Khan Junejo

(c) Nawaz Sharif

(d) Benazir Bhutto

59. After the death of Zia-ul-Hag on 17th August, 1988 who was made the President of Pakistan?

(a) Abdul Hamid Jatoi

(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan

(c) Farooq Ahmad Leghari

(d) Moeen-ud-Din Qureshi

60. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfigar Ali was executed

(a) 4th April 1979

(b) 4th April 1980

(c) 4th April 1981 (d) 4th April 1982

61. Who dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990?

(a) Faroog Ahmad Leghari

(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan (c) Malik Miraj Khalid

(d) Abdul Waheed Kakir

The elections for Assemblies were held in October 2002 when the elections for Senate were held?

(a) January 2003

(b) February 2003

(c) March 2003

(d) April 2003

63. Elections for 8th constitution assembly held, PPP emerged as the single largest party: (b) 1989

(a) 1988

(c) 1990

(d) 1991

Benazir became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan in: (b) 1989

(a) 1988

(c) 1990 .

(d) 1991

65. The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by:

(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan

	(b) Malik Miraj Khalid (c) Farooq A. Leghari (d) Nawaz Sharif
9 1	6. Which party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997?  (a) People's Party (b) Muslim League (c) Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (d) Mutheda Majlis-e-Amal
67	As a result of 1997 elections who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?  (a) Zafar-ullah Jamali  (b) Benazir Bhutto  (c) Nawaz Sharif  (d) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
68.	Pakistan exploded its nuclear device at Chaghi.on (a) 26th May 1998 (b) 25th May 1998 (c) 28th May 1998 (d) 1st June 1998
69.	When Pervaiz Musharraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif?  (a) 10 <sup>th</sup> October, 1999  (b) 11 October, 1999  (c) 12 <sup>th</sup> October, 1999  (d) 13 <sup>th</sup> October, 1999
	Who imposed educational limit of graduation for contesting the elections?  (a) General Musharraf  (b) Benazir Bhutto  (c) Nawaz Sharif  (d) Miraj Khalid
	Elections for 9th constituent assembly were held on: (a) 24th October 1988 (b) 24th October 1989 (c) 24th October 1990 (d) 24th October 1991
+	Under which amendment enforcement of Shariat Bill has been announced and was passed by the National Assembly on October 10, 1998?  (a) .16th (b) .17th (c) .15th (d) .14th
73.	Under which amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years?  (a) 16th (b) 18th (c) 15th (d) 14th
74.	Nawaz Sharif elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan: (a) 6th November 1988 (b) 6th November 1989 (c) 6th November 1990 (d) 6th November 1991
.75.	The amendment made in 1977 to hold referendum by the President of Pakistan fine

(b) 11th

(d) 7th

76. Which of the following amendments made on

December 30, 1985 divided the executive

powers at the federal level between Prime Minister and President? (a) 8th (d) 12th (c) 10th 77. The general elections for the 10th Constituent Assembly was held: (a) 6th October 1993 (b) 6th October 1994 (c) 6th October 1995 (d) 6th October 1996 78. Which amendment made on July 8, 1986 provided that the injunctions of Islam as laid down in Holy Quran and Sunnah shall be the supreme law and source of guidance of legislation? (a) 12th (c) 10th (b) 11th (d) .9th 79. 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly (a) 10th October 2002 (b) 10th October 2003 10th October 2004 (d) 10th October 2005 80. 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2)B: (a) 31st December 2002 (b) 31st December 2003 (c) 31st Décember 2004 (d) 31st December 2005 81. Faroog Ahmad Khan Leghari elected as the President · (a) 1993 (b) 1994 (c) 1995 .(d) 1996 82. Who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan as a result of October 1990 elections? (a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Benazir Bhutto Farooq Ahmad Leghari (d) Nawaz Sharif 83. Referendum, which made General Musharraf President of Pakistan was held in: (a) June, 2001 (b) April 2002 (c) Dec, 2002 (d) December, 2001 Pakistan became the member of WTO: (a) 1993 (b) 1994 (c) 1995 (d) 1996 85. Nawaz Sharif took oath of office as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time on: 13th February 1997 13th February 1998 13th February 1999 (d) 13th February 2000

86. Through 13th amendment Articles 58(2b) and 112(2)(b) were deleted from the constitution: (b) 1st April 1998 (a) 1st April 1997 (d) 1st April 2000

(c) 1st April 1999

87. General elections for 11th Constituent Assembly were held on: (a) 2nd February 1997

(b) 2nd February 1998 (c) 2nd February 1999 (d) 2nd February 2000
88. Nuclear device was exploded at Chaaghi on: (a) 28th May 1997 (b) 28th May 1998 (c) 28th May 1999 (d) 28th May 2000
President of Pakistan Tarar elected as
(a) 1997 (b) 1998 (d) 2000
90. Which amendment relates to the establishment of special courts for trial of heinous offences?
(a) 13th (b) 11th (c) 10th (d) 12th
91 Under which amendment made on April 1, 1997 president could not dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the Prime Minister?
(a) 14th (b) 16th (c) 13th (d) 11th
92. General Musharraf assumed the office as, 10th President of Pakistan (a) 20th June 1997 (b) 20th June 1998 (c) 20th June 2001 (d) 20th June 1998
93. Mir Zafar Ullah Jamali sworn-in as 21st Dima
(a) 23rd November 2002 (b) 23rd November 2003 (c) 23rd November 2004 (d) 23rd November 2005
94. Which amendment passed on December 31, 2003 restored 58(2)(b)?  (a) 16 <sup>th</sup> (b) 15th (c) 17 <sup>th</sup> (d) 14th
Mushaffaf, the strength of the National Assembly was increased from 217 to?  (a) 285  (b) 342  (c) 385
increased from 87 to:
(c) 100 (b) 105
97 Prime Minister Zafar Ullah Jamali resigned (a) 25th June 2002 (b) 25th June 2003 (c) 25th June 2004 (d) 25th June 2005
of Pakietan took oath as Prime Minister
(a) 29th June 2002 (b) 29th June 2003 (c) 29th June 2004 (d) 29th June 2005 (a) Shaukat Aziz sworn as 22nd Prime Minister of (a) 28th Arm
(a) 28th August 222nd Prime Minister of
(c) 28th August 2002 (b) 28th August 2003 100 Pakistan successfully test fired its first cruise missile (Babar) on:
Market School Sc

PAK STUDY (a) 12th August 2002 (b) 12th August 2003 (c) 12th August 2004 (d) 12th August 2005 101. Since 1947 till 2006 how many National Assemblies have functioned in Pakistan? (b) 11 (d) 13 102.18th amendment was passed by National (a) 8th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010 (c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010 103,18th amendment was passed by Senate on: (b) 19th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010 (c) 15th April 2010 104.18th amendment was ratified by President of (a) 9th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010 (c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010 . 105.18th amendment abolished of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly. (a) Article 58 (2)(C) (b) Article 58 (3)(B) (c) Article 58 (2)(B) (d) Article 58 (2)(D) 106. In the 18th amendment N.W.F.P was renamed (a) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa (b) Serhad (c) Pakhtunekhwa (d) Khyber 107 Out of 342 members of the National Assembly how many voted in favour of the 18th amendment? (a) 271 (b) 280\_ (c) 292 (d) 296 108. Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed are: (a) Dissolve the Parliament unilaterally (b) Declare emergency rule in any province unilaterally (c) Appoint the head of the Election Commission (d) All of the above 109.In the 18th amendment the number clauses is: (a) 45 (b) 102 (c) 91 (d) 109 110. Senate of Pakistan is consist of members after the 18th amendment: (a) 100 (b) 122 (d) 112 111. How many amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan?

(b) 25 (a) 17

(d) 23

112. Which amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan is tabled for the creation of more provinces?

(a) 17th

- (c) 20th
- (d) 18<sup>th</sup>
- 113 When Ayub Khan took overpower in 1958, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
  - (a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
  - (b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
  - (c) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
  - (d) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
- 114 The Office of District Magistrate was abolished through.
  - (a) Local Government Ordinance 2001
  - (b) Police Order 2002

- (c) Amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (d) 17th Amendment in the Constitution
- 115. Doctrine of necessity was used in the case for the forest time in the history of Pakistan.
  - (a) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Vs State case
  - (b) Dossai Vs State case
  - (c) Asma Jahangir Vs State case
  - (d) Nusrat Bhutto Vs State case

		+ =	Marie	1 E.	. "7	P	Insw	er Ke	y	S SELL	1 - 2				
. 1.	а.	16.	a	31.	d					76.	a	91.	C	106	а
2.	b a	16. 17. 18.	b	31. 32. 33.	а	47.	b	61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70.	b	- 77.	a d a	92.	C	107. 108.	C
3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	a	18.	b	33.	a a d	48.	b	63:-	а	78. 79.	d	93.	c	108.	C
4.	ď	19.	. a .	. 34,	a* .	49.	d	64.	a	79.	a	. 94.	C	109.	b
5.	а	20.	а .	35.	d	50.	b.	° 65	C	. 80.	b	95.	c b	109. 110.	C
6.	b	21.	b	36.	a	51.	b	66.	b -	81.	b .	96. 97.	C	111	
6.	a	22.	C	37.	a .	52.	b	67.	C	82.	ď	97.	C	112	b
0	D	23.	Ç	38.	b.	53.	b	68.	- C	83.	b	98.	C	111 112 113	C
10		24.	a b c c b c	39.	d	54.	b	69.	C	84.	c *	99.	C	114.	C
8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	d a b d b c c c c b a a	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.		34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45.	a b d d a b c b	46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60.	a b b d b b b b d b	70.	b b a a c b c c c a c c a c	80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89.	b b d b c a a	100.	d .	115.	a
12.	c	27	. c	42	a h	50.		71. 72. 73. 74.	C.	86.	a.	101.	а		
13.	Ď	28	ď	42		57.	a b b	12.	C	87.	a	102. 103.	a.		
14.	а	29	d a 8	44	h	-50	D	73.	a	.88.	b	103	C		100
15.	a	30	. 8	45	a -	60	0	14.		89.	b	104.	b		
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## HISTORY BEFORE 1857

The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in:  (a) 712 A.D. (b) 740 A.D.  (d) 779 A.D.  Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in sub continent and established and controlled the indus Valley as far north as:  (a) Mithan Kot (b) Multan (c) Bahawalpur (d) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) Bahawalpur (d) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) Bahawalpur (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Khan (e) D.G. Collow (e) D.G.	(c) N 2. The fir (a) (b) (c)M (d)	ortheast (d) North & South st Muslim invasion of India was led by: Mahmud of Ghazni Muhammad Ghori uhammad-bin-Qasim None of these	(c) Delhi (d) none of them  11. Mohenjodaro is also known as: (a) Mound of the Great (b) Mound of the Survivors (c)Mound of the Dead (d) None of these  12. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim
4. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in sub continent and established and controlled the indus Valley as far north as:  (a) Mithan Kot (b) Multan (c) Bahawaipur (d) D.G. Khan (d) D.G. Khan (e) Bahawaipur (d) D.G. Khan (e) Bahawaipur (d) D.G. Khan (e) Bahawaipur (d) D.G. Khan (e) Bahawaipur (d) D.G. Khan (e) Bahawaipur (d) D.G. Khan (e) Bahainistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the:  (a) northeast (b) north (c) northwest (d) west (d) west (e) northwest (d) west (e) northwest (d) west (e) northwest (d) west (e) morthwest (d) west (e) northwest (d) west (e) morthwest (d) none of them (e) morthwest (d) Peshawar (e) Lahore (d) Peshawar (e) Lahore (d) Peshawar (e) Lahore (d) Peshawar (e) Mughals (d) none of them (e) Mich of the following battles was fought in 192 A D?  (a) Mithan Kot (b) Multan (c) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (c) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Nasiruddin Mehmud (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Firoz Tughlaq (e) Fi	(0)	(D) /40 A.D	Commander entered India as conqueror in (a) 712 (b) 713 (c)714 (d) 715
Afghanistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the: (a) northeast (b) north (b) northwest (d) west  6. Who made Ghandara, Runiab, Sindh and Balochistan integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire? (a) Mahmood of Ghazni (b) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (c) Quib-ud-Din Aibak (d) none of them  7. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture? (a) Delhi (b) Amritsar (c) Lahore (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar  8. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the: (a) Ghorids (b) Ghaznavids (c) Mughals (d) none of them  9. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.? (a) First Battle of Tarain (b) Second Battle of Tarain (c) Lahore (d) None of these  10. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated lidia save and the stample was destroyed by Muhammood Ghazni in (a) 1024 (b) 1025  15. Somnat temple was destroyed by Muhammood Ghazni in (a) 1024 (b) 1026 (c) 1027  16. Sultan Mohammed Gnori defeated Prithivi Raj at the second battle of Tarain in (a) 1206 (b) 1190 (c) Ci1191 (d) 1194  17. First Islamic state was established in India in (a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c) 1198 (d) 1199  18. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in (a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c) 1198 (d) 1199  19. Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in (a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c) 1198 (d) 1199  20. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing (a) Hockey (b) Polo (c) Cricket (d) Football (d) None of these	Indus V (a) Mit (c) Ba	mad Bin Qasim arrived in sub nt and established and controlled the alley as far north as: han Kot (b) Multan hawalpur (d) D.G. Khan	(a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Bahlol Lodi (c)Firoz Tughlaq (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud  14 Seventeenth attack of Sultan Muhammood
6. Who made Ghandara, Rupieb, Sindh and Balochistan integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire?  (a) Mahmood of Ghazni (b) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (c) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (d) none of them  1. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture? (a) Delhi (b) Amritsar (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar  7. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the: (a) Ghorids (b) Ghaznavids (c) Mughals (d) none of them  9. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.? (a) First Battle of Tarain (b) Second Battle of Tarain (c) Battle of Talikota (d) None of these  10. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated	Afghani India fro (a) nor	stan began the Islamic conquest of in the: theast (b) north	Ghazni on India was took place in (a) 1023 (b) 1027 (c)1024 (d) 1025  15. Somnat temple was destroyed by
1. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture?  (a) Delhi (b) Amritsar (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar  1. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the: (a) Ghonds (b) Ghaznavids (c) Mughals (d) none of them  19 Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?  (a) First Islamic state was established in India in (c) 1198 (d) 1199  18. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in (a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c) 1198 (d) 1199  19. Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in (a) 1206 (c) 1198 (d) 1199  20. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing (a) Hockey (b) Polo (c) Cricket (d) Football  21. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi? (a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jahan (c) Razia Sultana (d) Lakashmi bai	Balochis Empire? (a) Mah (b) Hard (c) Quti	ntan integral part of the Ghaznavi nmood of Ghazni non-ur-Rasheed nud-Din Aibak	(a) 1024 (b) 1026 (c)1025 (d) 1027 16. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain in (a) 1192 (b) 1190
8. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the:  (a) Ghorids (b) Ghaznavids (c) Mughals (d) none of them  Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?  (a) First Battle of Tarain (b) Second Battle of Tarain (c)Battle of Talikota (d) None of these  Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated india second at Samarkand, penetrated	7. Which contre of	ity Ghaznavids developed as their Islamic Culture?	(a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c)1198 (d) 1199
(c) Mughals (d) none of them  Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?  (a) First Battle of Tarain (b) Second Battle of Tarain (c)Battle of Talikota (d) None of these  Tameriane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated  (b) Ghaznavids (c) Mughals (d) none of them  (a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c)1198 (c) 1198  20. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing (a) Hockey (b) Polo (c)Cricket (d) Football  21. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi? (a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jahan (c)Razia Sultana (d) Lakashmi bai	8. The Gha	re (d) Peshawar znavi Kingdom was overthrown near	(a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c)1198 (d) 1199
(a) First Battle of Tarain (b) Second Battle of Tarain (c)Battle of Talikota (d) None of these  Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated India socrapital at Samarkand, penetrated	(c) Mugt	the following battles was fought in	Islamic state of India in (a) 1206 (b) 1196 (c)1198 (d) 1199
(d) None of these  Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated India soor apital at Samarkand, penetrated	(a) Firs	St Battle of Tarain	(a) Hockey (b) Polo (c)Cricket (d) Football
India soon - St. Din Aihek died in	10 Tamerland	the great Turkish conqueror who	21 Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi? (a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jahan (c)Razia Sultana (d) Lakashmi bai
	חממם בוסויי	The Callid Maria, Fr	22 Qatub-u-Din Aibek died in

KALEEM SOUGE TENDENT	of Miles and Beautiful Co.
(c)1207 (d) 1209	49 When was the second battle of Panipat fought?
23. Slave Dynasty in India was-ended in (a) 1290 (b) 1234 (c)1323 (d) 1245	(a) 1191 (b) 1540 (c) 1556 (d) 1757
24. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in (a) 1245 (b) 1278 (c)1290 (d) 1298	41. The first fort which the British constructed in India was:  (a) Hooghly Fort  (b) St. George Fort
25. Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in (a) 1298 (b) 1278 (c) 1320 (d) 1326	(c)Agra Fort (d) St. David Fort 42. Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahihan
26. The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India	(a) 1640 (b) 1642 (c)1634 (d) 1638
(a) 1298 (b) 1278 (c)1320 (d) 1326	43. Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in (a) 1640 (b) 1647
27. Saddat Dynasty was founded in India in (a) 1414 (b) 1412 (c)1415 - (d) 1634	(c)1634 (d) 1638 - 44. Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore
28. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:	was completed in (a) 1674 (b) 1763 (c) 1666 (d) 1757
(a) Chengiz Khan (b) Babar (c)Nadir Shah (d) None of these	45. Shah Waliullah was born in (a) 1674 (b) 1703
29. Thughlad Dynasty in India was ended in (a) 1414 (b) 1412 (c)1415 (d) 1634	46. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on
30. Saddat Dynasty in India was ended in (a) 1442 (b) 1445 (c)1451 (d) 1456	the peacock throne? (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar (b) Aurangzeb (c)Muhammad Shah
31. The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India in (a) 1442 (b) 1445 (c)1451 (d) 1456	(d) Shah Alam II 47. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
32. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in (a) 1442 (b) 1445 (c)1526 , (d) 1456	(a) Nur Jahan at Lahore (b) Shahjahan at Agra (c)Shahjahan at Delhi (d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri
33. Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty?  (a) Bahlol Lodi  (b) Daulat Khan Lodi  (c)Ibrahim Lodi  (d) Sikandar Lodi	48. The Peacock throne was made for (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar (c)Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
34. First Battle of Panipat fought was in (a) 1523 (b) .1524 (c)1526 (d) 1532	49. Death of Aurangzeb: (a) 1674 (b) 1703 (c) 1666 (d) 1707
35. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in: (a) 1523 (b) 1524 (c)1526 (d) 1532	50. Battle of Plassey was fought in (a) 1674 (b) 1757 (c) 1666 (d) 1707
36. Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in the	51. Third Battle of Panipat was fought in (a) 1763 (b) 1765 (c)1761 (d) 1764
(c)1526 (d) 1533	52. Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers
37. Babar came to India originally from: (a) Ferghana (b) Khiva (c)Khorasan (d) Seistan	and Mir Qasim (a) 1763 (b) 1765 (c)1761 (d) 1764
38 Death of Babur and accession of Humayun was took place in	53. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in (a) 1786 (b) 1767 (c)1789 (d) 1777
(c)1530 (d) 1528	54. Death of Tipu Sultan was in: (a) 1799 (b) 1789
39. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor (a) 1540 (b) 1542	(c)1800 (d) 1803
(c) 1540 (b) 1542 (d) 1547	55. Fourth Mysore War: (a) 1799 (b) 1789 (c)1800 (d) 1803

56. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born (a) 1817 (b) 1876 (c) 1813 (d) 1823	(a) Lahore (b) Kabul (c)Sasaram (d) Sikandra
57. Sher Shah's real name was:	73: The first census was conducted in India at the time of:
(c)Bahadur (d) Farid	(a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Lytton (c)Lord Mayo (d) Lord Ripon
58. Din-e-llahi was founded by Akbar in: (a) 1567 (b) 1568 (c) 1582 (d) 1560	74. When did Vasco da Gama come to India? (a) 1492 (b) 1498 (c)1398 (d) 1542
59. East India Company established in: (a) 1578 (b) 1614 (c) 1600 (d) 1609	75. Mujahideen Movement was launched under the leadership of: (a) Haji Shariat Ulfah
60. During the Mughal period which one of the following traders first came to India?  (a) Portuguese (b) Dutch (c) Danish (d) English	(b) Syed Ahmad Shaheed (c)Shah Ismail (d) Shah Wali Ullah
61. Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in: (a) 1843 (b) 1831	76. Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith Shah Ismail was martyred in a battle with Sikhs at: (a) Panipat (b) Pathankot (c)Balakot (d) Agra
Part district and the state of	77. Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismail were
62. Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan: (a) 1832 (b) 1837	martyred in: (a) 1825 (b) 1815 (c)1830 (d) 1831
(c)1834 (d) 1836	78. The founder of Mughal Empire was:
63. Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born in: (a) 1453 (b) 1455 (c)1564 (d) 1578	(a) Akbar (b) Babur (c) Humayun (d) Tamur
	79, Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled
64. Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi in:: (a) 1493 (b) 1555 (c) 1545 (d) 1548	the India until his death in: (a) 1539 (b) 1545 (c) 1445 (d) 1345
65. Battle of Haldighati was fought in:	80. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan
(a) 1822 (b) 1566 (c)1576 (d) 1568	sultans, the Lodhis, at the first battle of
66. First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid was published in:	Pañipat in: (a) 1526 (b) 1556 (c) 1426 (d) 1326
(a) .1846 (b) 1845 (c) 1848 (d) .1849	(c) 1426 (d) 1326 81. In 1530 Babar was succeeded:
67. British Governemnt sold Kashmir to Galab.	(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Akbar (c) Humayun (d) Shah Jehan
(a) 1846 (b) 1845	82. Humayun was ousted by: (a) Humayun (b) Sher Shah Suri
68. East India Company occupied Punjab in:	(c) Shah Jehan (d) none of them
(c)1848 (d) 1849	83. Humayun returned from exile in Persia and regained the throne in:
69. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of:  (a) Shah Alam	(a) 1555 (b) 1854 (c) 1454 (d) 1754
(b) Bahadur Shah (c)Muhammed Shah (d) Farrukhsiyar	84. Who Mughal emperor died in 1556 after failing down his library stairs? (a) Akbar (b) Humayun
70. The coin rupia was first issued by:	(c) Babar (d) Shah Jehan
(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Alauddin Khilji (c)Akbar	85 Akbar the great was a great pattern of (a) Mughal art (b) Music
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tuoblag	(c) Literature
Who was the founder of Faraizi Movement?	(d) Mughal Art and Literature
(b) Haji Shariat Ullah (c)Syed Ahmad Shaheed	Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akhbar's son, Jahangir and grandson:     (a) Akbar (b) Babar
(a) Shah Wali Ullah	(c) Shah Jahan (d) Sher Shah Sun
72. The tomb of Babar is at:	87. Name the Mughal emperors who left a legacy

KALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE	1.11/2/100
of magnificent mosques palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations?  (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jehan (c) both a & b (d) not a nor b	95. In which battle English won and later captured Lahore?  (a) Battle of Sabroan (b) War of Intendancy (c) Battle of Punjab (d) Battle of Lahore
(a) 1439 (b) 1739 (c) 1639 (d) 1839  89. The British began to come in subcontinent in century:  (a) 16th (b) 17th (c) 15th (d) 14th  90. The battle of Plassey was fought in:  (a) 1657 (b) 1857 (c) 1557 (d) 1757  91. When War of Independence was fought?  (a) 1757 (b) 1657	96. After the conquest of Punjab, Punjab Britishers constituted a three member Board of Administration for governing the Punjab Indicate who was not the member among the followings:  (A) Henry Lawrence (B) John Lawrence (C) Charles Mansel (D) Robert Montgomery  97. Indian Railway started operation: (A) 1847 (B) 1849 (C) 1853 (D) 1861
(c) 1857 (d) 1457  92 When the British government assume sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company?  (a) 1357 (b) 1857  (c) 1457 (d) 1858	98. Indian Rebellion of 1857 (War of independence) began on 10 <sup>th</sup> May from the town of:  (a) Jhansi (b) Gwaliar (c) Meerut (d) Lucknow  99. Battle of Pallasy was fought between Siraj-ud-
93. Which of the following king has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent?  (a) Akbar  (b) Babar  (c) Sher Shah Suri  (d) Aurangzeb	(a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Canning (c) Warren Hasten (d) Shah Alam
Name the king whose revenue minister was Todar Mal?  (a) Akbar  (b) Babur  (c) Shah Jehan  (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar	100.Durand Line Treaty was signed by a British man Durand and King of Afghanistan in 1893  (a) Amir Aman Ullah (b) Abdul Rehman (c) Noor Ahmad (d) Ahmad Shah Abdali
1. d 14. b 27. a 49. c 2. c 15. b 28. b 41. b 3. a 16. a 29. a 42. b 4. b 17. a 30. c 43. b 6. a 19. a 31. c 44. a 8. a 21. c 34. c 45. b 10. c 23. a 35. c 46. c 11. c 23. a 36. c 48. c 11. c 24. c 37. a 50. b 11. c 24. c 37. a 50. b 12. a 25. c 38. c 51. c 13. d 26. c 38. c 51. c 14. a 52. d	53.         a         66.         a         79.         b         92.         65.           54.         a         67.         a         80.         a         93.         65.           55.         a         68.         d         81.         c         94.         86.           56.         a         69.         c         82.         b         95.         86.           57.         d         70.         a         83.         a         96.         96.           58.         c         71.         b         84.         b         97.         97.           59.         c         72.         b         85.         d         98.         98.           60.         a         73.         c         86.         c         99.         99.           61.         b         74.         b         87.         b         100.         100.           63.         c         76.         c         89.         b           64.         b         77.         d         89.         b

# HISTORY **AFTER 1857**

- Where, during the war of Independence, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was working?
  - (a) Delhi . (c) Bijnaur
- (b) Aligarh (d) Lacknow
- Which factor become the immediate cause of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's demand of Separate Electorate for the Indian Muslims:
  - (a) Urdu Hindi controversy in 1867.
  - (b) No Muslim was elected in the legislative council's election in 1892
  - (c)Arya Samaj launched a campaign for the protection of cows in 1893,
  - (d) British Indian government announced maximum representation of natives in the legislative council in the third constitutional reform package.
- In which book Sir Syed Ahmad Khan mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity?
  - (a) Ahkam-e-Taum
  - Tabaeen al Kalam
  - Comparisor
  - (d) none of them
- Who wrote Loyal Mohammedans of India?
  - (a) Hali
  - (b) Nazir Ahmad
  - Sharar
  - (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- In 1859 Sir Syed started a school at:
  - (a) Bijnor
- (b) Aligarh
- (c) Muradabad
- (d) Ghazipur
- In 1862 Sir Syed opened a school at:
  - (a) Ghazipur
- (b) Aligarh
- (c) Muradabad
- (d) Bijnor
- Where Sir Syed founded a scientific society in 1864? -
  - (a) Bijnor
- (b) . Ghazipur
- (c) Aligarh
- (d) Muradabad
- The function of scientific society was:
  - (a) translation of colerance work in Urdu
  - (b) translation of European literature in Urdu (c)translation of Muslim scientists work in
  - (d) translation of modern work in Urdu
- When M.A.O. High School was elevated to the status of College?
  - (a) 1876
- (b) 1867
- 1877
- (d) 1875

- When Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University
  - (a) 1925
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1923
- (d) 1922
- 11. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to:
  - (a) to form their own party
  - (b) to fight against Congress
  - not to join it
  - (d) to fight within Congress
- 12. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate
  - politics (a)
  - (b) education
  - (c) education & economics
  - (d) economics
- 13. In Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq Sir Syed described ethical aspects of the: \*
  - (a) Indian culture
  - (b) Arabian culture
  - (C) Muslim culture
  - (d) Persian & Arabian culture
- For the protection of Urdu Sir Syed founded:
  - (a) Anjuman-e-Tarakki-e-Urdu
  - Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlag
  - **Urdu Protection Society**
  - (d) none of them
- In his earlier Sir Syed was in favour of:
  - (a) Hindu Muslim British unity
  - (b) separate electorate
  - Hindu Muslim unity
  - (d) Muslim unity
- Two Nation Theory was introduced by:
  - Allama Iqbal
  - Sir Syed
  - (c) 'Quad-i-Azam
  - (d) Nawab Salim-u-Mulk -
- 17. When Indian Patriotic Association was found?
- (b) 1761
- (a) 1661 (c) 1841
- (d) 1888
- 18. Who founded Patriotic the Indian Association?
  - Sir Syed
  - (b) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
  - Nawab Wagar-ul-Mulk
  - (d) none of them
- 19. In 1889 at the plateform of Congress a resolution on the expansion and reform of legislative councils came up for discussion, some Muslims delegates demanded that the

number of Muslims members in the Imperial and provincial councils should always be equal to that of the Hindus. The refusal of the Congress to accept this principle resulted in

(a) withdrawal of many Muslims from

Congress (b) partition of Congress

(c) election of Congress

20 in 1889, to make known to the British Government the feelings of the Muslim representation which was to be dealt with in a bill intended to be introduced in parliament. Who did this through a petition signed by nearly 40,000 Muslims inhabitants of about 70 cities and towns and submitted to the House of Commons through Richard Temple?

(a) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

(d) Nawab Saleem-ullah

21. Which Act opened the door for the election of politicians to the Imperial as well as provincial councils?

(a) Indian Act, 1832

(b) Indian Council Act, 1892

(c) Indian Act, 1935 (d) Indian Act, 1940

22. The Muslims were not happy with the 1892 Act because due to this Act:

(a) The British influence was to increase

Muslims rights were crushed

all of them

(d) The Hindu influence was to increase

23. Who started educational mission for Muslims in Bangal?

(a) Nawab Saleem Ullah

(b) Nawab Abdul Latif (c) Nawab Wajee Ullah

(d) Nawab Abdul Majeed

24. When Nawab Abdul Latif founded the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta? (b) April, 1863

(a) June, 1863 (c) May, 1863

(d) July, 1863

25. What were the objects of Muhammadan Literary Society?

(a) Awakening in the Muslims a desired to interest themselves in western learning and progress

- (b) Bringing to the notice of the rulers the requirements of the Muslims in regard to education, legislation and other cognate objects
- (c) both of them
- (d) none of them
- 26 Which organisation of the Muslims regarded India as Dar-ul-Islam?

(a) Musin League

(b) Muhammadan Literary Society

(c) Muslim Literary Society

(d) Muslim Literary Foundation

Which movement Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded? (b) Sawadeshi

(a) Brahma Samaj

(c) Arya Samaj

(d) none of them

28. What was the aim of Brahma Samay?

(a) Reforms in India

(b) Reforms in Society

Reforms in Politics

(d) Reforms in Hinduism

29. As a reaction of foreign influence which Hindu organisation came into existence? (a) The Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj

(c) both of them

(d) none of them

30. The Arya Samaj was anti:

(b) Christian

(a) Sikh (c) Muslim

(d) all of them

31. Who founded Arya Samaj?

(a) Ambedkar (b) Raja Ram Mohan

Dayananda Saraswati

(d) Ram Gopal Acharya

When Arya Samaj was founded? (b) 1875

(d) 1884

(a) 1876 (c) 1880

33. Arya Samaj targeted mainly

(a) Islam (c) both a & b

(b) Christianity (d) all religion

34. Which Hindu movement called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam?

(a) Arya Samaj

(b) Brahma Samaj

(c) Soudeshi Samaj (d) Anan Samaj

35. Who was the founder of Shuddhi movement?

(a) Dayananda Saraswati

(b) Ambedkar

(c) Moti Lal

(d) Krishan Gopal

36. The aim of Shuddi movement was the Hindus. conversion of non-Hindus particularly:

(a) Anglo-Indians of Hindu origin

(b) Muslims of Hindu origin

(c) Christians of Hindu origin

(d) Budhs of Hindu origin Which movement evoked anti-Muslim feelings among the Hindus and proved to be one of the major causes of Hindu-Muslim riots in the subcontinent?

(a) Cow protection society

(b) Arya Samaj (c) Congress

(d) Brahmu Samaj

- 38. Indian Association is considered as the forerunner of the:

(a) Muslim League

(b) Indian National Congress

(c) Muslim League & Congress

(d) Central Muhammadan Association

KALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE 39. Name the Muslim political organisation which came into being in Calcutta just one year after the establishment of the Indian Association? (a) Muslim League (b) Anglo-Indian Association Muhammad National Central Association (d) Urdu Defence Association 40. When the Central National Muhammadan Association was founded? (a) 1877 (c) 1880 (d) 41. The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by: (a) Sir Syed (b) Waqar-ul-Mulk (c) Nawab Saleem Ullah (d) Syed Amir Ali 42. The aim of National The Central Muhammadan Association was: (a) Political regeneration of the Muslims
 (b) moral revival of Muslims (c)to . obtain from the government recognition of their just and reasonable claims (d) all of them 43. Which of the following organizations had established 'Sind Madrasat-ul-Islam Karachi' (a) Central Muhammadan Association (b) Muhammadan Educational Conference (c) Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam (d) Dar-ul- Ulum-i-Islamia 44. Which organisation is considered the first Muslim political body organised to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole? (a) The Central National Muhammadan Association . . (b) Muslim League Urdu Defence Association (d) Khalifat Movement 45. When the Vernacular Press Act passed? (a) 1880 (b) 1875 (c) 1878 (d) 1882 46. The Vernacular Pressrestrictions on: (a) Urdu languages press (b) Indian languages press only (c) English & Urdu press (d) all newspapers 47. Lord Ripon's Government repealed Vernacular Press Act in: (a) 1880 (b) 1882 (c) 1885 (d) 1886 48 Which bill aroused strong controversy in India and greatly stirred up race hatred between

the rulers and the ruled?
(a) Indian Act 1882 bill
(b) Indian Act 1919 bill
(c) Vernacular press bill

Ilbert Bill -

550	PAK STUDI
49	When Indian National Congress was founded? (a) 1880 (b) 1887 (c) 1883 (d) 1885
50.	(c) 1883 (d) 1885  The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of (a) Gandhi (b) Jinnah (c) A.O Hume (d) Shakespeare
51.	Who was A.O. Hume?  (a) A retired member of Civil Service  (b) Governor-General of India  (c) Viceroy of India  (d) Member of British Parliament
52.	When Anthony MacDonnell conceded the Hindu demand and issued a resolution declaring that Hindi written in the Nagri script would enjoy equal status with Urdu as the language of law courts in the provinces and that in the future only such persons would be appointed, except in a purely English office, to Government jobs who knew Urdu as well as Hindi?
	(a) April 1901 (b) December 1900 (c) - April 1902 (d) April 1900
53.	When Urdu Defence Association was founded?
	(a) April 1902 (b) August 1905 (c) August 1900 (d) April 1900
54.	Where Urdu Defence Association was found? (a) Delhi (b) Banaras (c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow
55.	Who was the president of Urdu Defence Association?  (a) Waqar-ul-Mulk  (b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk  (c) Nawab Salim Ullah  (d) Sir Syed
	When Sir Syed convinced that Hindus can never be friendly with the Muslims?  (a) when congress was formed  (b) when government declared Nagri script as official  (c)when government declared Hindi as official language  (d) when government declared Hindi as court language
57.	When Sir Syed expressed that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations for the first time?  (a) 1868  (b) 1867
	(c) 1870 (d) 1865
	constitutional reforms in India? (a) 1928 (b) 1929 (c) 1930 (d) 1927
	Which point awakened the Muslims of India politically?  (a) demand of constitutional reforms by Muslim League  (b) formation of congress  (c) Hindi-Urdu controversy

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(c) Hindi-Urdu controversy

2	ALE SHIP OF THE STATE OF THE ST	ielim League
+	(d) formation of Mi	tom where a
60	PULLET LIBERTY	dovement from where a Sada-i-Pakistan was
•	(a) Punjab	(b) Calcutta (d) Sindh
-	(c) non	alled Bab-ul-Islam?
61	(a) Punjao (b) Sindh (c) East Bengal	nekhwa
62	When the election	s were held under Act,
	19357 (a) 1936-37 (c) 1936	(b) 1935-36 (d) 1937
	(C) 1830	ge of seats Congress win
63	in elegan 1930-31	r cent +
	(b) less than 50 pe (c) less than 60 pe (d) less than 58 pe	r cent
64.	to stantian 1036	37 out of 491 Muslim Congress captured 26 and
30	the League: (a) 100	(b) 90 (d) 108
	(c) 106	
<b>65</b> .	clear majorities in	7 the Congress gained five provinces, namely, vinces, Central Provinces,
	(a) Sindh (c) NWFP	(b) Orissa (d) Assam
66.	After the election of the help of minor ministries in:	1936-37, Congress with ity groups also formed
	(a) Bombay & Province	North-Western Frontier
	(b) Punjab (c) United Province (d) Bombay	s
67.	As a result of electic provinces congress (a) seven (c) five	on 1936-37, out of eleven formed ministries in: (b) six (d) nine
	When Muslim Lead "full independence is of free democratic and interests of the minorities are ad- safeguarded in the of (a) Lucknow session (b) Lucknow session (c) Lucknow session (d) after elections of	que changed its creed to n the form of a federation states in which the rights be Musalmans and other equately and effectively constitution*? on of 1938 on of 1937 on of 1940 of 1936-37
69	When Congress provinces of India? (a) 1938	formed ministries in

(c) 1937

(d) 1939

70 The legislative assemblies of the Congress-

governed provinces proceedings

with opened recital of (a) Nia Shiwala (b) Vande Mataram (d) Maha Bharat (c) Rig veda 71. Vande Mataram was accetped by Congress as a: (a) Hindu national song (b) national slogan (c) national song (d) patriotic song 72. What was the name of report prepared by committee appointed by the League, under the presidentship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur, to inquire into the Muslim grievances in the Congress-governed grievances provinces? (a) Ranipur report (c) Mehdi Report (b) Pirpur Report (d) League Report 73. When Congress quit ministries? (a) November 1939 (b) December 1939 (c) August 1935 (d) October 1940 74. In which pretext congress quit ministries? (a) Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany (b) Inspite of Congress' opposition Viceray had proclaimed a state of war against Germany (c)Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany without consulting congress ministries (d) None of them 75. When Muslims celebrated Deliverance Day throughout the subcontinent? . (b) 20 December 1939 (c) 22 October 1940 (d) 25 August 1942 76. Why Muslims observed Deliverance Day? (a) end of world war (b) end of congress ministries (c) both of them (d) none of them 77. When Chaudhuri Rehmat Ali issued a apceal for the partition of sub-continent under the title "Now or Never"? (b) 1930 (a) 1928 (d) 1933 (c) 1925 78. In March 1940 the League held its annual session at (b) Lahore (a) Karachi (d) Amritsar (c) Delhi 79. Who narrated the events of the last few months in an extempore speech on 22 March and presented his own solution of the Muslim problem at the Muslim Leagues session of 1940? (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Allama Igbal

(d) Chaudhary Rehmal Ali

Liagat Ali Khan

80. Who presented Lahore resolution on 23

(a) Allama Iqbal (b) A.K. Fazi-ul-Haq (c) Liaqat Ali Khan (d) Quaid-e-Azam

81. In which resolution it was declared, "that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and

(a) · Lucknow Resolution

(b) Bengal Resolution -

(c) Lahore Resolution (d) Delhi Resolution

82. Lahore Resolution is also known as:

(a) Pakistan Resolution

(b) Independence Resolution

(c) League Resolution

(d) None of them

83. The Lahore Resolution repudiated the unity of India and recommended the creation of independent Muslim states consisting of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Balochistan in the north-west and:

(a) Bengal and Assam in the north-east

(b) Bengal

(c) Hyderabad

(d) Assam and Hyderabad

84. Who was the first Muslim leader of U.P. which declared his support for the Lahore Resolution in 1940?

(a) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali

(b) Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman

(c) Liagat Ali Khan

(d) Fazal-e-Haq

85. When Bengal was divided into two provinces?

(a) 16 October, 1905

(b) 15 December 1908

16 September, 1906

(d) 10 August 1909

Who divided Bengal into two provinces?

(a) Lord Ripon

Vicerby Curzon

Lord Linlingthow

(d) Sir James

87. Name the city which was the centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal?

(a) Calcutta

(b) Hyderabad (d) Delhi

(c) Lahore

88. Which was the song adopted by Hindus in anti-partition of Bengal movement?

(a) Maha Bharat

(b) Nia Shiwala

(c) Vande Mataram (d) None of them

Which movement the anti-partitionists of Bengal started?
(a) Vidashi movement

Swadeshi movement

Quit India mevement

(d) Anti-British movement

90. Who agitated for the annulment of the partition of Bengal? -

á) Hindus & Congress

(b) Hindus

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Congress:

(d) Congress & Sikhs

91. The partition of Bengal was annulled during the era of/Lord Harding in:

(a) 1909

(b) 1911

(c) 1912)

(d) 1913

92. When the delegation of Muslim leaders (Simla Deputation) met Viceroy?

(a) 1904

1906

(c) 1907

(d) 1909

93. Who led the Simla Deputation?

(a) Sir Agha Khan

(b) : Allama Iqbal

(c) Jinnah

(d) Nawab Saleem-Ullah

94. What were the main demands of Simla Deputation?

(a) Separate electorates

(b) Quota in government services

Seats of Judges in Court for the Muslims

(d) All of them

95. Simla Deputation also demanded separate electorate for the Muslims:

a) with separate constituencies

(b) with separate elections

(c) with separate arrangements

(d) with combine constituencies

When Muslims left the Congress and felt for their own political party?

(a) at the formation of Muslim League

(b) at the time of Sawadeshi movement

when Jinnah asked for it

(d) at the time of Simla deputation

Who convened a meeting of the Muslim leaders after the meetinG of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India.

Wagar-ul-Mulk

(b) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan

Sir Agha Khan

(d) Salim-ul-Mulk

Who was the President of the meeting which thought for / separate political party for 98. Muslims?

Salim-ul-Mulk

(b) Sir Agha Khan Nawab Salim Ullah Khan

(d) Nawab Wigar-ul-Mulk

Who presented a resolution for the formation for Muslims' political party?

(a) Salim-ul-Mulk

(b) Sir Agha Khan

Nawab Wigar-ul-Mulk (d) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan

100 For political party of Muslims, Nawab Salim

Ullah Khan proposed the name: (a) All India Muslim Confideracy

All India Muslim Confideration

All India Muslim Conference (d) All India Muslim League

101. When All India Muslim League was formed?

30 December, 1906 (b) 28 October, 1905

25 September, 1907

(d) 29 August, 1909

102. Who was the first president of All India Muslim League?

(a) Nawab Saleem-Ullah

(b) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman

Nawab Wigar-ul-Mulk (c)

(d) Sir Agha Khan

103. Who was the first secretary of All India Muslim League?

(a) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk

Nawab Wigar-ul-Mulk

(d) Sir Agha Khan

104. What was the important feature of first session of All India Muslim League?

(a) Constitution of League was presented

(b) The Constitution of the League was approved

(c) Both of them

(d) None of them

105. Name the organisation set up by Syed Amir Ali in London?

(a) Indian Muhammadan Association

(b) Muhammadan Association

Anglo Indian Muhammadad Association

(d) British Muhammadan Association

106. What was the original objective for the formation of Muslim League?

To gain independence

To safeguard of the intersts and rights of the Muslims of Indian

To represent Muslims

(d) To counter Congress

107. When the demand of separate electorate by Muslim League?

(a) 1905

(c) 1903

1907 (d) 1909

108.The demand of separate electorate wasincorporated:

Chamesfort Reforms

(b) Minto-Morley Reforms India Act 1935

(d) India Act 1919

109. What was the purpose of Hindus Mahasbha?

(a) Elimination of Sikhs

Elimination of Sikhs & Muslims

Elimination of the Muslims

(d) To gain independence

110. When Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India?

(a) 1909

1914

(c) 1915.

(d) 1913

111. At which point Congress and Muslim League came closer?

(a) Indian Act 1919

Lucknow Pact 1916 (b)

Minto-Morley Reforms

Election of 1936-37 (d)

112. Who was called the "True Embassador of Hindu-Muslim unity"?

Allama Iqbal

(b) Sir Sayyed

Abu-al-Kalam Azad

Quaid-e-Azam

113. When Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutional reforms?

(a) 1915

(b) 1917

(c) 1919

(d) 1916

114. The agreement of constitutional reforms reached by Muslim and Congress are called:

(a) Delhi Pact

(b) Congress-League Pact

Lucknow Pact (c)

(d) Reforms-Pact

115. Name the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate for Muslims?

(a) Congress-League Pact

(b) Reforms Pact

(c) Delhi Pact

(d) Lucknow Pact

116.In which agreement Congress agreed separate electorate for Muslims?

(a) Lakhnow Pact

(c) Reforms Pact

(b) Delhi Pact(d) Reforms Pact

117. On 13 April, 1919, a large crowd of about six to ten thousand gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to voice their protest Against whom they were protesting?

British Government

(b) Viceroy

Governor General

(d) Rowlatt Act

118. When All India Muslim League was divided in to two factions in 1927; one was headed by Quaid-i-Azam while the other was

(a) Allama igbal

(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

Sir Muhammad Shafi

(d) Hasrat Mohani

119. Who is known as the grand old man of the North-West Frontier Province?

Muhammad Khan

Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum

(d) Chaudhary Ahmad Raza

120. Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum?

- KALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE (a) Peshawar College Peshawar School (b) Islamia School, Peshawar Islamia College, Peshawar 121, When Islamia College, Peshawar. founded? (a) 1907 1905 (d) 1909 (c) 122. When Khalifat Day was observe in continent? 27 October, 1919 25 October, 1917 23 December, 1915 25 September, 1905 123.In January 1920 a deputation was sent to the viceroy to represent the Muslim demand in respect of the Khilafat. It visited England and France. Who was its head? (a) Shaukat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali (c) Rehmat Ali (d) Quaid-e-Azam 124. Which was the first biggest mass movement against British rule in India in which Hindu and Muslims were united? (a) Sawadeshi movement (b) Quit India Movement Non-cooperation movement
  - (d) Independence movement 125. Which movement was the by-product of the , Khalifat movement?

(a) Independence Movement

Hijrat

**Boycott Movement** 

(d) None of them

126. When some 18,000 Muslims mostly from Sind, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, left their homes to seek refuge in Afghanistan?

(a) August 1921

(b) August 1919

(d) August 1915 (c) August 1917

127. Who called off non-cooperation movement?

(a) Nehru

(b) Gandhi

(c) Jinnah.

(d) Patel

128. After which incidence Gandhi called off noncooperation movement?

(a) Chauri Chaura

(b) Jalianwala Bagh

Arrest of Ghandhi

(d) None of them

129.In which incidence 22 police man had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob?

(a) Arrest of Nehru

(b) Chauri Ghaura

(c) Arrest of Patel

(d) Jalianwala Bagh

130 The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act was popularly known as

(a) Rowlatt Bill

(b) India Act 1919

(c) Rowlatt Act

(d) India Act 1935

131. Under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 legislature was:

(a) Unicameral

(b) Bicameral

- (c) Tricameral
- (d) None of them
- 132. Under the Act of 1919 Muslims were given the right of separate electorate. Which nation was also given this right under this Act?

Sikh & Anglo-Indian

Anglo-Indian

(d) Sikh & Parsi

133. After defeat of Turkey the Muslims of the Sub-Continent sent a medical mission to help the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. Who was the head of this mission?

Dr. A. Rehman Dr. Ahmad Ali

(b)

Dr. Hassan Rehman

(d). Dr. M.A. Ansari

134. Name the organisation which was founded for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, so that the holy places situated therein continued to remain under Turkish custody?

Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Ka'bah

- Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Millat
- Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Khalifat (c)

(d) None of them

135. When the municipal authorities of Cawnpur demolished a portion of a city mosque to widen the street in spite of the strong protests of the local Muslim population.

(a) August 1910

(a) August 1910 (b) May 1919 (c) September 1915 (d) July 1913

136. After the defeate of Turkey the califate system was in danger. In India a Khalifat Committee was setup for the help of Califart. Who was its secretary?

Maulana Shaukat Ali (a)

Maulana Muhammad Ali (b)

Dr. M.H. Ansari

(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

137 All Muslims of India strongly supported Khalifat Movement and Hindus:

(a) supported

(b) opposed

(c) revolted

(d) .Kept silence

138. The Muslims and Hindus started noncooperation movement for:

(a) Indian Independence

Restoration of Caliphate

Both a&b

(d) Expulsion of British

139. Under Gandhi Congress adopted the noncooperation 'programme in a special session and it was confirmed latter at Nagpur session

(a) December 1920 (b) July 1922 (c) December 1925 (d) May 1920

140. Who was the major Muslim Leader who non-cooperation strongly opposed programme?

(a) Allama Igbal Quaid-I-Azam

Abu'al Kalam Azad

- (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
- 141 Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress in 1920. He resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 as a protest against:

for Gandhi's call (a) Mahatma Cooperation Movement,

- (b) The passage of the Rowlatt Act Tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh
- (d) Tragedy of the Kanpur Mosque.

  142.In 1919 the Khalifat Committee announced delegation to England to inform the British Government centiment of Muslims under the leadership of:

Maulana Shaukat Ali

Hasrat Mohani

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

143.In Government of India Act, 1919 the structure of the Parliamentary form of Government was introduced. What was its point?

(a) Executive was not made responsible tothe Legislature

(b) Executive was made responsible to the Legislature

(c) Executive was not made responsible to. the Judiciary

(d) · None of them

144. Who started Home Rule Movement?

- (a) Mrs. Annie Besant (b) B.G. Tilak
- Both of them (d) None of them
- 145.In which Act the system of Dyarchy was-introduced first time in India?

(a) Government of India Act, 1935 Government of India Act, 1905 (b)

- (c) Government of India Act, 1919 (d) -Government of India Act, 1908
- 146. Name the Hindu militant organisation which started at Banaras in 1923?

Hindu Mahasabha

- cow-slaughter committee
- Hindu Wishwanath .
- (d) none of them
- 147. Who was the leader of Mahasabha?

Nehru

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (b)

Gandhi

- (d) Tilak
- 148. Hindu Mahasabha started as a socio-religious movement but soon became a full-fledged; (a) revivalist party

(b) terrorist party

(c) political party (d) religious party

149: Who declared, "the future of the Hindu race of Hindustan and of Punjab rests on these four. pillars: (1) Hindu Sangathan, (2) Hindu Raj, (3) Shuddhi of Muslims and (4) conquest and Shuddhi of Afghanistan and the Frontier. So long as the Hindu nation does not accomplish

these four things, the safety of our children and great-grand-children will be ever in danger, and the safety of Hindu race will be impossible.

Lala Hardyal (a)

Pandit Madan Mohan

Gandhi •

(d) none of them -

150. Which movement Muslims of India started as an answer to the Shuddhi and Sangathan?

(a) Tabligh movement

- Jehad Movement (b)
- (c) Tabligh & Tanzim
- (d) Tanzim Movement
- 151.On which pretext more Muslims were killed before 1947 than any other account?

(a) demand for homeland

(b) cow-killing

(c) forming the Muslim League

(d) separating the Congress

152. Who recommended the constitutional problem of India should be discussed at a Round Table Conference?

(a) Minto Morley Report

(b) Simon Commission

- (c) Cripps Plan (d) none of them
- 153. When the First Round Table Conference was held in London?

(a) 1930 \*

(b) 1935

(c) 1940 =

- (d) 1950
- 154. What was the main recommendation of the First Round Table Conference?

(a) transfer of power to Indian subjects

(b) establishment of All India confederation

(c) establishment of All India Federation

(d) transfer of power to Indian political parties

155. Which, movement pushed All India Muslim League into background?

(a) non-cooperation movement

(b) Khalifat Movement

(c) Quit India Movement

(d) none of them

156. When All-Parties Muslim Conference was held?

(a) 31 December 1919 - 1st January, 1920

(b) 31 December 1925 - 1st January, 1926

(c) - 31 December 1928 - 1st January, 1929

(d) 31 December 1929 - 1st January, 1930 157. Who was the chairman of All Paries Muslim

Conference? Jinnah

(b) Ch. Rehmat Ali

(c) Allama Iqbal

- (d) Agha Khan
- 158 The second Round Table Conference was held in:

1935-36

(b) 1933-34

(c) 1941-42

(d) 1931-32

159.After the second Round Table Conference the British Government announced: (a) Cyril Radcliffe Award

- new constitution
- Communal Award
- dissolution of government (d)
- 160. When Communal Award was announced?
- 1929
- 1935 (c)
- (d) ·1938
- 161. The Communal Award scheme fixed the representation of various communities in the provincial legislautres. Separate electorates were retained and weightage was given to Muslims in Muslim minority provices, to Europeans in Bengal and Assam, to the Sikhs in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunekhwa and to the Hindus in:
  - (a) Sindh
- b) NWFP
- (c) both of them
- (d) none of them
- 162.On the basis of report of the Joint Select Committee which Act the British Parliament passed?
  - (a) Government of India Act, 1935
  - (b) Government of India Act, 1936
  - Government of India Act, 1934
  - (d) Government of India Act, 1938
- 163. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the creation of some new provinces. Name these provinces?
  - (a) Sindh & Orissa (b) Sindh & Bengal
  - Bengal & Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
  - (d) East Punjab & West Punjab
- 164. What was the most distinctive feature of the Act of 1935?
  - safeguard the rights of minorities
  - limiting the power of central legislative
  - Introduction of provincial autonomy
  - (d) all of them
- 165. Which Act provided provision of safeguards and protective armours for the minorities?
  - The Government of India Act, 1919
  - The Government of India Act, 1940
  - The Government of India Act, 1935
  - (b) The Government of India Act, 1910
- 166. The Act of 1935 not only retained communal electorate but also enlarged its scope. Which minorities were given separate electorates?
  - Anglo-Indians and the Inidan Christians
  - Sikhs & Christians
- Sikhs & Anglo-Indians (d) Parsis & Anglo-Indians
- 167. Who said about the Act of 1935, "thoroughly rotten, bad totally fundamentally and unacceptable"?
  - (a) Allama Iqbai
- (b) Gandhi
- (c) Quaid-e-Azam
- (d) Nehru
- 168. Who said about the Act of 1935, "a new chapter of slavery. It was a sort of machine With strong brakes and no engine"
  - Quaid-e-Azam
- (b) Allama Iqbal (d) Nehru
- (c) Gandhi
- 169.Three Round Table conferences (1930-32) at London were presided over by:

- Queen Victoria
- Minister Ramsay Prime (b) British Donald
- Dr. Ambedkar
- None of these
- 170.In which plan a Constitutional body was offered to the Indian immediately after the World War I?
  - a) August Offer
- (c)' August Plan
- (b) Cripps' Plan (d) none of them
- 171.On which ground Congress rejected the Cripps' Plan?
  - (a) because it did not gave assurance that the Governor-General would act as a constitutional head
  - (b) because it gave more rights to the Muslims
  - (c)because Muslims could gain more power under this plan
  - (d) without any ground
- Who rejected the Cripps' Plan because the the clause of non-accession of the provinces and the separate electorate system of the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
  - (a) Hindus
- b) Sikhs
- (c) Congress
- (d) all of them
- 173. Why Muslim League opposed the Cripps' Plan?
  - (a) because idea of Pakistan was rejected in the plan
  - (b) because Muslim League was consulted
  - (c)because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India
  - (d) Hindus were obliged in the Plan
- 174. After the failure of Cripps' Plan the passed:
  - (a) Agitation Resolution
  - Quit India Resolution
  - Freedom Resolution
  - (d) all of them
- 175.In 1945 the British offered was made by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India:
  - (a) Lord Wavell
- (b) Lord Linglintho (d) Cyril Radcliffe
- (c) Sir Simon
- 176. The main feature(s) of Wavell Plan were: Executive
  - Governor-General's The Council was to be enlarged with immediate
  - (b) All the members of Governor-General's Executive Council, except the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, were to be Indians
  - (c)The Executive Council of the Governor-General was to contain equal number of Muslims. Hindus and Government was Responsible restored in the Provicnes
  - (d) All of the above
- 177. The Congress accepted the Wavell Plan whereas Muslim League rejected it. Why?

- (a) It delayed the partition of India for
- It offered Interior Ministry to Congress in another decade
- the Executive Council (c) It did not give league the sole right to nominate the Muslim members to the

**Executive Council** (d) None of the above

178. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 proved fruitless because Gandhi wanted that the Muslim should join the Congress and that the two communities should settle differences after the withdrawal of the British. The Quaid, on the other hand, demanded that

Muslims will not join Congress

settlement must proceed independence (b)

(c) both of them (d) none of them

179. Who was the last vicercy of lindo-Pak subcontinent?

(a) Lord Wavell

Lord Linglintho (b) Lord Mount Batten

(d) Cyril Radcliffe

180.In the election of 1945-46, seats in central legislature Muslim League won:

(a) all seats

(b) all except five seats

(c) half seats

- (d) two third seats
- 181. After the election of 1945-46 the British government sent a Mission of three Cabinet ministers. What was its mission?

(a) Hindu, Muslims agreement on communal

- (b) Hindu, Muslims agreement on partition issue
- Muslims agreement (c) Hindu. representation issue.
- (d) Hindu, Muslims agreement on constitutional
- 182.tn 1946 the mission sent by British government is called:

(a) Cabinet Plan

- (b) Cabinet mission (c) special mission (d) British mission
- 183. Under the Cabinet mission compromise formula' India was to remain united and the right of self-determination was apparently conceded to the:

(a) Sikhs

(b) Anglo-Indians (d) Kashmiria

(c) Muslims

184. The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in the hope that it would ultimately lead to the establishment of Pakistan. The Congress, on the other hand,

accepted the long-term part of the Plan but: (a) refused to join the interim government

(b) refused to short term part (c) refused to join government

(d), protested against the Plan

withdrew 185. Why Muslim League acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan and decided to resort to direct action to achieve (a) the British government refused the

partition of India

(b) the British government postpone the partition of India

(c) The Cabinet Mission Plan refused the establishment of a new government

(d) The Cabinet Mission Plan postponed the establishment of a new government

186. What was the reaction of Congress when the Muslim League withdrew acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan?

(a) it accepted the Plan

it joined the Muslim League (b) it completely rejected the Plan (C)

(d) it started agitation .

187. After the joining of Congress when Muslim League join the interim government?

(a) October 1946

(b) October 1942

(c) October 1940

- (d) October 1936
- 188. When the British Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain would withdraw from the subcontinent by June 1948 at the latest?

(a) 20 February 1947

- (b) 10 February 1947
- 25 February 1947
- (d) 29 February 1947
- 189. For actual transfer of power who was replaced with Viceroy Wavell?

Lord Dilhousie

(b) Radcliffe

- (c) Lord Mountbatten
- (d) none of them
- 190. How many boundary commission(s) were appointed to demarcate the bnoundaries between the new states of Pakistan and India?

(a) five

- (b) ten (d) two
- (c) nine 191. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament?

(a) 4 July 1947

(b) 10 July 1947

(c) 2 July 1947

(d) 8 July 1947

192. When the Indian Independence Bill became an Act?

(a) 15 July 1947

(b) 18 July 1947

(c) 28 July 1947

(d) 30 July 1947

193. Which of the following leaders had helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?

(a) Allama Iqbal

(b) Sir Agha Khan

Hakim Ajmal Khan

(d) Mualana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

194. "Waddia Mander Educational Scheme" was prepared in 1937 by:

Vallabhai Patel

(b) Rajendra Prasad

- Mualan Abu-al-Kalam Azad
- Dr. Zakir Hussain
- 195. Which of the following leaders resigned from the Indian National Congress in 1928 as a protest against Nehru Report 1928?
  - (a) Quaid-i-Azam
  - Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
  - Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
  - Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- 196 During the freedom movement, weekly "Paisa Akhbar was published by:
  - (a) Munshi Mahboob Aalam
  - (b) Syed Hasan Riaz
  - (c) Abdul Haleem Sharar
  - (d) None of the above
- 197 Under the partition plan 1947, referendum was held in NWFP and former East Pakistani territory of:
  - (a) Rajshahi
- (b) Sylhet
- (c) Khulna
- (d) Chittagong
- 198. Before the partition of India, Sylhet was the part of:
  - (a) Assam
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Utter Perdesh
- (d) -Punjab
- 199. Which of the following personalities was the member of Punjab Boundary Commission 1947, on behalf of Pakistan?
  - (a) Justice Din Muhammad
  - (b) Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad
  - (c) Justice M.Akram,
  - (d) Justice S.A. Rehman.
- 200 When Pakistan Muslim League was founded in 1947; its first President was:
  - (a) Quaid-i-Azam
  - Liaquat Ali Khan
  - Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman
  - (d) Khawaja Nazimuddin
- 201. The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was:
  - (a) America
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Iran
- (d) Afghanistan
- 202. Pinpoint the contribution of Titu Mir in the history of Indo- Pak Sub- continent:
  - the worked diligently (a) he independence and renaissance of the Muslims of east Punjab
  - (b) He stood against the British customs, practices and way of life
  - (c) He started Fraizi Movement in the province of Bihar
  - he fought against the elimination of Hindu rituals
- 203. The British Government passed this act to introduce better provision for the Governor General's Council and for Local government. According to this Act, the Indian people were included in the Governor General's Council for the first time in the history of India." It was:
  - Legislative Councils Act 1860
  - Indian councils Act 1892

- (c) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
- (d) British Indian councils Act 1859.
- 204. The provincial legislative councils will have four-fifth elected members and one-fifth as nominated members." This recommendation was envisaged in:
  - (a) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
  - Lucknow pact
  - Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
  - (d) Gandhi Irwin Pact
- 205. The system of Dyarchy was scrapped in the provinces and introduced in the centre." This reform was introduced by:
  - Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
  - (b) Minto-Marley reforms
  - Government of India Act 1935
  - (d) Gandhi Irwin Pact
- 206. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali's map of Pakistan showed three independent Muslim units forming a triple alliance. Pinpoint the unit proposed by him among the following which he called as 'Bang - e - Islam'.
  - (a) Kashmir
- (b) Bengal
- (c) NWFP
- (d) Punjab
- Who participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930 -1932)?
  - (a) Fatima Jinnah
  - (b) Annie Besant
  - Jahan Ara Gul
  - (d) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
- The Radcliffe Award was announced on:
  (a) 17<sup>th</sup> June 1947 (b) 18<sup>th</sup> July 1947
  (c) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 (d) 17<sup>th</sup> August 1947
- The membership of Pakistan in the UNO was opposed by:
  - (a) India
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Israel
- (d) None of these
- Who was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 210. 1905?
  - (a) Lord Curzon
  - Lord Mountbatten
  - Lord Irwin (c)
  - (d) Lord Attlee
- 211. Who was not a member of the 1st Cabinet of Pakistan?
  - Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
  - Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy (b)
  - Jogindar Nan Mandal
  - Malik Ghulam Muhammad
- Who coined the name of All India Muslim League?
  - (a) Sir Zaffar Ullah Khan
  - (b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
  - Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan (c)
  - (d) Sir Muhammad Shafi
- 213 Who was the first viceroy of India?
  - (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Mayo

(b) Sir Agha Khan III (c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk (d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk 215 Khilafat movement was ended with the abolition of khilafat in: (a) 1922 (b) 1923 (c) 1924 (d) None of the above 216 All India Muslim League was joined by Jinnah at Agra in: (a) 1913 (b) 1914 (c) 1915 (d) 1916 217 How Many Members Were In Objective resolutions committee?  Answer Ke 1. c 29. a 57. b 85. a 113. 2 b 30. d 58. d 86. b 114. 3 b 31. c 59. a 87. a 115. 4 d 32. b 60. c 88. c 116. 5 c 33. c 61. b 89. b 117. 6 a 34. a 62. a 90. a 118. 7 b 35. a 63. b 91. d 119. 8 d 36. a 64. c 92. b 120. 9 c 37. a 65. b 93. a 121. 10. b 38. b 66. a 94. d 122. 11. c 39. c 67. a 95. a 123. 12. c 40. a 68. b 96. d 124. 13. c 41. d 69. c 97. b 125. 14. a 42. d 70. b 98. d 126. 15. c 43. a 71. c 99. d 127. 16. b 44. a 72. b 100. a 128.	(a) (c) 9. Jal yea (a) (c) 0. The	ons ) 6 ) 8 ilian ar ) 1 ) 1 depe	918 920 920	Bagh	(d) Linciden (b) (d)	79 100		firs
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# ISLAMIC STUDIES

### **ENGLISH MEDIUM**

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1)	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was in 571 A.D 22" April.	17)	Surat Al Faith (Chapter 48, Verse 29).
2)	Prophet Muhammad (PpBUH) was been in the		The name Ahmed (PBUH) was mentioned only
Test	islamic month of Rabi ni Awasi	18)	The name"Ahmed" occurred in Surat As-
3)	Prophet was born in 1st Vear of Elephant	1 20 1	Saff, (Chapter 71, Verse 6).
4)	I car 5/U AD known as year of Elephant or Amal Fil.	19)	The name Muhammad was proposed by
5)	ramer's name, Hazrat Abdullah.		Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed
6	545 Birth of Abdullah, the Holy Prophet's father.	1. 74	was proposed by Bibi Aminah.
7)	Six months before the Prophet's birth his father		Grandmother name, Fatima.
8)	Mother' Name, Hazrat Amna (RA)	21)	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to Hashmi
9)	Hazrat Amna (RA) belonged to Bani Zohra.		family:
10)	577 AD The Holy Prophet visits Madina with his	22)	Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet
1	mother. Death of his mother.	12	(PBUH) hazrat Halima (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA),
11)		23)	Hazrat Khola (RA).
7=2	Madina.	24)	Real name of Abdul Mutalib was Shaba.
12)	Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bins Abdul	178	580 AD Death of Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet.
	Munnaf.	25)	586 AD The Holy Prophet participates in the war of
13)	Maternal Grandmother, <u>Batarah</u> .		Fijar.
14)	Muhammad PBUH is the messenger of Allah is	26)	595 AD The Holy Prophet marries Hadrat Khadija.
150	stated in Surah Al-Fath.	27)	Holy prophet made first trade journey at the age of
15)	The name Muhammad (PBUH) has been	1000	9vear.
16)	mentioned 4 times in the Holy Quran.	28)	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) went to Syria with
2.5	The name "Muhammed" occurred once in each of	VP-	Abu-Talib at the age of 12 years.
1	the following Surahs (Chapters) and verses:	29)	In Ramzan-ul-Mubarik Islamic month, first Wahi
	Surat Aal Imran (Chapter 3, Verse 144)	17-	was descended.
	Surat Al Ahzaab (Chapter 30, Verse 40)	30)	In first wahl Surah Al-Alaq the first verse (ayat) in
17.5	Surat Muhammed (Chapter 47, Verse		the holy Qur'an revealed.
30	2). Note that this same Surah	1919	
THE	(Chapter) is also called Muhammed.	Buck	الماسية

2 is the number of <u>uncles</u> and <u>6 aunts</u>.

Hazrat Hamza (RA) did embrace Islam in <u>6<sup>th</sup> Nabavi</u>.

Sayyid-ush-Shohadah was the title of Hazrat Hamza (RA). Hazrat Hamza (RA) was also foster brother of Muhammad (PBUH).

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had 3 sons, 4 daughters.

Qasim ibn Muhammad Zainab bint Muhammad	(AD 598 – 601)
Zainab bint Muhammad	(AD 599 – 629)
Ruqayyah bint Muhammad	(AD 601 – 624)
Umm Kulthum bint Muhammad	(AD 603 – 630)
Patimah bint Muhammad	(AD 605 - 632)
Abdullah ibn Muhammad	(AD 615)
Ibrahim ibn Muhammad	(AD 630-632)

And	E POLITY CO.	2.14	
1	A STATE OF THE STA	(41)	First foster mother was Sobia who was mother of
V 4-1235	Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.	41)	Homza
36)	Sheema was the foster sister of roof	42)	Foster father of Prophet (PBUH) was Haris.
37)	brother of Prophet.		For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of
38)	Hazrat Halcema looked after the holy prophet for 4.	77.0	Prophet.
30)		44)	Oaswa is the name of camel which the Holy
39)		reques a	Prophet (PBUH) was riding in the migration of
40)	Da'la of the Prophet was guita		Madina.
	Abdul Rehman bin Auf.		4"
+4	(CANC) performed	a to	
45)	December Williaminion 1	h (7th Hi	jri) 3) Third Umrah (8th Hiiri)
	1) First Omean to South the South (10th Hijr	1)	FALSE STATE OF THE
	4) Fourth Umrah (10th Hijri) 5) Hajl (10th Hijri) 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last	60)	After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul
46)	1 Lac companions accompanied	1. 34	Muttalib died.
11.0	Hali. Nafeesa carried Khadila's message of marriage to	61)	Prophet prayed 2 years in cave Hira before first
47)	Nafeesa carried Khautia s message	(2) 24:	revelation.
1	Prophet. Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.	62)	The name of Ibadat done by Prophet in Hira was
48)	Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the	1000	Tahanas.
49)	Zaid Bin rians (K.A) was in Bushing	63)	Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.
	Holy Prophet. Kuniyaat of the Holy Prophet was Abul Qasim.	64)	Prophet spent his last days in Avesha's house.
50)	Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani	65)	Prophet stayed in Avyub Ansari's house for 2
51)	Propher was staying at the house of	27.3	months.
· 1,0	on the <u>night of Mirai.</u> Seal of <u>Prophet</u> was made of <u>Silver.</u>	66)	Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam
52)	Allah, Rasool, Muhammad was written on the		upto 3 Nabvi. (i:e for 3 years)
53)	Allah, Rasool, Muhammad Was William	67)	Prophet offered congregational praver in Kaaba in
A	Holy Prophet (SAW) seal.	1	6th Nabvi.
54)	Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H.	68)	The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutah
55)	The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was white and		was.Juma.
	vellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.	69)	The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat
56)	The camel driver of Prophet at the fall of Mecca	0.,	Abu Telha
3 195	was Usama bin Zaid bin Haris.	70).	Holy prophet labored in the formation of Masjid-e-
57)	Prophet issued order of killing Abdul Uza bin	10)	Ouha
- 70	Khatal at the fall of Mecca.	711	The name of sword used by the Holy Prophet
58)	Prophet was buried in the huira of Avesha.	71)	(PBUH) at the time of war was Zulifqar.
59)	After 6 years of the birth of Holy propnet Bibl		(PBOH) at any party
All the second	A summer dised		A REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE
The L	ife of Prophet Muhammad in Makkha and Madi	inen .	H = 1 MH 10 MH
72)	Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Makkha for 53 years	2 T /	Prophet (PBUH) on account of the death of Hazrat
12)	and in Madina 10 years.	1-4	Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija.
73)	At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahi.	84)	The Holy prophet preach Islam 3 year secretly.
	The first 'Wahi "was revealed upon the Holy Prophet	85)	Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabyl
74)	Muhammad in 610 AD.	86)	Malebah conquest occurred in 8" year of Hills.
75)	5 verses (Ayats) were in first Wahi	87)	Prophet (PBUH) recited surah Al-Fatha at the
75)	Varga Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first		
76)	time.	88)	Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its
77	Varga bin Naufal was Follower of religion of		
77)	Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).	89)	At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet addressed after conquest of
701	First Wahi was descended in Hira Cave.		Makkah
78)	6 month gap between first and second wahi.	90)	A seacha's house.
79)	The Economic and Social Boycott of the Banu	Action at	Abu Jehl the worst enemy of the Holy Prophet
80)	그렇게 되었다. 그렇게 하면 얼굴하면 되어서 생물을 들어가고 있었다면서 보이를 다른 물을 받아 하고 있다면서 그렇게 되었다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇	91)	
	Hashim (A.D. 616-619)	021	Omer bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Johl
81)	7th year of Nabvi the event of the social boycott of	1 11	About 11 Alanam was the original to
000	Banu Hashim take place.	93)	Abu-al-Hakim is the title of Abu Jehl
82)	The meaning of Shi'b is valley.	94)	Hazrat Samiya (RA) was martyred by Abu Jehl and
83)	The 10th year of the Prophethood (Nabuwat) was		The first migration of the Companions and
. 7.	called the year of grief (Ann-ul-Hazan) for Holy	100	The <u>first migration</u> of the Companion relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to
1000 10			A STATE OF THE STA
Entrate.	· 一种 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.05	ž.
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IS THE SECOND	Carried State of the state of t		101

	Aboreinia (Ethanta) i can an		* * *
96)	Abyssinia (Ethopia) in 615 AD.		was defeated three times by Holy Prophet
101	The total number of migrated people to Abyssinia was 15 (11 men and 4 women)		(PBUH).
97)	616 Hazrat Umer (R.A) accepts Islam.	123)	The Cave of Soar takes refuge during migration of
98)	Second migration to Hababata Islam.		the Prophet (PBUH).
99)	Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 AD. Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18	124)	Asma-bint-Abi Bakr was to provide food for Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Cave of Soar.
	- tematex.	125)	Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy
100)	Through sea route migration to Habshah was made.		Prophet.
101)	Majashi was the king of Habshah at the time of	126)	Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.
	inigiation.		Namez-a-Juria become Ferral A. as.
102)	619 Lifting of the boycott. Deaths of Abu Talib and	128)	Namaz-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.
Service.	maziat Kiladija.	129)	The old name of Madina was Yasrab.
103)	620 Journeys to Taif.	,	Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered 360. The
104)	In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to Madina.	130)	largest idol named Habal.
105)	ine Islamic Calendar (hijra) started in the year 622 AD	131)	Meaning of Hurrairah is cat.
106)	624 Battle of Badr. 625 Battle of Uhud	11.25	The camel of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) sits at
107)	626 Expedition of Banu Mustalin, 627 Battle of the		Medina near the house of Hazrat Ahn Avenh
	Littlen. 028 Truce of Hudaihiya	4000	Ansari (R.A).
108)	629 The Holy Prophet performs the pilgrimage at	132)	The Hajj of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is also
	Makkah. Digrimage at		caned mana-tur-widan.
109)	630 Conquest of Makkah,	133)	Khutaba-c-Hajja-tu-Widah delivered in Arufat
- 5	631 Expeditions to Tabuk.	134)	Jannat-ul-Baq'ce is a graveyard.
. 110)	632 Farewell milariment and A. C. C.	135)	Januat-ul-Baq'ee is located in Medina.
111)	632 Farewell pilgrimage at Makkah.	136)	Hazrat Dhea bin Kalbi (RA) brought the letter to
112)	632 Death of the Holy Prophet	4.	Qaiser-e-Room,
113)	10th Nabyl is called the year of Sorrow.	137)	Hazrat Abdullah bin Hanse (T)
	Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabyl.	5 ±	Hazrat Abdullah bin Hazafa (RA) took the message
114)	Tail is located 94 km from Makkah.	138)	of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the Persian king.
115)	- Prophet with Zaid bin Haris, went Taif and staved	-50)	Hazrat Hateeb bin Abi Balaga (RA) took the
	101 10 days.	E	message of the Holy Prophet (PRUID) to the
116)	Al-Lat was the name of the idel that was worshiped	120	Egyptian king.
	by Mile-e- I all.	139)	Hazrat Umer bin Ummaya (RA) took the message
117)	The cave of Hira is also known as Jabal-e-Noor.	- 4- 1	of the rioly Prophet (PBUH) to the Ethionia Line.
118)	The cave of Hira 3 miles away situated from	140)	maziai Unier bin A'as (RA) took the massage of
	Makkah.	1. Jan 5	the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the king of Omen
119)		141)	Hazrat Abai bin Ka'ab (RA) wrote the message
120)	The Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.		for the king of Oman.
121)	Medina is 338 km from Makkah. (210 miles)	142)	Only sahabi without seeing Prophet "Awais
122)	Ouba is 3 miles away from Madina.		Karni". Awais
Shah	Rakkana was the great wrestler of the Quraish who		
1420	AVGITS!		Y.
143)	On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took	-	Value at the second sec
19950			with the request to reduce the number of Salats -
144)	Incident Miraj is also known as Waqlah Assran.		min these remained only five
145)	The meaning of Assraa is "ascension".	154)	In Miraj Jibrael called Anzan in Buitul Mucadas
146)	Prophet parental the ascension".	155)	Prophet (PBUH) led all the prophets in a prayer in
į.	Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to		Miral at al-Aqsa.
147)	- I All I LEBI SISTER OF ALL DAY	156)	Hzarat Adam met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on
148)	Umm-e-Hani was the daughter of Abu Tallh, Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Missi	157)	me i neaven.
149)	The might disvising	157)	Hzarat Isa and Hazrat Yahya met with Holy
	In Miraj Prophet traveled from Ballot Mr.		ropinet (PBCH) on the 2nd heaven
15m		158)	Hzarat Yousaf met with Holy Prophet (PRUID on
150)	Sidraful Mantaha means a Trans of No. 21		the 3 heaven.
151)	At the night of Mirei Het "	159)	Hzarat Idress met with Holy Prophet (PRUII) on
	At the night of Miraj, Holy Prophet (PBUH) was gifted with 50 Salats.		the 4th heaven.
152)		160)	Hzarat Haroon met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on
153)	TADVI INC HUO PERSONE L		the 5th heaven.
-	Nine times Holy prophet (PBUH) went to Allah	161)	Hzarat Musa met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on
74 11	6		and with riory Propriet (Proofit) on
Mary St.			

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The clash of Banu-al-Mustaliq occ The laws about rape were reveal to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  Charter of Madina was concluded between Muslims and Jews & ether non-Muslims.  Muslims and Jews & ether non-Muslims.  Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 5 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The semmand of Hilps.  The command of Hilps.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 A.H.  The semmand of Hilps.  The semmand of Hilps.  The command of H	5th A.H.	). The battle of Trench was fought in 5th	ortants event from 19 A.H to 11 A.H)	_
The laws about rape were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The Barts about rape were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws of laberilance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws of laberilance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws of laberilance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The command of Hillah was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The command of Hillah was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The command of Hillah was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The command of Hillah was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3° A.H.  The command of Hillah was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 1° Limba	urs in 5th A	The clash of Banu-al-Mustalia occurs in	2 180 2 10 kg	
The charter of Madina was concluded between Muslims and Jews & other non-Muslims.  Muslims and Jews & other non-Muslims.  First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan (Abwa), fought in 12th month of First Hijra.  First Azan was calledout in 1st Hijra.  First Azan was calledout in 1st Hijra.  Construction of Masild-e-Nabvi started in Rabiulawal, Iftijra.  Meesan-e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Major May Meesan e-Medina took place in 2st Mijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Mijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Mijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Mijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Mijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Mijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Mijra.  Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2st Mijra.  Mearat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2st Hijra.  Mearat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2st Hijra.  Mearat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2st Hijra.  Meara Badr was an important event that took place in 2st Hijra.  Meara Badr was an important event that took place in 2st Hijra.  Meara Badr was an important event that took place in 2st Hijra.  Meara Badr was an important event that took place in 2st Hijra.  Meara Badr was an important event that took place in 2st Hijra.  Meara Badr was an important event that took place in 2st Hijra.  Meara Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2st Hijra.  Meara Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic R.A.  Meara Badr was an important event that took place in 2st Hijra.  Meara Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Comma	iled to the	The laws about rape were revealed	Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had	63)
First Charwah of Islam was Widan (Abwah fought in 12th month of First Hijrah fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.  166) First Azan was calledout in 1" Hijra.  167) Frophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum'aa for first time in 1th Hijra.  168) Construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started in Rabiulawal, Hijira.  169) Meesan-e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.  170) Holy Prophet Paul offered 1th Etd prayer in 1 Hijra.  1710 Change of Oibla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).  1721 Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).  1731 Meawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2th Hijra.  1741 Jihad was allowed in 2th Hijra.  1752 Saam became obligatory in 2th Hijra.  1753 Mawal, 2th Hijra.  1764 Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2th Hijra.  1779 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1780 First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2th Hijra.  1791 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1792 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1793 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1794 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1795 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1796 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1797 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1798 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1790 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1791 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1792 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1793 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1794 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1795 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1796 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1799 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1790 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1790 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1790 All married Fatina in 2th Hijra.  1790 All married Fatina in 2th Hi			The charter of Madina was concluded between	64)
Bait-e-Rizwan was made under the transport of the treaty of Huddaibiah is the event of 6th Hijra.   Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 2th Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 3th Holy Prophet (PBUH)	a.	Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijra.	Muslims and Jews & other non-Muslims.	65
Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1   167   168   168   168   168   168   168   169	ree of Babo	Bait-e-Rizwan was made under the tree of	fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.	03)
in 1 <sup>st</sup> Hijra.  Construction of Masild-e-Nabvi started in Rabiulawal, Iffijra.  169) Meesag e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.  Holy Prophet PBUH offered 1 <sup>st</sup> Eld praver in 1 Hijra.  1710 Change of Oibla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).  1721 Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).  1722 Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).  1731 Moswakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1741 Jihad was allowed in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1751 Soam became obligatory in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1762 Zakat became Farz in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1775 Jang Badi occurred in 2 Hijra.  1786 Jihad was allowed in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1787 Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1788 Jirst Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1799 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1790 Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1790 Abl Sufvan embraces Islam in 8 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  1790 Abl Sufvan embraces Islam in 8 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  1790 Abl Sufvan embraces Islam in 8 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  1790 All married Fatima in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  1790 The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  1790 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1790 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1791 Ambnassador of Muslims in 6 <sup>th</sup> hijra.  1792 All Hijra.  1793 Ambnassadors sent to Arab and other.  1794 Hijra.  1795 Ambnassadors sent to Arab and other.  1796 Hijra.  1796 Hijra is formation in 6 <sup>th</sup> hijra.  1797 Ambnassadors sent to Arab and other.  1798 Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1796 Hijra.  1796 Hijra.  1797 Ambnassadors sent to Arab and other.  1798 Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  1796 Hijra.  1796 Hijra.  1797 Ambnassadors sent to Arab and other.  1798 Hijra is formation in 6 <sup>th</sup> hijra.  1799 Hall All Hijra.  1790 Hazrat Amer bin Al-Aas (RA) embrace in 8 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  1791 Hall Hijra.  1792 All Hijra is the important event for its stance of first Hijra.  1793 Hijra is developed in 7 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  1794 Hijra.	Umirah.	Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed 1" Um	First Azan was calledout in 1st Hijra.	
Rabiulawal, IHijra.  Meesage-Medlna took place in 1 Hijra. Holy Prophet PBUH offered 1" Eld praver in 1 Hijra.  1710  Change of Olbla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H. (Mosawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 dHijra.  172)  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H. (Mosawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 dHijra.  173)  Mesawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 dHijra.  174)  Jihad was allowed in 2 dHijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 dHijra.  175)  Saam became obligatory in 2 dHijra.  Ambassadors sent to Arab and other dHijra of Iran tore away the message (PBUH) in 3 dHijra.  201)  Jihad was allowed in 2 dHijra.  201)  Jihad was allowed in 2 dHijra.  AH. 202)  Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) epointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 dHijra.  Shawal, 2 dHijra.  The Islam and Confinement by makka Boycott and Confinement by makka Boycott and Confinement by makka Bhi Abdul Talib.  Shawal, 2 dHijra.  The Jaws about orphang were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dA.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 Hijra.  The Jaws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dA.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 Hijra.  Minamiled in 4 dhijra.  The Jaws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dA.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 dHijra.  Minamiled in 4 dhijra.  The Laws about orphang were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dA.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 dHijra.  Mees prophet (PBUH) in 3 dA.H.  The Laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dA.H.  The Laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4 A.H.  Minamiled in 4 dhijra.  Minamiled in 4 dhijra.  The temmand of Hillab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Haili in 10 dh 1 Hillah Hijra.  Minamiled in 4 dhijra.  Minamiled in 4 dhi		event of 6th Hijra.	in 1 <sup>st</sup> Hijra.	- 0
Messar-e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.	Iakkah as	Hazrat Usman RA went to Makk ambassador of Muslims in 6th hijra.	Rabiulawal, l'Hijra.	68)
171   Change of Oibla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H (Monday, during Zuhr).   172   Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).   173   Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 de Hijra.   174   Hijra.   175   Soam became obligatory in 2 de Hijra.   176   Zakat became Farz in 2 de Hijra.   177   Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) eppointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 de Hijra.   178   First Eld Fifar is the important event of first   Shawal, 2 de Hijra.   178   Shawal, 2 de Hijra.   178   179   Mali married Fattima in 2 de Hijra.   178   179   Mali married Fattima in 2 de Hijra.   179   Mali married Fattima in 2 de Hijra.   179   Mali married Fattima in 2 de Hijra.   170   Mali married Fattima in 2 de Hijra.   170   Mali married Fattima in 3 de A.H.   170   Mali married Fattima in 3			Meesag-e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.	
171) Change of Oibla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H. (Monday, during Zuhr).  172) Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. (Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 dlijra.  173) Hijra. (PBUH) Mazrat Amer bin Al-Aas (RA) embarrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) spoointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 dlijra.  175) Shawal, 2 dlijra is the important event of first Shawal, 2 dlijra.  176) Ali married Fatima in 2 dlijra.  177) Ali married Fatima in 2 dlijra.  178) First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 dlijra.  179) Ali married Fatima in 2 dlijra.  179 Ali married Fatima in 2 dlijra.  170 Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dl A.H.  171 The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dl A.H.  178 The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dl A.H.  179 Miligra.  170 Hijra.  170 Hijra.  170 Hijra.  170 Hijra.  170 Hijra.  171 He sattle of khayber was fought in 7 Bovcott and Confinement by makka Shi'bi Abi Talib.  170 Hijra Shi'bi Abi Talib.  170 Abi Sufvan embraces Islam in 8 dlijra.  171 Hijra in more a dlijra.  172 Abi Sufvan embraces Islam in 8 dlijra.  173 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  174 Hijra.  175 Prophet (PBUH) in 3 dlijra.  176 Hijra.  177 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  178 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  179 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  170 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  171 Hijra is known as Aun-ul-wafood.  172 Prophet (PBUH) performed Haij in 10 dl. Hills i	countries in	Ambassadors sent to Arab and other coun	Holy Prophet PBUH offered 1" Eld prayer in 1 Hijra	
(Monday, during Zuhr).  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H. Moswakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 and Hijra.  Jihad was allowed in 2 and Hijra.  Soam became obligatory in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H.  Jihad was allowed in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H.  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H.  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H.  Hazrat Amer bin Al-Aas (RA) emb.  7 b Hijra.  Jihad was allowed in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and		Hijra.	The state of the s	
Jang Badi occurred in 2 A.H.  Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 and Hijra.  Jihad was allowed in 2 and Hijra.  Jihad was allowed in 2 and Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 and Hijra.  A.H.  Hazrat Lamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 and Hijra.  First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 and Hijra.  All married Fatima in 2 and Hijra.  Shawal 2 and Hijra.  Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 and Confinement by makka appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 and Hijra.  First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 and Hijra.  Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2 and Hijra.  The Battle of khayber was fought in 7 Boycott and Confinement by makka shib Abi Talib.  What The Jawawa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 and Hijra.  The laws about ornhans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 and A.H.  The laws about ornhans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 and A.H.  The laws about ornhans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 and A.H.  The laws about ornhans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 and A.H.  Chazwa Ohad took place in 3 and Hijra.  The final command about the prophet (PBUH) in 3 and A.H.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 and Hijra.  The sommand of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 and A.H.  The sommand of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Huji in 10 and Hillip A.H.  The sommand of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Huji in 10 and Huji in	Umirah.	King of Inch to the Property o	(Monday, during Zuhr).	
Hijra.  Jihad was allowed in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Zakat became Farz in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Shawal and Hijra.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  Liwish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Liwish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Liwish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Liwish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Liwish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Liwish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Liwish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Huiji in 10 <sup>th</sup> I Hillah III III III III III III III III III I	ge of Prop	(PBUH).	Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H.	
175) Soam became obligatory in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  2 Akat became Farz in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  2 Akat became Farz in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  4 All marrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  178) First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  179) All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  179) All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  179) All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  179) All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  171 The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  171 House India bin Walkah took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  172 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  178 First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  179 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  171 House India bin Walkah took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  178 First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shirbi Abl Talib.  178 Hall Was inade compulsory in the 9 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  179 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  179 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170 All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  170	brace Islam	Hazrat Amer bin Al-Ans (RA) embrace	Hijra.	1
A.H.  Zakat became Farz in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ali married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  MA.II  Ali married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  MA.II  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4 A.H.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4 A.H.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Haij in 10 <sup>th</sup> I Hilad A.H.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Haij in 10 <sup>th</sup> I Hilad A.H.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Haij in 10 <sup>th</sup> I Hilad A.H.  The data that a decompanies are stated on 1 to 1 to 2000 and confinement by makka Shi'bi Abi Talib.  A.H.  The Battle of khavber was fought in 7  Boycott and Confinement by makka Shi'bi Abi Talib.  The ylectory of Makkah took place in 8' Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 3'' U Abu Sufvan ombraces Islam in 8'h Hijra.  The inal command about the prophet in 18 to 2000 and 2000 a	Muharram	Islamic official seal started on 18 Muha	Jihad was allowed in 2nd Hijra.	
Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ali married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ali married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe		A.H.	Zakat became Farz in 2nd Hiling	
appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra is the important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ali married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Chazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ali Married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Chazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  Chazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Chazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Chazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Dib A.H  Lewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Chazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Chazwa Ohad Confinement by makka Cool.  Chazw	th A.H.	The Battle of khayber was fought in 7th A	Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Martin	
First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  All married Fatima in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  But A.H  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  The laws of inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  The laws of land took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Shawal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3 <sup>nd</sup> A.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>nd</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4'A.H.  Gambling was bained in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  The devictory of Makkah took place in 8' Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 3 <sup>nd</sup> U Makus Suffers of Hijra in 10 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Huiji in 10 <sup>th</sup> I Hilab III III A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Huiji in 10 <sup>th</sup> I Hilab III III A.H.  The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Huiji in 10 <sup>th</sup> I Hilab III III III III III III III III III I	h Infidels	Doycott and Confinement by makkah In	as a commander-in-f high of at at .	1
Shawal, 2nd Hijra.  Alf married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.  Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2nd Hijra.  Shawal, 2nd Hijra.  Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2nd Hijra.  Shawal, 2nd Hijra.  Chazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2nd Hijra.  Shawal, 2nd Hijra.  204)  The ylectory of Makkah took place in 3nd Hijra.  Ablu Sufvan embraces Islam in 8th Hijra.  Ablu Sufvan embraces Islam in 8th Hijra.  The final command about the prophet (PBUH) in 3nd A.H.  The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3nd A.H.  Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3nd Hijra.  Shawal, 2nd Hijra.  204)  The ylectory of Makkah took place in 8th Hijra.  Ablu Sufvan embraces Islam in 8th Hijra.  The final command about the prophet (PBUH) in 3nd A.H.  Shawal, 2nd Hijra.  205)  Hall was imade compulsory in the 9th Hijra.  209)  Hall was imade compulsory in the 9th Hijra.	44 444444		TALLY III Z. FIIIFS	701
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Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3 <sup>rd</sup> Hijra.  209) Hail was inade compulsory in the 9 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  210) Year of Deputation is 9 <sup>th</sup> Hijrah.  211) 9 <sup>th</sup> Hijra is known as Aam-ul-wafood.  Wine prohibited in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Haij in 10 <sup>th</sup> 1 1th A.H  Gambling was bained in 4 <sup>th</sup> Hijra.  214) The Alexton	BUH) in 8	Hijra. Holy Prophet (PBU)	Prophet (PRIII) : 201	2
4) Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4th Hijra.  5) Wine prohibited in 4th Hijra.  6) The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4'A.H.  6) Gambling was bained in 4th Hijra.  7) Gambling was bained in 4th Hijra.  7) Gambling was bained in 4th Hijra.  7) The class made compulsory in the 9th Hijra is known as Aam-ul-wafood.  7) Prophet (PBUH) performed Haij in 10th 1 link A.H.  7) The class is made compulsory in the 9th Hijra.			Ghazwa Ohad took place is all and	3) (
in 4th Hijra.  Wine prohibited in 4th Hijra.  The command of Hijab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj in 10th A.H.  Gambling was basined in 4th Hijra.  The All Th		Hall was made come	Hijra,	A.ii
in 4th Hijra.  Wine prohibited in 4th Hijra.  The command of Hijab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj in 10th A.H.  Gambling was basined in 4th Hijra.  The All Th	ra.	Year of Deputation is other of Hijm.	Jewish tribe of Rang Mark	). J
Wine prohibited in 4th Hijra.  The command of Hijab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj in 10th 1 lith A.H.  Gambling was basined in 4th Hijra.  212) Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj in 10th 1 lith A.H.  213) Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 4th Um  214) The death		Hijra is known as Aam	in 4" Hijra. Madina	in in
The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Hall in 10 <sup>th</sup> 1 Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 4 <sup>th</sup> Um  All  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 4 <sup>th</sup> Um  All  The command of Hilab was revealed to the Holy Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 4 <sup>th</sup> Um  All		D	Wine prohibited in all ruis	) . · · y
A.H. Theyland		Conhat (press	inc command of Int-	ACCOUNTS OF THE
A.H. The day	lijra.	rophet (PBUH) part Haif in 10th Hijra	Gamble (PBUH) in 4'A.H.	- 0
Ablation made obligatory in 5 A.H. Rahi ul-Awwal of 11th Hiller			Dambling was been at the	111
Abiution made obligatory in 5 A.H. toahful-Awwal of 11th Hiles		he death of Holy De		THE RESERVE
Hiles	red on 12th	ula ul-Awwal of 11th Prophet (PBUH) occurred o	Intelligent made of lightery in 5 A M	A
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Kalafat-e-Rashada is called that Government which is run on national or international scale, according to the according to Qur'an and Sunnah.

	t Abu Bakr (RA): (632-634)		Mombass C. d. C.	
215)	Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was born in 573 AD and died in August 23, 634.	245)	Momincen for the first time.  Hazrat Usman RA is called Jami-a-ul-Quran.	
16)		246)	marat Umar RA Khilafat Iran cama	
17)	Abu Kahlia Hereal name of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA.		THE STILL CYLIGSTY.	
LIJ	Adu Kamia Usman Din Amer (DA) is the first	247)	Hazrat Umar RA established Islamic Calendar.	
	OF FIRE OF FIDE DAKE IN ALL	248)	Hazrat Umar RA made a mind to embrace Islam	
18)	Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was the first male to accept	-	after the recitation of Surah Al Taha by his sister.	
	ADIMITI.	249)	Hazrat Umar RA embraced Islam in 6th Nabyi	
19)	Siddique was the title of Abu Bakr (RA).	250)	33 was the age of Hazrat Umar RA when he	
20)	Hazrat Abu Bakt (RA) traded in cloth	st.	accepted Islam.	
21)	the verification of Mirai entitled Hazrat Aby Date	251)	Hazrat Limar P A cotabilist Late 3	
	KA to the tile of siddinie	1 2521	Hazzat Umar RA establish jail department.	$\tau_{i}$
22)	Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Baker	253)	Hazrat Umar RA establish Police department.	*
7	(RA) take refuge in cave Soar.	254)	Hazrat Umar RA establish education department.	- 3
23)	11 A H (637 AD) Alm Dal Al	234)	Hazrat Umar RA establishes the department of	
24)	11 A.H (632 AD) Abu Bakr RA elected as Caliph.	255	mance.	1
-7)	Hazrat Abu Bakr was the first Ameer-ul-Haji	255)	The name given for the department of finance was	
•	appointed by the Holy Prophet (PBIII)		Dewan.	
25)	The duration of Khilafat of Abu Bakr Siddique RA	256)	A system of old age pension was established in the	
41	2 years 3 months 11 days.	con .	reign of Hazrat Umar RA.	
26)	Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) gave the collection of Ouran	257)	A system of census of the population of the Muslim	
	to Hazrat Hafsa.		state was made in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.	
27)	Hazrat Abu Bakr RA purchased the land for	258)	Hazrat Umar RA gave a proper shape to the public	
	Masjid e Nabyi.	100	treasury, Bait ul Maal.	
28)	5 Ashra Mubashra embrased Islam on the guidance	259)	Ba Jamat Taravih Salat was started in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.	
201	of Hazrat abu Bakr.	2600		
29)	In the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) Banu Asad,	260)	Hazrat Umer RA was the first person to perform	
	Banu Ghatfan, and Banu Murrah refused to Pay		Janazah Salat in Jamaat with four Takbeers.	
	- Zakat.	261)	Hazrat Umar RA had divided the Islamic Empires	
30)	Musalima was the false prophet who sent a letter	- 125	into 10 provinces.	
	to the Holy Prophet (SAW) demanding the division	262)	Hazrat Umar RA placed half of his wealth at the	
	of Arabian peninsula into two halves.	18	disposal of the Holy Prophet SAW at the occasion of	
31)	Hagret Also Bales D.A. Lad beauty described.	0.000	the Tabook expedition.	
32)	Hazrat Abu Bakr RA had knowledge of dreams.	263)	Hazrat Umar RA embracing Islam the Holy Prophet	
33)	Syria was conquered on 12 A.H (633 AD).	20.00	SAW openly went to the House of Allah to observe	
34)	Hercules was the king of Syria.		prayers with other Muslims.	
	Hazrat Abu Bakr RA died on 13th Hijra.	264)		7
35)	The first Person to make Iitihaad was Abu Bakr		Abu'Lo'loo Feroze was the killer of Hazrat Umar.	
. 9	Siddique RA.	265)	Hazrat Umar RA died on 23 Hijra.	
36:	"Jazrat Abu Bakr RA is buried near the Holy	Hazra	t Usman (RA): (644-656)	
	thet SAW.	266)	Hazrat Usman RA was born in 577 AD.	
37)	Hazcat Umer (RA) was the Imam of Salat-e-		Hazrat Usman RA was born in 6th year of Elephant.	
	Janaza of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).	268)	Father name of Hazrat Usman RA was Affan.	
38)	At the time of death the age of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA		Grandfather name of Hazrat Usman RA was Abul-A'as,	
341		270)	Hazrat Usman RA belonged to the Banu Ummya	
277	was 63 year.	270)		
- A	t Umer (RA): (634-644)	370	Tribe.	
39)	Hazrat Umar RA was born in 581 AD.	271)	Hazrat Usman RA was the third Caliph	
40)	Faroog was the title of Hazrat Umar RA.	272)	Hazraf Usman RA has the longest tenure as caliph.	
41)		273)	Hazrat Usman RA khilafat period was 12 years.	
27	Hazrat Umar RA father name was Khatab bin	274)	Hazrat Usman RA was the fourth person who	
(2)	Nafeel.		embraced Islam.	
	Hazrat Umar RA remained Khalifa for 10.5 years.	275)	Abu Amur was the surname of Hazrat Usman RA.	1
43)	Hazrat Umar RA belonged to the tribe Banu Addl.	276)	Hazent Heman RA is called Zunnurain.	
14)	Hazrat Umar RA got the title of Ameer ul	277)	"of two Noor" is the literal meaning of Zunnurain.	
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	, M.,		
100		296)	Hazrat Talib, Hazrat Aquel RA, Hazrat Jaafer
7220	Hazrat Ruglya RA (daughter of Prophet		Tayyar RA the brothers of Hazrat Ali RA.
278)		297)	4 years 9 months was the duration of Khilafat of
1 1		297)	Hazrat Ali RA.
	After Ruqia's death Unimay Kalsoom RA		Halder-e-Qaraar was the title of Hazrat Ali RA.
279)	(daughter of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) married	298)	Abul-Ahsan and Abu Turab is the surname of
	(daughter of Profiler manner	299)	Hazrat Ali RA.
100000	Usman RA. Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman RA.	2.	Hazrat All RA
280)	DA made official copies of Quinna	300)	Hazrat Ali RA was called the Gate of knowledge by
281)	Hazrat Usman RA added 2nd Azan for Friday		the Holy Prophet (PBUII)
282)	Hazrat Osman KA minera Estate	301)	10 venes was the age of Plant Ali RA when
· ·	Hazrat Usman RA is called Malik-ut-Tajjar.		emb need Islam.
283)	Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy	302)	. H- a. Ali RA embraced Islam on the second day of
284)		a .	photh and of the Holy Prophet PBLit.
	Ouran. Hazrat Usman RA two times magrated in the sake	303)	Hazrat All RA gave Ghust to the dead body of
285)	Hazrat Usman KA two tunes unganes	H	Hazrat /ul/ammad (PBI)*I).
0.7	of Islam. Hazrat Usman RA donated 1/3 army expenditures of	304)	Hazrat Ali RA was the 4th Caliph.
286)	Hazrat Usman KA donated 115 utily exter situates of	305)	rearral Tating (daughter of Muhammad PBUH)
	Ghazwa-e-Tahook Hazrat Usman RA denoted one thousand camels		was Hazrat Ali RA wife.
287)	Hazrat Usman KA denoted one thousand establish	306)	Hazrat Ali RA conquered the last Fort of Khyber.
¥	and seventy horses for the Chazwa-e-Tabook.	307)	The Holy Prophet PBUH awarded his sword
288)	Bait-e-Rizwan was taken for Hazrat Usman RA.		"Zulfigar" to Hazrat Ali RA.
289)	Hazrat Usman RA was built a dam to protect	308)	Haz: Ali RA mother gave him name "Haider".
	Madina from floods.	309)	Hazrat Ali RA did not participate in the battle of
290)	In 35 year of Hijra Hazrae Usman RA was marty red.	3091	Tabook.
291)	At the time of Shahadat age of Hazrat Usman RA	***	Hazrat Ali RA was martyred in 40 Hijra.
7	was 83 year.	310)	Abdur Rehman Abn-e-Muljim was the murderer
292) -	Hazrat Usman RA was buried in Hash kankab	311)	of Hazrat Ali RA.
	(Garden of Flower).		
Hazrat	Ali (RA): (656-661)	312)	63 years was the age of Hazrat Ali RA at the time of
293)	Hazrat Ali RA was born in 30th year of the	.01.	his death.
293)	Elephant.	313)	Hazrat Hassan RA led Salat-e-Janaza of Hazrat
ands.	The mark the fitter of Hornet		Ali RA.
294)		314)	The mausoleum of Hazrat Ali RA situated in Najal
No	Ali RA	1.47	(Iraq),
295)	Hazrat Fatima bint Asad RA was the mother of	315)	Hazrat Hassan RA killed Abn-c-Muljim.
- 1	Hazrat Ali RA.		A. V. 35 No.
PARTIES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTIES AND ADDRESS O		- 2	rgr i
Pillars	of Islam (Arkan ut Islam):	123	
There a	re five fundamentals of Islam namely:		
1) Toub	eed (believe in Oneness of Allah) 2) Salat (Namaz) 3) I	Fasting/S	Saum (Roza) 4) Zakat 5) Haji
KALIM	AHS:	323)	How many times Kalima tayyiba is mentioned in
	re six Kalimas	.2 .	The Holy Ouran? 2
200		324)	The Recitation of "1st kalima" is called Tahleel
	nah Tayab 2) Kalimah Shahdat		KALIMAH:
	Harrist Tampeed 4) Raina Launced	325)	Name the 2nd Kalimah? Kalimah-e-Shahadaf
5) Kalir		326)	What is called a person who recites Kalimah of

What is called a person who recites Kalim 326) Islam verbally but disbelieve heartly? Munafig Name the 1<sup>st</sup> Kalimah? Kalimah e-Tayyaba is the meaning of Tayyab. Purity THIRD KALIMAH: 317) Name the 3rd Kalimah? Kalimah-e-Tamjeed Name the Kalimah which necessary for Muslim to 327) ... is the meaning of Tamjeed. Glorification recite? Kalimah-e-Tayyaba 328) 329) "There is no god but Allah, Hazrat Muhammad Who is "lled Muratad? A person who leaves Islam after accepting it (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah". It is a Translation of .......Kalimah-e-Tayyaba FOURTH KALIMAH 320) There are....words in First Kalimah. Seven Name the 4th Kalimah? Kalimah-e-Tanheed 330) How many dots are there in First Kalimah? NI 321) .....is the meaning of Tauheed. Unity 331) ach among the following recited during Hajj on There are ..... Letters in the First Kalimah. 48 332)

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
333) A person who does Kallmah-e-Tauheed	of Islam? 2
333) A person who does not follow any religion is	371) Eld Namez is
called	372). Holy Prophet offered 1" Eid prayer in? 1" A.H
334). Name the stars	· 373) Holy Prophet offered 1" Juma Prayer/2nd A.H.
334). Name the 5th Kalimah?	374) Namaz-e-Istisqa is for? Rain
	375) Namaz-c-Khisoof is for? Lunar Eclipse
The state of the s	376) Namaz-c-Kisoof is for? Solar Eclipse
335)is the meaning of Astaghfar. Pentience	377) Total Rakat in Farz Prayers are48
Sixti Kalivani	. 378) Total Farz in Namaz / Salat are 17
336) Name the 6th Kalimah? Kalimah-e-kufr	379) How many Sajdahs are in Salat-e-Janaza? 0
337)is the meaning of Rad-l-Kufr.	380)is performed at the occasion of luner eclipse.
The state of the s	Snlat-e-Khisoof
SALAT / NAMAZ:	381)is performed at the occasion of solar eclipse
338) Five Salat made commute and salt at 1.2	eclipse. Salat-e-Kisoof
	382) Salat-e-Istasga is performed at the occasion
	382) Salat-e-Istasqa is performed at the occasion
340) How many times Salah and Zakat come together in Quran? 32	ofShortage of rain  383)is offered for coming Haiat Salat-e-Istakhara
	Officion for coming rigial Salat-e-Islakhara
341) How many times commands to offer Salah or Quran	384) Which was the first Mosque of Muslims? Ouba
verses about Prayer? 700	There are Takbeers in funeral prayer? 4
342) . There are prayers mentioned with name in Quran.	SAUM / FAST / ROZA
343) - The parts of Salat which are compulsory are	386) Saum is Farz in? 2 A.H
called : Farz	387) Saum is the fundamental pillar of Islam. 3
344) For Salat, Muslims must face in the direction of	388) What is the literal meaning of Soam? To stop
Khana kaba	389) First ashra of Ramzan isRahmat
345) Qa'ada is? Farz	390) Second Ashra of Ramzan is Maghfirat
346) Jalsa is? Wajib	
347) Salat UI Juma became farz in? Madina	
348) How many persons are required for Jamat Prayer?	392) Itikaf is a? <u>Sunna</u>
	393) Wajib meansOrdained
2 Persons	394) Ramadan is also known as. Sved-us-Shuhoor
349) Takbeer-e-Tehrima is required to be said in Salat?	395) Tarawih means To rest
<u>Once</u>	396) Battle of Badar fought in Ramadan on17th
350) There are conditions of salat? 7	397) Name of Baab-ul-Jannat fixed for Fast observers?
351). How many items are wajib in prayer? 13	Baab-e-Rayan
352) How many items are Sunnat in prayer? 20	398) Atonment of breaking Fast is to feed people. 60
353) Namaz-e-Juma is? Farz	399) Ramazan is the month os Islamic calendar. 9th
354) Takbeer-e-Tashrreq is recited in Eid-Ul-Azha	400) Which Rukn-e-Islam is called a Sheld? Roza
355) There aretypes of Sunnah. 2	
The state of the s	401) Fasting is commended in? Al-Bagarah
	402) The cash equal to Kaffarah is also called
and the contract of the contra	Sadaga-e-fitr
	ZAKAT:
	403) Meaning of Zakat? To purify
≜_± ≥dd	
Standing straight during Ruku is? Qaumaa	404) Zakat become obligator in 2 A.H.
Sitting eteright in Colot? Outside	405) Al Gharmain means <u>Debtors</u>
362) Qa'ada is Farz	406) Ushar on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th
Track Park Park	407) Zakat on produce of mines is1/10th
many time(s) Takber-e-Tahreema is (are) to be	408) Fay is income from? Land
said the Salat? 1	409) Spoils of war,Khiral
ace built pause between two (2) SaidaasJaisa	410) The word Zakat is mentioned in Quran? 32 times
Jalsa 18Wallb	
A nervon	411) Nisab of Zakat for Camels. 5
Percon water the contract of t	412) Nisab of Zakat for Goats40
	413) Nisab of Zakat for Cows3
How many times Salam is performed in the Salat? 2	414) In Quran, Zakat in mentioned along with Namaz. 32
Farz Raka'at are in five prayers in a	times .
370) day. 17	415) Heads for distributions of Zakat are? 8
	416) Injunctions for utilization of Zakat is
	410) Injunction for subsection
0.666 (2.56	

437) Actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad was? White 438) Hajar-e-Aswad means	
117 Nisch for gold is tota 52 1/2 118 Nisch for gold is tota 52 1/2 118 Nisch for solver it total 52 1/2 118 Nisch for solver it total 52 1/2 118 Nisch for solver it total 52 1/2 118 Nisch for solver it total 52 1/2 118 Nisch for solver it total 52 1/2 119 Deal-habrigh is away from Madanh 5.6 milles 110 Zanur is allougher is Jina Jinarara-sh-Uqba 121 Jamera-la-Sugher is Jemara-ta-la-Uqba 122 Jamera-la-Sugher is Jemara-ta-la-Uqba 123 Jamera-la-Sugher is Jemara-ta-la-Uqba 124 Pabbles are collected from? Murdalfa 125 Murdalfa is miles away from Mina 3 126 Murdalfa is miles away from Makah, 6 127 Murdalfa is miles away from Makah, 6 128 Murdalfa is miles away from Makah, 6 129 Murdalfa is miles away from Makah, 6 129 Murdalfa is Mila Murdalfa 130 Allapzin means? Place of Holding 131 Mulazim means? Place of Holding 132 Pertion between the doar of Kasba & Hajar-e-Aswawd Mulazim means? Place of Holding 133 Mulazim means? Place of Holding 134 Hajj goes to milazim after completing Z-rounds. 135 The place where offering Salat is same as offering salat in Kasba is called : ——Ilateem 136 The place where offering Salat is same as offering salat in Kasba is called : ——Ilateem 137 Actual color of Hajar-Aswaw away? While 138 Hajj goes to milazim after completing Z-rounds. 139 Murdalfa is ——Ilateem 140 ——Subul Kaaba is almay and man at Mulazim means? Place of Holding 141 ——Ilateem 142 ————————————————————————————————————	Ŀ
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19	
## Actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad mass 'White Hajar-e-Aswad misk first is same as offering Salat in Kaaba is called :  ### Actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad mass' White Hajar-e-Aswad misk first in the Universe? Angels the Makaba first in the Universe? Ang	mnra
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438) Hajar-e-Aswad means	
439) In Nooh's time Kaaba was disappeared due to Flood 440)	tremen annual
440)	mangement
441) Kaaba was constructed before	ind 14 03/5.
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442) In Mawaqeet, non-one can get in without Ahraam 443) Mawaqeet is	Surah
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444) Makkah Mukarmah is	
445) First & inner most circle around Kaaba is	
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at Mu talfah in the end, these stays are called  "Yaquf"  479) Five verses were reveled in the first wahy.  Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.  481) There are four Holy books.  482) Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 100 times.  483) 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.  484) 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.  485) Angles mentioned in Quran are 7.	12man
480) Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times 481) The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran 482) Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 483) 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran 484) 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran 485) Angles mentioned in Quran are 7.	Ŋ.
481) The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran 482) Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for the Angalogy Harray Musa AS  ANGALOGY HEBREW 481) The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran 482) Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for the Angalogy Harray	163.
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485) Angles mentioned in Ouran are?.	
The second of th	
Taurat was the First revealed book. 486) Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.	55.
[50] The law is the secondary of Towns	
(SI) Tannel :	Zaid bin
152) The Holy Book <u>Taurat</u> was revealed to <u>Prophet</u> 488) Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Hars (surah ahzah)	155
Trans Trumpa anyant	
Paradisc is monthaned in Unital 1011-78	intes
The word Tourat occurs eighteen times in the Quran.  489) Faradise is mentioned in Quran for three time Quran.	monanded
	Militarios
454) The Holy book <u>Taurat</u> is called the <u>Old Testament</u> . 455) A Taurat Scroll is the believe best and Al-Mudassar 2 <sup>nd</sup> Revealed Surah.	1.9
A Taurat Scroll is the holiest book within Judaism. 492) Al-Mudassar 2 <sup>nd</sup> Revealed Surah. Al-Muzammil 3 <sup>nd</sup> Revealed Surah.	
1455) Att-Muzamini 5 Revealed Suram	

Virs .	· Contraction	A CO	Control Programme Control
494)	Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.	( 550)	Surah Kahf means the cave.
495)	Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.  Three surah state with Bismillahs.	551)	· Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
496)		552)	Kuusar means Abundance.
497)	0000 is the number of A	553)	Nasr means Help. Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
498)	25 total number of Mulatale	EEAV	
499)	maziat Usman was the first the cat the Colemn	555)	Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
500)	The Part of the Pa	556)	Bride of Quran is Ruhman Surah.
501)		557)	Surab Yasin is in 22th and 23rd Para.
502)	To the to the childhold in Chinch Al Tanks	558)	Present shape of quran is Taufceqi.
503)	5 curius statt Willi Cilli	550)	Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
594)	Hazrat Umar RA proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.	560)	First seven anyats of quran are called Tawwal.
505)	All I das is known as Surah Widah	561)	Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
506)	Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.	562)	Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.
587)	nagaj om yousur applied discritical points in Ousran.	563)	Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
508)	8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.	564).	Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
509)	"37 total number of surah in läst paralt.	565)	first Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund
510)	Al-Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.		Azizullah Halai
511)	Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.	566)	Torat means light.
51Z)	3 Surah stats with "Ya Ayananabiyau".	567)	Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
513)	City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran	568)	
514)	Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.	569)	99 numbers of aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.
515)	Surah Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.	570)	Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
516)	Last Surah reveled in Al-Nasr.	571)	Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
517)	Risalat means to convey message.	572)	During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of
518)	Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.	Series .	tayamum was reveled.
.519)	6 Surah start with the name of prophets.	573)	In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly
520)	Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.		and clearly is ordained.
521)	There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.	574)	4 Mosque mentioned in Holy Quran.
522)	Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.	575)	Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh
523)	Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.	576)	In Quran Rooh Qudus is Jibrael it means Holy Spirit.
524)	Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran,	577)	In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.
525)	Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.	578)	Incharge of Provisions is Mekacel.
\$26)	First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.	579)	The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper
527)	Fatiha means opening.	4.08	against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
528)	Fatiha contains 7 aayats.	580)	The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's
529)	Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.	A 1993	punishment for His disobedients was Jibracel.
530)	First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.	581)	Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.
91)	Surah Fatiha revealed twice in Makkah & Madina.	582)	There are two types of Farz.
532)	Meaning of Aayat is Sign.	583)	Saloos-ul-Ouran is Surah Ikhlas
533)	Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).	584)	Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
514)	First Sajda occurs in 9th Para, Al-Inaam Surah.	585)	Manian of Boomshy The cow
539) 536) 537) 538) 539)	Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.	586)	Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian
101	Madni Surahs are generally longer.		and Chat, Paringlin in Urdu in 1779.
2	Madni Surahs consist of 1/3rd of Quran.	587)	ttage Lakhyi translated Holy Quinn in Funjaci.
	Makki Surahs consist of2/3rd of Quran.	E001	Pose translated the Holy Quran in to engineer
	Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.	000)	PHETS OF ISLAM
	complete Madni Surah is Baqaran.	T. II.	T ADAM (AS):
100	Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.	INVARIA	Transactor first Prophet of Allah
	Namal means Ant.	589)	Hazrat Adam (AS) is the first Prophet of Allah Safiullah is the title of Hazrat Adam (AS).
Section	Sunh Inaam means Camel.	590)	Saffullah is the fine of flatter to
316	Strah Nahl means Honey bee.	591)	Adam is a word of Syriani language.
100	Surah Ankaboot means spider.	592)	The word "Adam" means "man". Hazrat Adam (AS) was created on Juna day. Hazrat Adam (AS).
30	The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.	593)	10 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Adam (AS).  10 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Adam (AS).
	Straily asysts of Saiida occur in Makki Surahs.	594)	10 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Adam's Hazrat Adam (AS) landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's
Lun.	Outah Anfal means Cave.	595)	Hazrat Adam (AS) mass
100	In Nami two bismillah occur.		Peak Mountain.

` =	— 4. Link by 3 & W. F. (1) (1) (1) (2)		Detween 10 and 30 Sahifas were revealed to
100-500	to develope and 3 sons.		Between 20 (AS).
raci	Hazrat Adam (AS) had 2 daugnters and barrated to marr	Y Y	Hazrat Intalian (A.S.) was firstly ordered to
596)	Vaheel killed Habeel because he wanted to	630)	Hazrat Ibranim (A.S) was many ordered to migrate
597)	Aldoma.	1 1975	to Palestine.
-	The first person to be put into hell will be Kabeel.	6311	First wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was Saarah.
598)	the hist belown gest son of Hazrat Adam (AS).		Second wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was Haajirah
599)	Sheesh was your (AS) at Sheesh's birth was 13	032)	and therefore (A S) at the time of the
600)	Age of Hazrat Aunti (AS)	633)	Age of Thanks
1000	years.	5.	175 years.
601)	Hazrat Hawwa was (were) created to remain	634)	
001)	loneliness of Hazrat Adam (AS).	1	Jerusalem.
		1 705	Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) intended to sacrifice Ismacel at
602)	Hazrat Adam (AS) from India to Makkah and	1 (033)	Taziat India Zul Hali
(603)	Hazrat Adam (AS) non access	15.	Mina on 10 Zul Hall.
	fortyliali.	f 636)	Haira the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was
604)	Iblees urged Hazrat Adam (AS) to laste the Man		daughter of Pharoah of Egypt.
4	1.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1		. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was the Architect, owing to-
. 605)		037)	Via apparentiation of the Kasha
. 605)	engineer and farmer.	100	his construction of the Radoa.
1	engineer and latines.	638)	Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) invented comb.
606)	Hazrat Adam (A.S) built 1st mosque on feets		AT ISMAEEL (AS):
607)	Height of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 30 teers.		
608)	Age of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 950 years.	639)	Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) is called Abu-al-Arab.
(609)	Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) grave in Saudi Arabia.	640)	Mother of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was Haajrah.
	Peoplet Sheech (A S) nassed away at the age of 912	6413	Prophet Hazrat Ihrahim (AS) was 86 years old
610)		041)	Propriet Haziat Totalinii (143) was so years old
· .	years.	1.35 18	when Hazrat ismacei (A.S) dom.
HAZR	AT NOAH (AS):	642)	The title of Prophet Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was
7445	north Harris Mach (A S) got prophethood at the		Zabih Ullah.
611)	Propnet Hazrat Noan (A.S) got propnethood at the	642	
	The state of the s		Haziat Isinacci (A.S) discovered trip e Asinaci
612)	The title Abu ul Bashr Sani for Hazrat Noah AS.		Hazrat Ismail (A.S) is mentioned 12 times in Quran.
613)	80 people were with Hazrat Noah (A.S) in boat.	645)	Alsha is the name of Hazrat Ismail (A.S) Wife.
614)	Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S.) preached neonle for 950		Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat
014)	<ul><li>し、日、「利」 「大型でも大」 ないから、 ナニュースをごっている。 A、1・1・1・1</li></ul>	030)	
28	years.	30	
-615)	Nation of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) was	647)	
	exterminated through the Flood	648)	Hazrat Ismail (A.S) was buried in Makkah.
616)		-	
		UMAN	
617)		649)	Hazrat Loot (AS) was maternal grandfather of
618)	Nation of Hazrat Noah (A.S) worships 5 idols.	1	
-619) -	Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat	CC0.	Hazrat Ayun (AS).
THE 'S	Nooh.	050)	Hazrat Loot (A.S) is mentioned 17 times in the
620)		20, 10	Quran.
020)	Ct. 11. 12 A 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	651)	Hazrat Loot (A.S) was the Naphew of Hazrat
	Shaikh ul Ambiya.	- 1	
621)	Abul ul Bashr sani is the title of Hazrat Noah	CEN	
A STATE OF STREET	(A.S).		Hazrat Loot (A.S) was the first to migrate.
HAZRA	T IBRAHIM (AS):	653)	Hazrat Loot (A.S) migrated to Sodom and
-	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Gomorrah.
622)	:Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) born at Amer near Euphrate	654)	Hazrat Loot (A S) was a historian. He is the father
10 2	(Iraq).	.,	of all the transillary
623)	Hazrat Ibrahim (A S) Prophet was the		of all the travellers.
Ser Serie	fire by the order of N	055)	Sarah, the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.5)
624	fire by the order of Namrud.		mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sister of Hazrat
624)	do days Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was in the	1	Loot (A.S).
a piles -	uire.	656	
625)	Azab of Mosquitoes was sent to the set		
	Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) Prophet.	HAZRA*	
626)	The Hills of Prophet.	CETY	U II (1 0) I Debeton a city in
1000	The of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is Khalll	05/	mazrat idrees (A.S) was born in Babyion, a co-
627		5.626.5	present-day Iraq.
627)	Grave of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A S) to	658)	Hazent Idense (A C) assess in astronomy.
1	Israel (A.S) is in		2 times Hazrat Idraer (A S) is mentioned in Holy
628)	Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A C)	figrmer, 1(A.S) built 1st mosque on earth, ophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 90 feets, set Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 950 years, at Adam (A.S) was 950 years, at Adam (A.S) grave in Sandi Arabia, sh (A.S) passed away at the age of 912 at Noah (A.S) got prophethood at the at Noah (A.S) got prophethood at the at Noah (A.S) got prophethood at the at Noah (A.S) got prophethood at the at Noah (A.S) preached people for 950 at Noah (A.S) preached people for 950 at Noah (A.S) preached people for 950 at Noah (A.S) was 6 month, shiva.  A.S. called predecessor, Naji Ullah, shiva.  A.S. called predecessor, Naji Ullah, shiva.  A.S. prophet was thrown into the cer of Namrud.  A.S. Prophet wa	
E TIME	69 times in the Holy Ouran.	6600	Quran.
1 200	in the Holy Ouran,	000)	722 languages were understood by Prophet 116
- C	CAN BE WELL TO COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH	1	
10 . 10	THE STATE OF THE S		9 "
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	19)	ALC: UNKNOWN	
	Idrees (A.S).	-	r Muusa (AS):
661	) 30 Sahifas were reveal to		The Title of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was
662	on the 4th heaven.	694)	
173	on the 4th heaven.	1171	Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was granted 9
663)		695)	Miracles.
- 11			Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) crossed the Red Sea.
664)	was the first who learnt to	697)	Elder brother of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Haroon,
V*7			Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had only one brother.
665)		698)	Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Prophet Hazrat
		0331	· Moosa (A.S) recevied Allah message.
666)		700)	Tencher of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Shoih.
667)	Traziat idrees (A.S) died in the wings of the angel.	701)	An Egyptian was killed by Hazrat Moosa (A.S).
HAZ	AT YOUNUS (AS):	702)	Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had impediment in his tongue.
668)	Hazrat Vounus (A.C.)	703)	Hazrat Moosa (A.S) died on Abareem Mountain.
0001	Hazrat Younus (A.S) is mentioned 4 times in the Holy Ouran.	704)	Grave of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) is in Israel.
669)	Hazrat Vounue (A C) that I are	705).	Hazrat Moosa (A.S) married the daughter of Shoaib
11.00	Hazrat Younus (A.S) lived in Nineveh, Iraq		Character (A.S) married the daughter of Shoath
670)	Hazrat Younus A.S was born in 9th century BCE.	ULMYARA	T SHOAIB (AS):
(671)	أَنْ لا إِلَهُ إِلَّا أَنْكُ مُنْحُقِّكُ إِنِّي قُنْتُ مِنْ ﴾ Younus prayed	706):	Hazrat Shoaib (A:S) is mentioned 11 times in the
	in the belly of fishoh الطلبون	S 2 5	Holy Ouran.
672)	Zun-noon, Lord of Fish and Sahib-ul-Hoot is the	707)	Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was an Arab Prophet.
0.2.8	title of Hazrat Younus (A.S).	708)	Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is also known as Khateeb-ul-
673)	Hazrat Younus (A.S) was a Hebrew Prophet.	4	Ambiya.
674)	Hazrat Younus (A.S) was selected as a messenger of	709)	Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was send to the people of
0.5	Allah at the age of 30 years.		Madyan.
675)	Whale swallowed Hazrat Younus (A.S),	710)	
HAZR	AT ISHAO (AS):	110)	Hazrat Musa (A.S) married the daughter of Hazrat
			Shoaib (A.S).
676)	Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) is mentioned 16 finies in Quran.	711)	Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was also an agriculturalist.
677)	Hazrat Ibarahim (A.S) was the Father of Ishaq (A.S)	(712)	Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) lived between the time of
678)	Sarah Was the Mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).	Parama 1	Hazrat Loot (A.S) and Hazrat Moosa (A.S).
679)	Rebecca was the wife of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).	713)	People of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) worshiped a tree
680)	- Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) lived in Palestine with his Father	7, 10	called Al-Aykah.
	Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and built the boundaries of	714)	The grave of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is in Jordan.
10.1	Masjid-e-Aqsa.		r Ayub (AS):
681)	Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was a shepherd.		
682)	Ishaq (A.S) is knows as the fore-father of Jews.	715)	Hazrat Ayub (A.S) was famous for his Patience.
683)	Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was the younger brother of	716)	Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is mentioned 4 times in the Holy
-		4 5	Quran.
69.0	Hazrat Ismael (A.S).	717)	Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is said to have lived close to
684)	Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) lost his eye sight in old age.	1 100	either the Dead Sea or Damascus.
685)	100 years age of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) at the time	718)	Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from Skin Disease.
A P	of birth of Hazrat ishaq (A.S).	719)	Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from Skin Disease for
586)	90 years the age of Hazrat Sarah at the time of birth	1	.18 years.
250	of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).	720)	The grave of Hazrat Ayuob (AS) is in Amman.
687)	Hazrat Sarah, the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S)		
AL.	was sister of Hazrat Loot (A.S).	721)	Four Prophets send to Bani Israil.
688)		HAZRAT	SALEH (AS):
	Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sent to Jews	722)	Prophet Hazrat Saleh (A.S) invented Soap.
	Dawgon (AS):		Hazrat Salch (A.S) is mentioned 9 times in Holy
689)	Hazraí Dawood (A.S) could mould iron easily with	723)	
Maria .	his hand.	25. 20. 20	Ouran.
690)		724)	Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was an Arab prophet.
301	Prophet Hazrat Sulaiman and Prophet Hazrat	725)	Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was send to the people of
601	Dawood (A.S) understood the language of hirds.	14	Samood.
691)	Prophet Dawood (A.S) has the title Najeeb Ullah.	726)	Miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with
592)	Grave of Hazrat Dawood (A.S) is in Israel.	120)	Hazrat Salch (A.S).
693)	Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in		Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to the
NEW YORK	Quran,	727) -	Miracle of pregnant tenane camer was seen to be
153	Contail,		nation of Samood.
The same			4 1
1			

Control of the State of the Sta	N 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
728) People of Samood lived in an area known as Al-	757) There were 1000 infidels in the Battle of Badr.
Hoir	758) 70 infidels were killed in the Battle of Badr.
HAZBAT ESA (AS):	
	760) There were 313 Muslims in the Battle of Badr. 761) The colour of the flag of the Islands.
729) Baltul Laham is the birth place of Prophet Esa	761) The colour of the flag of the Islamic army in
(A.S) is situated in Jerusalaem.	Ghazwa Badr was white.
730) Hazrat Esa (AS) will return to earth near the Day of	762) In the Battle of Badr, Abu Jehl was tall .
Judgement in order to fight in a battle against Dajal.	762) In the Battle of Badr, Abu Jehl was killed. 763) Badr is a Valley.
731) Holy Book Inill was revealed to Hazrat Isu (AS).	760 Dada is leasted at 3.5
732) Injil was bestowed on Hazrat Isa (AS) on 12	764) Badr is located near the Madina.
Ramadan,	765) Badr is 80 miles away from Madina
733) Hazrat Esa (AS) was born without a father.	766) In <u>Battle Badr</u> the <u>heavy rain</u> helped Muslims by
734) Hazrat Maryam is the name of Hazrat Isa (AS)	Allah. , soped Muslims by
mother.	767) Hazrat Ubaidah (RA) was the oldest in age and
735) Hazzat Esa (AS) was sent to preach the message of	was in the front line in Battle of Badr.
Alian to the people of Israel	768) The Battle of Badr is mentioned in S.
736) Reviving the Dead miracle given to Hazrat Esa	768) The Battle of Badr is mentioned in Surah Aal-e- Imran of the Holy Quran.
(AS) by Allah	
737) Prophet Esa (A.S) was the cousin of Prophet Val	769) Agel Bin Abi Talib was the brother of Hazrat A
737) Prophet Esa (A.S) was the cousin of <u>Prophet Yahva</u> (A.S).	The was taken as prisoner in the Date!
	and the state of t
	770) Abbas was the uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH
- Was tarmenter by protocolor	
740) Hazrat Isa (A.S) met with Holy Prophet (SAW) on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> heaven.	
The state of the s	(PBUH) who was taken as prisoner in the Battle of
HAZRAT YOUSUF (AS):	772) Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.
742) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was the son of Hazrat	Badr. Battle of
Yagoob (A.S). (A.S) was the son of Hazrat	THE PARTY OF THE P
743) Prophet Yousne (A S) in a second	
	(13) Ghazwa-e-Ohad took place in 2 IIII
the clock and first to establish an office for	774) Ohad is located 3 miles away from Madina.
	775) Ohad is a Hill.
	776) In North direction of Madi
	and the control of Wighting Object is lessed
Layoud lost his eve sight:	Tradatilis Dellicipated in the Detal - COL 1
746) Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.	Persons were accompanianted with 11 1.11.11
	- Coats
	779) Abdullah Bin Ubai was Munafiq.
749) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was sold as a slave in Egypt. 750) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) had 11 brothers.	John Were martined in the party of
750) Prophet Yough (A C)	
	(82) In the Battle of Uhad.
/311 Prophet V	In the Battle of Uhad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.
751) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) is famous for his beauty. 752) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) knew facts about dreams.	P-morpated,
	The country of the second of the second of the second to
The Martin (غزرات) عزرات)	Indshift fighters
The Muslims fought the total of twenty eight (28) battles 7 which some were few the Prophet Mohammed (PRIVI)	Tallica I KA I Was martired in the Pattle
during the life of the Prophet M. (28) hattles	21. Ollad.
during the life of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) from himself and from which some were fought by the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) by the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH)	85) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA) was the leader of
himself and from which some were lead and/or participated  THE BATTLE OF BUH) which are:	Tilludz Hagia" at Inhal a Valancia ha Datte
by the Prophet Mohammed (provided and/or participate)	
by the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) which are:	86) The leader of the
(عزوه بدر) Another name of the p	Ohad was Keep to seemy cavalry, in the Battle of
753) Another name of the Battle of Badr is Ghazwa 754) Ghazwa Rada	- Cond was Malid Rin Waland
754) Ghazwa Rada	and daughter of lithe was Hinda who accompained
Onazwa Badr was an impart	at my of pagane in the Pottle of Ohed
	Tech of the Holy Prophet (DDI II) were
756) Chazwa Badr is named as Vanna 178	ne Hattle of Ohed
755) Ghazwa Badr is named as Youm-ul-Furgan.  The Battle of Badr took place in 624	Were ported to the same in the
	2 dad Wountain
75	90) In the Battle of Obert it is a
	In the Battle of Ohad, Abu Sufyan was the
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J. S. 40

17.5	commander in chief of infidels,
791)	Ohad was the Battle in which Muslims suffered
1	heavy losses.
1	
AL.	
792)	The Battle of Trench was fought in 5 A.H.
793)	The Dattie of French hook plane in case
794)	A COUCH IS AISO CAIRM I Thomas A L.
795)	Battle of Trench took place after the Battle of
17.	Contract to the contract to th
796)	3000 Sahabas (RA) worked along with Hazrat
100	Mulalimad (SAW) to dig in the transl
797)	6 Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Trench
798)	The strength of the pagens armies is estimated
The State of the S	around 10,000 men with three hundred horses and
320	one thousand camels.
799)	10 nagang were killed in the new
	10 pagans were killed in the Battle of Trench.
800)	In Ghazwa-e-Khandaq the length of trench was
-	about 4 miles, width 15 feet and depth 15 feet.
801)	20 days took to dig the Khandaq.
802)	The Holy Prophet (PBUH) ordered to digging of
	trench on the border of Syria.
803)	The tribe which broke the treaty with the Holy
	Prophet (SAW) in the Battle of Trench was Banu
	Quraizah.
804)	Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) proposed to dig a trench
805)	The piercing blast of cold wind blew in the Battle of
0.10	Ahzab.
1806)	The surah which describes Ghazwa-e-Khandaq is
19 4 18	Surah-al-Ahza.
807)	İn Ghazwa Ahzab Hazrat Safia (RA) killed a Jew.
808)	The meaning of Ahzab is Groups.
889)	The religion of Banu Quraizah was Judaism.
810)	The diplomatic efforts of Naeem bin Masood were
100	successful in the battle of Khandaq.
811)	After the Battle of Trench, the Banu Quraizah
1	
	agreed to abide by the decision of the man of their
812)	own tribe namely Hazrat Sa'ad Bin Ma'az (RA).
7/1/20	In Khandaq battle many salats were missed and
	offered later on.
District	ATTLE OF KHAYBAR: (غزوه خيبر)
813)	The Battle of Khavbar was fought in 7 A.H.
814)	The battle of Khyber was fought in the year 628 AD.
815)	
816)	Khyber is located near Madina.
010)	The tribe of Jews which broke the treaty was Banu
31	Oalnga.
817)	Guited Carliffornia
818)	Khyber is situated 96 miles from Madina.
3	The center of Jewish population in Arabia
950	was Khyber.
810)	1600 companions (RA) accompained the Holy
	Prophet (SAW) against the <u>Jews</u> of Khyber.
870)	
	In the Battle of Khyber a famous wrestler Marhab
	was murdered by Hazrat All (RA).
1-5	
THE RESIDENCE	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS

	DENITIO DI COILD
	- 104700000
821)	The Tribe which settled in Khyber after leaving
1.6	Madina was Banu Nuzair.
822)	. Khyber was captured in 20 days.
823)	The Jews agreed to give 50% of produce to the
	Muslims after the Khyber expedition.
824)	Munafigeen tried to create disruption between the
200	two main tribes of Madina, the Aos and the Khazraj.
825)	The Slogan of Muslims in Battle of Khayber was
	"Allah Akbar".
826)	There are 20 women are participated in the battle of Khayber from Muslims side.
827)	Ummul Momineen Hazrat Um-e-Salma was
K. 2	participated in Battle of Khayber.
FATH	Mekkall: (فتح مكم)
828)	In 8th Hijra, the conquest of Makkah took place.
829)	Holy Prophet (PBUH) recited Surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.
830)	Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its
	conquest 4
THE	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
831)	Ta'ef is one of the fertile country towns of the
	Hijaz.
832)	The siege of Taef was laid in 9 A.H.
833)	The Arabs of Saqif tribe was amongst those people,
100	who fought against Islam in the Battle of Hunavn.
LATTRAL	(غزوه تبوک) معروه تبوک
834).	Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
835)	30,000 Muslims were in Battle of Tabook.
836)	For 20 days the Holy Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Tabook
837)	Tabook expedition was the last expedition in
	which the Holy Prophrt (PBUH) personally took
	part.
838)	In Ghazwa Tabook Muslims came back without
100	fight.
839)	The age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of
No.	Tabook was 61 years.
340)	Ghazwa Tabook was fought against Romans.
341)	The main reason of the battle of Tabook was
425	Mischief of Romans.  Tabook is situated between Madina & Damascus.
342) 143)	The Battle after which the siege of <u>Taif</u> was laid was
(43)	Tabook Expedition.
MAN	The flagman of Islamic army was Hazrat Umar

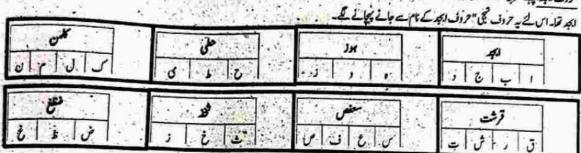
# اردو جماعت چہارم

# أردوزبان كالتعارف

15) أردونير كى مجل كتاب كانام برس ب	
16) أردوناول تكارى ينس مراب تكارى كي بنيادر شن ناته سرشار ني ركمي	یا چهاد لی ب_ ای سے انگریزی الفظ Horde (جر کد، انظر، مروه) کا ظهور جوا
17) أردوادب كابيلا شقيد تكارمولانا الطاف حسين حالي كو كهاجا تا بـ	
18) سبے پہلے مندوستان کے راہندر ناتھ فیگور اویب کو اوب کا نوبل انعام دیا کیا۔	۵ أددوزبان تركى وفارى و عربي وبندى اور ستكرت زبانول كالمجموع ب
19) بب كو كَيَّ شَاعِر البِيْ كَن دوست، مجوب ستى، سايى ياندى شخصيت كاوفات پر	3) أردو پاکتان كى قوى زبان جبك بهارت كى 23 سر كارى زبانول ين سے ايك ب-
لقم میں اظہار خم کرے قوالی لقم کوم شیہ کہتے ہیں۔	4) أردد پاکتان كي قوى زيان ب
20) أرود كايبلا اخبار جام جبال ثمال قعا-	
21) جام جان مال 1822 مين شائع هو ل	The second of th
그는 사무하다면 하는 사람들은 물리를 하는 것이 되는 것같아 뭐 하다.	6) أدرو كالفاسب يهل بابرخ "تزك بأبرى" من استعال كمياب
속도 가지 그 어느 없다. 그 아이들이 그 나가 있는데 요하는데 하는데 살아보았다. 그렇게	
	8) مثل شبنتاہوں کے زیانے میں جس بازار میں فوج کے سابق خربیدوہ فروغت کے
.호.(m) (b ) (회 ) (1	كُولِيَّةِ عَمِيلُ مِينَانِ الْأَرْبِيلِينِينَ الْأَرْبِيلِينِينِ الْأَرْبِيلِينِينِينِينِينِ الْمُؤْلِدِينِين
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ورورون مريا شوكر كتران	
مطابرين والمعركا حن مطلع كتية إليان	H 1
و د مر داع الما العلى التعال كراء الما الما الما الما الما الما الما ال	المودود الله المودود المودود الله المودود الله المودود المودود الله المودود المو
<u></u>	ان جید کاپہلا آردو تفظی ترجمہ شاہر فیع الدین نے کیا۔ وور
	مران پاک کاار دو میں پہلا یا محاور ہرتر جیہ شاہ عبد القادر نے کیا۔ ۱۱۸
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	الاونشرين التراكي مما رسي تقديد منه عليه تشارين



- 32) حروف ماده آوازول كى تحريرى علامات كانام حروف ب- حروف سالفاظ بنت الداد زبان وجود ش الله-
  - 33 حوف محى: أرووزبان كروف في "أف تاك " 37 في السيا 38 في
- 34) حوف المجد: يبلغ مولى حوف في كايموجوه وهل اور برحيب اس بي بلل مثلف على اورية حواف المد ملك المون على تحت يجائي مج يحد بي تك اس حروف في كايمالالة



- 35) حروف قرى: ووحروف جن بر"ال "عربي آتا ب- أور يزها مجى جاتا ب- مثل القمر ، البدر ، العيد ، عبدالكريم وفقره
- 36) حروف من وحروف جن ير"ال" عربي آتا ب- مريزها بين جاتا مطل الشعبين ، الناصر ، المناهم، عبدالرشيد وغيره
  - 37) حروف محقوطة ووحروف جن يرفقط مور مثلاب، أب، ج، ش، ن، ق وغيره
  - 38) حروف فير معوله: ووحروف جن يرفقط فد بو مطالا، و، ح، من، ل ، ك، ي وغيرو
    - وي حسين:
  - 39) حلے لخوعی: وو"و" ہے۔ جو کمل کرووعی جائے جیے گذاہ ، بیاد، سیاد، گوارہ وغیرہ
  - 40) ماے محتی: وو "و " بر کل کرنے رحمی جائے۔ جیے راستہ، پیالم، دیوائم، مستالم، کزیالم وغیرہ
    - اللسكاهسي
  - 41) الف مرودة: ووالف ب يرحين كريز مايات بي أم، أج، أب، أرام، أول أسالش وغيره م
  - 42) الله متسوره: ووالف ب- جو محتى كرن إرماجا ع بسي اب، الشرف، اكبر ، انور اور اصغر وغيره
    - ىكىھىي:
  - 43) المعروف: دو"ى"جوكل كريزحى جائدا عروف كبلاتى ب-جياك رشيد، رقيب، جديد، نيم، قديم وغيره
    - 44) المعل: وو"ے "جو مل كرن يرحى جائے الت جيول كبلائى ہدساكديد، كهيل، ميل، جيل، بيلوفيره
      - داداواکی حسین:
    - 45) واومعروف: داد معروف = مراد الكاداد ب- جوفوب كمل كريوها باع-جياك فحوب، دور، خور، فوروغيره
      - 46) داد مجول:داد محمد ادم دوداد جودائع طور پرند باس باع جيدا كردور ، جود ، شور ، مور ، گور وغيره
- 47) واو معدول : داو مدول براددو داوا جركك ين آئ كريات من دائ مياك خوش، خوابش، خود، خوب وغيره

# گرامر (صرف ونحو)

پر زیان کے لیے بچھ اصول اور قوائین ہوتے ہیں، جن سے اس زیان کو می طور سے سیکمااور استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ (یان کی در می اور اس کی تو اصور کی کو بر قرادر کئے کے لیے ان قوائین پر قل ورآد کر ناخر دری ہو تا ہے۔ اردوزیان کو فیک طریقے سے بولا اور سمجما جاسکتا ہے۔ اگریزی میں قواعد کو grammar کتے ہیں۔ قواعد یا گرام ر اسانیات کی ایک اہم شائے ہے اور اس کا مطالعہ زیان ہے دسترس ما ممل کرتے کے لیے نہایت خرود کی ہے۔ سے مظمون اردوزیان کے قواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی کی تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی کی تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی کی تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی کی تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی کی کو ان کے تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی کی کو اندر کی کی کو اندر کی کی کا میں کرتے کی کی کی ایک تواعد کے معتقی ہے۔ اور کی کی کو اندر کی کی کی کی کا میں کرتے کی کی کی ایک تواعد کی دورج ہیں:

# دهدة صرف:

مرف، قوامد کادو حسر ہے جس میں جملوں اور سر کیات کی بجائے، فقط الفاظ کے بارے میں بحث کی جاتی ہے ؛ ان کی ساخت، بناوٹ ادر معانی کی دضاحت کی جاتی ہے اور مرف الفاظ کو موضوع بحص بنایا جاتا ہے۔

#### tal

اندان البيد مند يرو يحد كبتا إلى من بيادى اكائى لقط موتى بدائ الكريزي من word كتي إلى

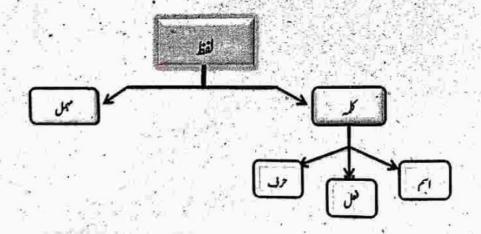
القلاكاتمام: لقلاك دواتهام بي اركل المرمهل

كلم كامفهوم: وه الفاظ جو يك متى ركعة مول اور شفة والى مجدين آسانى ي إجاب كله كبلات إلى -

كله إستى لفظ مو تاب يعنى إيالفظ جس كر بحد معنى ظاهر مون أب كله عمية إن

كلمه كامثالين: ساه، سفيد، پانى، برف، يج، جموب، سورج، چاند، شارے، زمين، آسان وغيره

مهل کامٹیوم: ایسالفظ جس کا اپناکوئی معنی نہ ہولیکن ایسالفظ جن کی بامعنی لفظ کے ساتھ بات میں خویصور تی پیدا کرنے کے لیے بولا جائے کے مہل کہتے ہیں۔ مہل کامٹالیں: یانی دانی، بات چیت، جموث موٹ، سوداسلف، کوڈاکر کٹ دغیرہ این میں دانی، چیت، موٹ، سلف، کر کٹ مہل ہیں جو کوئی معنی تہیں رکھتے۔



مه قالمام: کله کی تمان اتسام ہیں

1) اسم: ودکارے جو کس مخص، جگدیا چیز سے لیے استعمال ہو۔ مثلانیا کستان، کراچی، الاہور، اسلام آباد، نصبح، ٹاقب، شاہدہ، پنتھر، مناریباز، دریا، سندر، دین، آسان، کرکا، میزو تلم دوات، کھڑی، کمپیوٹرو خیر ہ

- کا دو کلے ہے جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا زیالے کے لوائے والا سے پایا جائے۔ مثلا: ہوتا ہے، سونے کا، کھائے کا، کھا تا ہے، پیتا   - ک حرف: دو کلرے جو ترقیام مواور ندی هل مو مراسم اور فعل کو آئیں میں ماکر مطلب ہوراکرے۔ مثل ایک کا۔ کے ، کو ، کا ری ، ے کہال پہلے اسم کو تفصیلا بیان کریکے اس کے بعد فعل اور حرف کو۔
    - ٧ الم كالمام:
    - 1) ام بالاقداد من كالاسام كاد حسين ال
    - i. واحد: داحد ده اسم ب- بوكى اسم ك مرف ايك عدد كو ظاهر كرے طلامكان، طوطا، ددا، مسجد، و فيره
  - ii على بين دواسم بي جو كي اسم كرايك بي زياده تعداد كوظام كريد مطالمكانات، حما كف، ادويه، مدارس، مساجد وغيره

على الحجة: حي الجعال ام كركية إلى - جو حي كالعليو - طلاادويات محايات وغيره

- 2 اسم الحاظ بين: من ك لحاظ اسم كى دو حميل بين
- i . فركن فدكر وواسم بي ورك لي بولا جائ يني زجن والداسم كوفدكر كتية إن مثلاً: مرورباد شاد، ينا، توكر مها حقى وتارا وان وغير و
- ii. موصة موت دواسم بجماده كي لي بولاجاع يعنى ده جن والياسم كوموت كيت إلى مثلة عورت ، بهن بني ، لوكر الى مثانى لوباران ، او فتى ، وغيره
  - 3) اسم لحاظ معلى: معول كالاعدام كادو تسيل إلى
- i. اسم معرفه : اس اسم کو کتے بی جو کسی خاص محص خاص جلہ یا خاص چیز دغیرہ کا نام ہو۔ اسم معرف کو اسم خاص بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ مثل: سید علی محلال مولاد عرف اور آن دیل آسر بلیا معجد الحرام وغیرہ۔

ام معرف کی هسین اس معرف کی چار هسین ایل-

- اسم طلم: اسم طلم وہ خاص نام ہے جس ہے کوئی محض ، یا جگہ یا چیز مشہور ہو۔ خطانہ علامہ اقبال، کوہ طور، تاج محل، سرسید اس خاص وقیرہ مبدالحق وسویں جاعت میں پڑھتا ہے۔ سریکر جہلم کے کنارے آباد ہے۔ چروخوال سطیر کا بہاڑ ہے۔ اور کے تقرول میں عبدالحق ایک گائی ہے۔ سریکر ایک خاص مشہور شہرہ نے جہلم ایک خاص دریا کانام ہے۔ ایسے ناموں کو علم کہتے ہیں۔۔
  - اسم طم ك ياج حسي الل
- العلماء محر حسین آزاد و قررہ و علیہ اللہ میں اللہ میں اللہ میں کو عکومت کی طرف عرت الزائل کے لیے دیاجاتا ہے۔ اور وہ پھرائی نام سے مشہور ہوجاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- سرسید احمد خان، سرمجہ اقبال، شمل العلماء محر حسین آزاد و قبر و۔
  - ان مثالول عن مرم كاخطاب مرسيدا حد خان اورهلامه اقبال كو، كو بعش العلماء اكاخطاب محمد حسين آزاد كو طلب- وغير ه
- لتب: لقب و وصفی نام ہے جو کمی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے۔ یہ وصفی نام لوگوں کی طرف سے بل جائے الله
  مثلاً خلیل الله، لقب ہے حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کا، اور 'قائد اعظم' لقب ہے محمع جائ کا، مهاتا لقب ہے گاہری تی وقیرہ مخترت موں کلیم الله تھے، سید الشہداء جمعہ کے دان فہید ہوئ، خدا نے ظیل الله کو تروو کی آگ سے بھالے مثال میں حضرت موں کو کلیم الله کھا کہا گیا ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال الله حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال الله حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال الله حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال الله حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے جو تحال میں ایک کانام ہے تھا کہا تھا کہا گیا ہے جو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے تو تحال میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کانام ہے تام ہو خاص وصف کے باعث مشہور ہو جائیں ان کو لقب کتیے ہیں۔

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موف: وومختر سانام بي جو محبت ياحكارت كي وجد سے اينول اور پر ايول ين مطبور موجائد مثل: - حسن على موف جوف ميال - مير مسكري موف مير كاو عبد الرشد موف جندا 155-4 اور کی مثانوں میں حسن علی میر مشکری، عبدالرهید، کر تار شکید، اصلی نام الدا۔ اور چھوٹے میاں ، میر کلو، جنڈا، ویالدیوں ال مشہور ہو سکے الدا۔ ایسے نام وف کہائے الدار اد قات اصلی تام بی مجر کر عرف ہو جاتا ہے۔

کشت: کتب کی فض کاوہ تام ہے جوباپ، یامال، یابیٹے گی نسبت سے رکھا جاتا ہے اور پھر ای نام سے مشہور ہوجاتا ہے۔مثلان الد منیف، این عربام سلیم، این عربی، الدیجر حققت میں یہ اہل عرب کا دستور ہے کہ اصلی نام کے علاوہ ایک اور نام مجی رکھتے ہیں جس میں مسی کا باپ یا بٹا ایا ال یا بٹی ہونا پایا جائے۔ محر ہندو شان میں میاں بندی کا نام قبیل لت يوى ميان كانام نيس لتى جب ال ك اولاو موتى ب تواس ك نام ك شيت ب ايك دومر كويكارة بي بيسة قادر كي مان ، ميد كاباب ، سيري كنيت ب

حص : یہ وہ مختر نام ہے جو شعرا اپنے افعار میں اپنے اصلی نام کے بدلے استمال کرتے ہیں اور مجر ای نام سے مشہر ہو جاتے ہیں۔ سٹان- سر محد اقبال اردو کے عظیم شاعر ہیں، محد حسین آزاد محد ابراہیم ذوق کے شاگر دیتے، عبدالرحن راہی بونیورٹن کے پردفیسر ہیں، عبدالعمد صاحب مارے محبوب اساد EK . U- UL اویر کی مثالوں میں محمد اتبال، محمد حسین، محمد ابراہیم، عبد الرحمن، عبد الصند، غلام ہی شاموں کے نام بیں۔ جنہوں نے اتبال، آزاد، ڈوق، رای، صابب، ادر فراق اپنے جبونے نام رکے ہیں جن کو دوائے شعروں ش لاتے ہیں۔ انجی کو تحکش کہاجاتا ہے۔

اسم مغيرة اسم مغيره وكله ب جوكس اسم كي جله استعال كياجائه مثلان اسر رفيق حسين جمين ادوه بوها تاب وه بهت محتق ب بهم اس كويند كرتي بين ان جلون ش-ده، بم، اس، بسير، اسائے ممير إلى كو كله يه اسمول كے بدلے استعال اوت إلى-

> مرجی: جس اسم کی جگہ اسم مغیر استعمال کیاجائے اے مرج کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے اسدنیک لڑکا ہے۔ وہ بیشے کی بولا ہے۔ اس بیس "وو" مغیرہے۔ جبکہ "اسد" مرجی ہے۔ فيركا مارهمين اللب

ھاڑ فیقی: دو مغیرے جس میں کمی فیض کے بارے میں ذکر کیا جائے۔

۱- سين زو گوڙے خريدے ۔ ہم لاہورے آئے۔

٢- توكبال مائ كا؟ تم اس جكه مكان بناؤ

٣- وه يهال تبين رية - وه كدهر كيان

فيراك فقرون ين "ين اور يم" ع وو فخص مراد ع جو باعن كرباع اوراك عظم كت ين-

نبر ٢ ك فقرول من "تو اور تم" ي وه فخص مرادب جس بات بوداى باوراى على المب كم الله

نير ٢ ك جملون عن" وه " ع وه فخص مرادب جن كيار عين ذكر موذبا اع فاك كت إيا-

فميرفخص كاتين فشميل للب

مير مظلم: المير يحلم وو ممير بوكام كرف والاان لي استعال كرتاب-

همير خاطب: منير خاطب وهنميرب جو كام كرنے والا خاطب كے ليے استعال كرتا ہے۔

متمیرفائب: منمیرغائب و منمیرے جواس فخص کے لئے آئے جس کا ذکر ہور ہاہے اور جو مامنر فہیں تد تا۔

ميرمومول: منير موصول وه منير بي جس ك ساته أيث ايك جلد يعنى صله ووتا ب- مناز موصول يا ل- جو، جوجو، جو كو أه جو يكو ، جو تي اوغيره-ج لاکا عنت کرتا ہے کامیابی حاصل کرتا ہے۔جونیا کلم چاہو لے لوے جو کی تم نے ساف بنا و

مان شانون میں بورجون رجو کی ایسے کے این کہ جب تک ان کے ساتھ ایک اور جملہ نہ مطیح این ایسے میں ایسے کلموں کو موصول سمیح این اور جملوں ان کے ماتھ ملا جاتا ہے اسے مسلہ " کہتے ہیں۔ موصول اور صلہ ل کر ہوری ہائے نہیں ہوتی ہائے۔ سائے اور مصل کا جزوجون کر تاہے " کہا جائے ہوتے ہاتھ باق رہتا ہے۔ ای طرح ' جون اللم چاہو" ۔ 'بو بھر قم لے سنا' ۔ ان سے ہوری ہائے میں میں لیش آتی۔ ہیں موصول اور صلے کے بعد ایک اور جملے کا آنا شروری ہے تاکہ بات میں ہوتی آتی۔ ہیں موصول اور صلے کے بعد ایک اور جملے کا آنا شروری ہے تاکہ بات ہو ہیں لیش آتی۔ ہیں موصول اور صلے کے بعد ایک اور جملے کا آنا شروری ہے تاکہ بات ہوتھ میں لیش آتی۔ ہیں موصول اور صلے کے بعد ایک اور جملے کا آنا شروری ہے تاکہ بات ہوتھ ہیں ہوتے ہے۔

> ا معائز استفهامیه: استنباسی اس مثیر کو کیتے بیج بی جو بی جو تع پر بول جال ب-آیے شاول کے محصر اللہ

> > تم كياكروى بوع عن فيك يكراب

إس الواقي من كت مربع؟ تم في كتناكها إلا يه لو كما بين حسين كونسي بندب؟

اوپر کی مثانوں میں کیا، کون دکے ، کتنے ، کتنا، کو لئی ، وغیر وسب کلے سوال یو چینے کے موقع پر استعمال کئے بین اور کی اسم کی جگہ آئے بیں چو کلے یو چینے کے موقع پر کھیا ہم کے لیے استعمال کے جاتے ہیں حائز استغبامیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

🚓 متاز الثاره: مغیر اشاره و مغیر به جو بطور اشاره کی استعال بوتی به یعن غیر اشاره و و مغیر به جس سے محلی چیز کی طرف اشاره کیا جائے۔

آئے خالوں نے اور

يد ميراب وو آيك ليب ووزاهدك بودوركموياء كل رباب ويدوكموسان جارباب-

ان مثالوں میں "وہ" اور" یہ" ہے تھی اسم کی طرف مثارہ کیا گیا ہے۔ قریب کے لیے "نہ" اور بعید کے لیے "وہ" کے الفاظ سے اشارہ کیا گیا ہے۔ بھی "یہ" اور"وہ المقدیق الد جس چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے اسے "مشار الیہ" کہتے ہیں۔

- ے۔ اسم مثان : اسم اشارہ وہ کلمد ب جس سے کی قبطل یا جگر یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے۔ مثلان میں وہ دریا، یہ لڑکا وغیر مدان کلمات بنی وہ " اور نیا اسفان میں اور اور کیا ہاتا ہے۔ ۔ قریب کے اشارے سے لیے " یہ" اور بعید کے لیے " وہ" کے الفاظ ساتھ اشارہ کیا جاتا ہے۔
  - مشاد اليد : جس مخص إ عكد يا يزى طرف اشاره كياجات أس عد مشار اليه كهاجاتا ب- اويركي مثالول عن براز ميز ، وريا، لزكا، مشار اليهي
  - الثارة قريب: بعض ايس كل بين جو قريب كم كم فعض جدياجيز كي طرف اشارة كرت بين أن كواسم اشارة قريب كت بين -
    - مثل میمر براہے۔ اس اس اس کے کی دہات قابل دادہے۔
- اٹٹارہ بعید: بعض ایے کے ایں۔ جو دور کے کی مخص ، بگدیا چیز کی طرف اثارہ کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو اس اٹٹارہ بعید کچے قام
   مثلا دولڑکابہت بیک ہے اس مکان کے ہاں میر امکان ہے۔
- d. اسم موصول: دو اسم ب جس کے ساتھ جب تک کوئی دوسر اجلہ نہ ملایا جائے تو پورا معنی ٹین دیتا۔ مثلا: -جو محت کرتا ہے عزت پاتا ہے۔ آپ جو پکو کرتے ہیں تھیک ہے جاگا جم سکول پینچ محنیٰ نے گئی۔ ان جملوں شن جو،جو پکی وجو ٹکی اسمار موصول ہیں۔
  - صلة جوجله اسم موصول كے بعد آتا ہے است صله كہتے إلى مندرجه بالامثانول بين عزت باتا ہے، خميك بي محتى رجمي مسل إلى -
- وضاحت: اسم منیر، اسم موصول، اسم اشاره ، ندات نو د معرفه نهیں ہوتے لیکن جُن اسموں کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ اقبیں معرفه بناویتے ہیں۔ مثلایہ کو کا وہ موسوسیا ملک وہ کمر و فیر د۔

ام كروكا قدام: اسم كروكادى قسين إلى-

- قدام: وواسم بجواس كام كرئے والے كو ظاہر كرے جو مصدرے لكا ہو۔ مثلاً -: لكين والا، ين والا، ووڑنے والا، كھانے والا، ان كلموں على الكنند والا اس فين كو ام مان دور المراق المراق المراق و المر
- اسم فاعل سامی: وواسم فعل ب جویر فعل سے تبین بنایا جاسکا۔ جس طرح لوگ استعال کرتے ہیں ایا الله ذبان نے استعال کیا ہے وی استعال کیا جا تھے۔ سامی اسم فاعل کے آخر مي والاماراه ايراه يااده اك ، رئى وغير ولكات بين كي ككر باراه سار ، لوباره سيراه كلافى وغير و-
- اسم فاعل قیای: وواسم فاعل بے جس کوایک مقررہ قاعدے بنایا جائے۔مصدر کاالیف بناکر اس کے آگے پائے مجبول لگاتے ہیں اور مجروالا،والے،والی،والیان، ٹس سے ایک ٠ لفظ لكاكر بنايا جاتا ہے۔ جے كھانا سے كھانے والاء كھانے والے وكھائے والى كھانے واليان وغيرو۔
- اسم مفول: اسم مفول وه اسم تكره بواس بات كوظامر كرے جس بركام (فعل) واقع موابواسم مغيول بحي معددے مثن (اكلاموا) موتاب مثلة-الكعاموان ماموان معاليان موتاب .b بوا، نونا ہوا، مجبور، محکوم، مظلوم، وغیر وبیرسب اساء مضول مصدرول نے لکے ہیں۔

ام مغول كادوتتمين إليا-

- اسم معول قیای: دواسم ہیں جوہ اس قاعدے کے مطابق بنایا کیا ہو۔ ٠
  - اسم مفول سائ: وواسم بي جس كوعام قاعد \_ ياياكيابو ٠
- اسم معاوضة اسم معاوضه وه اسم بكروب جوكى كام كى اجرت يامعادضه كوظاهر كرك اسم معادضه معدرت تظاهو تاب-.c شلاً: -رتكاكي، سلاكي، وحولاي، كلائي، بنوائي وغيره يه المم بلترتيب ان مصدرون في نظر بين رقلنا، جنا، وحوتا، كلانا، بنانا
- اسم مصدرہ اسم مصدر وہ اسم ہے جو کسی کام کے کرنے یاہونے کے نام کو یا تعلق زمانہ ظاہر کرے۔ مثلانہ کستاہ کرنا، توزنا، پڑھتا، کرنا، لزنا، سلنا، وحونا، بنساو غیر ہہ کام کے نام کو ایم d. معدر کتے ہیں۔

اسم مصدر کے آخریں ' ناہو تاہو تاہے۔ مگر ہر وہ لفظ جس کے آخریں ' نام ہو کی کام کے نام کو ظاہر کرے اور اگر ' نام کر ایاجائے قونس امرین جائے۔ مثلا لکستا اسم مصدرے کو تکہ یہ لفظ کی کام کے نام کو ظاہر کر تاہے اور اگر اس کا 'نا' کر ایاجائے توبہ افظ کل جائے جو نقل امرے ۔ عمر چونام مصدر نہیں ہے اگر چراس کے آخریں 'نا' ہے کو تک یہ افظ كى كام كوظا بر خيس كرتاب اوراكراس كانام كراياجات تويد فعل امر خيس بناب ابذا چونااسم ذات بالم معدد خين-

- بناوث كے لحاظ سے مصدر كى دو فتميين الله
- معدرومنی مااصل : وه مصدرے جو صرف معدری معنول کے لیے وضع کیا گراہو۔
- معدر تھےروضی ایجلی: معدرے جودوسری زبانوں کے الفاظ پرمصدر یاعلامت معدر زیادہ کرے بناے کے ہوں۔
- ا- انساف كرنا، خريدنا، وغيره كمانا، بينا، الهنا، فيضنا ٢- انسار كرنا، روش كرنا، وحوكادينا، بيميك الكنا، تكير دينا، ايك كرنا-
  - ٢- للجانا، لرزنا، فريدنا، آزمانا، بتصانا-
- - فر2 کے معادر ایے میں کے قاری، عربی، عدی، اگریزی الفاظ معدد لیادہ کے ماری کے بناتے کی ا نير 3 عدر قارى اود اردو افتان على م حد في كرك العظام العامد ومعدد ومل كملاح ال

### ت کے لحاظ نے معدد کی متنوں

- معدرالام: معدرالام ووصدرب بس كاهل مرف الل كوچا --
- مصدر حصدی معدد معدد معدى و معدر يدى كافل اناطل او ملول دانول كوچائ -
  - ١ ميب پيشا، خادمه اللي، مينه برسا، بلي كري-
- ٢-رويد بية محورا ويدا، قاطر في الحادي من كما، وحولي في كرر وحرب، الى في دول كما لك
- نبراك فترون مين بينا، الحى رساركري هل بن يضنا، الهنا، برساء كرنامدرون عبناع مح بير- مجيب، خادمه بيد ، بمل فعلون ك عامل جد فس الدة الل أرك ہوری ہوگئے ہاور می مفول کی مفرورت فیل ۔ ایسے فعلوں کے معدروں کومعدر ماام منے ایل-
- فيراك فترول بن تريدا ياس كيا وحوي مكاين فل إلى داران ك فاعل دفيد، فاطه وحول فيدي اليكن صرف هل اور قاعل طف ان جلول كامظل إدا فيل موسد "فريدا" ك ليان يو كابونا بى شرورى بي جو فريدى ك بو "يان كي" ك ليده يزجويان كى كى بواور "دحو لية" ك ليده وجرجو دحوى كى بواور "كالى"كان ج يو كما لكى بور جب تك الى جرول كالذكرة بوبات يورى مين بول اور ووجزي أن جلول عن محول المحال، كرو مدرو في الد مين ال محال على معادد
- حاصل معدود حاصل معدد وه اسم بي جن عن معدد كي كيفيت بالزيامات له اسم معدد سے حاصل وقع إلى بالينت بين مثلا بغي محكود الوث وقائ كرى دیکوان کے الفاظ سب حاصل معدد إن اور بشنا، جمكز نا، وكار نا، كونا، كرنامقدرون سے بنائے محت این ایسے اسموں كو حاصل معبدر كهاجا تاہے كو كلد يه معاور كے كف الدام كا ظام كرتے تار
- ام كيفيت: اس كيفيت دوام ب بوكى يزكا الرادر تتي بوليكن كي معدرت خاصل شهو اسم كيفيت معدركى بجائة اسم بنابو باب مظافركات الوكان الراب انسانیت امیرے امارت ، خلیفہ سے خلافت وغیر ہ
- اسم ماليد: اسم ماليدوه اسم تكروب جوقاعل يامفعول كي مالت كوظا بركرت مثل ووالكاشية بوع على رباتها آب تحيلة تحيلة كر محير وان بملول عن روح بوع مية بوعاد
- اعماستعمام: يدوه عبد وسوال كرنيا كي مطوم كرن ك موقع براستهال كياجات مين من في محد بلاياب؟ . آپ كون ب؟ اى كرى كا كافت عبد درج بالا فقرول في "كس في ""كون "اور "كتى" اسم استغبام يل-

# اسم استغیام ک اقدام:

- استعمام اقرارى: يداس كاب وقونى نيس تواور كياب جيد ميرى ناداني كى وجد نيس معى كيا؟
- ورجه بالاجملول من "بوقون" اور "ناداني" استعبام اقراري بين كيونكم ان دونون جملون سے استفهام ك باوجود "اثبات اور اقرار" ظاہر جو تاہے-
  - التعليام استوارى: ميال نمة ادى منى من كياب؟ آخروه كون تما؟ ان تقرول من "كيا" اور "كون "استنهام استوارى إلى-٠
- استعبام الكارى: ين ير يون كركها الله و يعدول القاع الن فقرون من الكر" اوركمان = "استغبام الكوى ظاهر -
- اسم مفت: اسم صنت دواسم ہے۔ جو کسی دوسرے اسم کی خصوصیات، اچھائی، بُرائی، مقدار، یالند او کو ظاہر کرے۔ سفید، سیاد، شعنڈ ا، سچا، طالقور، کمرور، مُرم وجو الوقیم موموف: جس اسم كامفت بيان كا بائدات "موسوف" كتي إلى-

على ولير الزكاب يك آدى في أربالي دى -التاول برعبنذ البرايا-

درج بالا فقرول من "ولير"" نيك" اور "ميز "مغت الل- جبكه "لزكا" "آدى" اور "حجندا" موصوف فل-

いいかいかいかりない

پی جین الان منت مف ذاتی با تنعیلی: صف ذاتی دومفت بجر کسی چنزیا محض کی ذاتی ماات کو ظاہر کرتی ہو لین مرف ذاتی دومفت بے جس جس سے کسی تیز کی خالت بیر دنی بااندرونی ظاہر ہوتی ہو۔ شان - بهادر لڑکا، انچھی کتاب، ہوشیار استاد۔

اوپر کے مرکبات کو پڑھنے سے معلوم ہو تا ہے کہ یہ کلمات اڑکا، کتاب، اود استاد کی ذاتی صالت کو ظاہر کردہے ہیں۔ کس الیکامفت جو کسی کی ذاتی صفت کو ظاہر کرے صفت ذاتی

منت كبتى: منت كبتى ووالفاظ ير جن كاكمى دوسرى يزي الكاكيالسبت ظاهر بوتى بيد بمشيرى متعالى، شورش كاشميرى، كالى بادام، بنالى سيات، من مشيرى، بنالى ،كالى وفير والفاظ منت نسبى بين-

أية مثالون في تصفي على

مشيرى شال الجماءو تاب مير استاد محرم محمد حسين جوى بي

اورک مثانوں میں مشیری، جوی۔ یہ سب منتی نسبت سے عاصل ہوئی ہیں۔ نسبت کے معن لگاد کے ہیں اس کے ایک مفتین نسخ کہلاتی ہی اور جس چیز کی طرف نسبت دی جاتی ہے است منسوب الیہ اور جس کی نسبت کی جاتی ہیں اسے منسوب کہتے ہیں۔

اوېر كى مثالول بىلى تشمير د جول د بدخشال د منسوب اليه اور شال و محمد حسين و محمود حسين ، منسوب بين

مقت مددی: مغت عددی وه مغت بجس عمل تعداد کے معنی پائے جائیں۔ یعنی مغت عددی دوالفاظ ہوتے ہیں جن سے کماس کی تعداد معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ دیسے دو آدی مہائے مریحی، تین گزاشین، وغیرہ عمل دو، پانچی، تین مغت عددی ہیں ای طرح سب لوگ، سارے کھیت، تمام دنیا۔ میں سب، سادے، اور تمام۔ صفت عددی کہائے ہیں۔

آے مثانوں سے تھے ہیں۔ تین شال خریدے کے۔ مات آدی آئے۔ تیری مات کہاں ہے؟

. آئ چاند کی چود مویں تادی ہے۔ - ممام آدی ماضر ہیں۔ یہ آم اس عدد کتاب یدددازها س دوازے علی خزاب۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں لفظ عمن اسات، تیسری، چوو حوی، تمام، دو گنا، مگملاسب معت کے معن دیے ہیں لیکن ہر ایک سے کچھ تعداد معلوم ہوتی ہے اس لیے پر سب معنت عددی کہلاتے ہیں۔

مغت عددي كي دو تسميل إلى-

عدو معین : ووصفت عدوی ہے جس سے ممی شے کی تعداد فیک شیک معلوم ہو۔ جیسے: - یا گی سات، بیں، سوروغیرو

عدو فير معين : ووسفت عدوى بي جس ي كى تعداد شيك شيك مطوم تهو ي بين بيد، كى لين ، كم يكو ، ب، كل ربب وغيره .

مفت مقداری: صفت مقداری وصفت ہے جو کمی چیز کی مقدار کو ظاہر کرتی ہو یعنی صفت مقداری وصفت ہے جس بھی کمی کی مقدار معلوم ہوتی ہو جائے، بہت وحن، تعواری رقم، وغیرو بھی چچ، بہت ، تعواری مصفت مقداری ہیں۔ آے۔ مشاول ہے جیجے بیات مشاول ہے۔

اور کی مثالوں میں یکے ، زیادہ، تعود اساء میر بھر، صفت کی مقدار ظاہر کردے ہیں۔ اس کے اپنے لفظوں کوصف مقداری کتے ہیں۔

مفت ميري: صفت ضيري وه الفاظ إلى جوصفت كاكام دية إلى - جين سيد فض مير ادوست ب، ووكتاب ميرى ب، كون جانا جابتا ب، ان مثالول مي بيد،

وہ، کون۔ وغیر ہ الفاظ صفت مغیری کہلاتے ہیں۔ اس قات: اسم ذات وہ اسم ہے جو کسی چیز کاذاتی نام ہو۔ یہ نام اس چیز کو دو سری چیز وں سے الگ و کھاتا ہے۔ یہ اسم ایک چیز کی حقیقت سے فرق ظاہر کر تاہے۔ اسم ذات: اسم ذات وہ اسم ہے جو کسی چیز کاذاتی نام ہو۔ یہ نام اس چیز دوں سے قدر میں کا بدور دی ہے۔

شلانگورا جاک جانورے ، بل میادل میادل کرتی ہے ، کتاب، تلم، پنل، سلیت، محتی بازارے فریدو، کاے دوجو رق ہے،۔



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اورک مثاول می محوزاد بل، کاے دکتاب، ظلم، پنسل، سلید، محتی، ہرایک چزود مرک داعدے مدائے۔ ہرایک چزکانام الگ لیے ایل۔ ہم یہ جس ہانے بین کرایک چزدو مرک چزے مداہے۔ لیخی جن اور دات کے لمالا ہے یہ چزی ایک و سرے مطلب لگ الیے اسم اسم داعث کہلاتے ہیں۔

## اسم داست کی چر شمیری الل

- وہ اسم تعقیر دائم تعقیرہ واسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں چھوٹا پن پایا جائے۔ سٹاز-جہارہ افریہ پھولوں سے سابواہے، صدوقی میں کیاہے، اوبیا اوھر لاؤ، اوسولک شمس کی ہے، بیالی میں پانی ہے۔ وفیرہ اوپر کی مثالوں میں باغمیر، صندوقی وزیراہ وحولک اور بیالی۔سب چیزوں کے نام جس اور ان میں مجھوٹا کی سے مستی ایسے اسم اسم تعقیر کہلاتے ہیں۔
- وہ اسم مجرزاس مجروواسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں کسی تھم کی برائی پائی جائے۔ مثل: مدر کی مواری بھر میں نے جاری ہے۔ سر پر مگر بندها ہوا ہے۔ ایک خاوم مجسر کا ساب کے ساتھ جارہے۔ اور کی عبارے میں یکڑ میں بکڑی کی تعبت اور چھڑ میں مجسری کی تعبت برائی پائی جاتی ہے۔ جس چیز کے بام میں اس چیز ک
  - ہ اسم آلد: اسم آلد واسم نے جس میں اوزار پا ہتھیار کے معنی پانے جائیں۔ مثلاً - وصال، کموار ، بلم ، چکنی ووی ، چاتی جواز، اور چھٹی۔ اور کے دیے ہوے الفاظ مب کے سب اسم آلہ تھی۔ وزار اور ہتھیار تھی۔
    - اسم قرف: اسم طرف دواسم ہے جس میں وقت یائی ملک کے معنی پانے جائیں۔ ۱ جس اسم میں وقت کے معنی پائے جائیں اسے ظرف نبال کہتے ہیں ۲ جس اسم میں میگر کے معنی پائے جائیں اسے ظرف مکان کہتے ہیں
- شان ہے م کل عمد گاہ سرے لیئے گئے، مدرسہ کمل کیا ہے، قلمدان میں قلم و کو دو، معجد میں لوگ نماز اداکر کے بیل، آئ عمد ہے، جاد نگے ہیں، اوپر کے فتروں میں کل، آئ، چار ہے، ہے ووزمانہ معلوم ہو تاہے جس میں فعل واقع ہوا ہو۔ جس اسم میں وقت کے مبعق پائے جائیں اسے ظرف ذمال کہتے ہیں۔ اور عمد گاہ مدرسہ قلمدان ، بت خانہ ، اور معجد سے وہ جل یا فی جانی فعل یعنی کام واقع ہوا ہے جس ایسے اسم ظرف مکان کہلائے ہیں
  - ہ اسم صوت: اسم صوت دواسم ہے جس میں کی طرح کی آواز کے معنی پائی جائیں۔ مثلاً: وحوبی پائی میں کھرا چھوچھو کر رہاہے، کواکائی کا کئی کر تاہے، بارش چھم چھم بر تی ہے، بلی میاؤں میاؤں کرتی ہے، اوپر کی مثالوں میں تھوچھو، کائیں کائیں، چھم چھم، اور میاؤں میاؤں آوازوں کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ایسے اسم صوت کبلاتے ہیں۔
  - ہ اسم بیج: اسم بی وواسم ہے جس بیں بیچ کی کوئی علامت نہ ہو گر معنی بیچ گادے۔ مثلاً: محفل علم وادب کاوفتر شہر کے وسلامی ہے۔، و شمن سے لانے کے لیے فوج میدان بنگ بیں جاری ہے، ہماری معاعت کاما نیٹر عبد الجیدے، اوپر کی مثانوں میں فوج، محفل، وفتر، جماعت اپنے الفاظ ہیں جو بظاہر واحدے گر معنی بیچ کا دیتے ہیں۔ یعنی ایک جھنے کو ظاہر کر دے ہیں۔ اپنے اسم ماسم جی کہلاتے ہیں۔
    - 4) ام بالایادف بادث کاظے اسم کی تین همیں بین د
- b) معدرہ اسم معدرہ دواسم ہے جو کسی کام کے نام کوزبانہ کے تعلق کے بغیر ظاہر کرے ۔ ایسے اسم خود کسی کلے ہے شیس بنتے ہیں لیکن ان ہے بہت کے بغیر میں ان اور اسم معدرہ اسم منازہ جو ناء ازناء دھوناء کھانا، بینادغیرہ
  - o) حقق: اسم مشتق دواسم ب جو كى معدرت بناهو مثلاً بكرتات بكره بكرن والاوغيره و تكفيف تكمياني، تكفيف والاه تكمياه اوغيره و المستقل المتعابداوغيره و المستقل المتعابداوغيره و المتعابداوغير و المتع

سل پڑھنے وال ، کھائے والا ، بولنے والا ، پڑھائی ، يول

ار حامد ، دوات ، در احت ، ميز ، ۲ ميانا، تطنا، يوحنا، كمانا، بولنا،

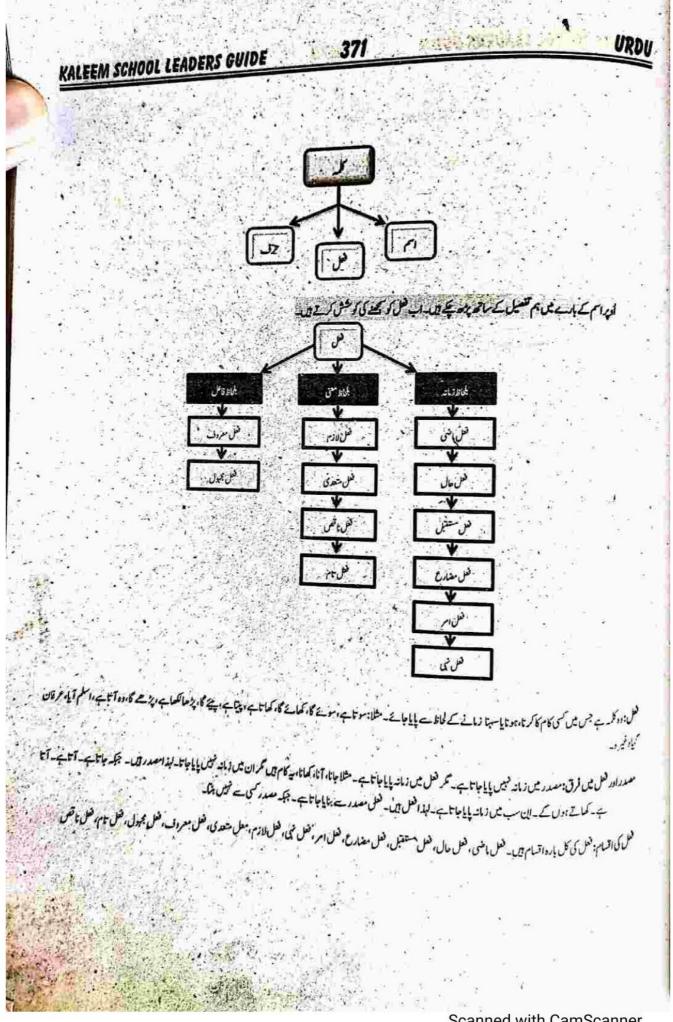
نبر ؟ بن پر مندوال مکانے والا ، اور بولنے والا، پر حال اور بول ایسے اسم ایں جو پر حماء کھانا اور بولنا معدووں سے ایں۔ ایسے اسم جومعدوں بنائے جاک اسم معتق کہلاتے ہیں۔ معدوے نعل مجموعی مائے جاک اسم معتق کہلاتے

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فل كالمام الماط الابناوك يا المائدة

هل الحن: وو قل ب من س مى كام كار دايا وواكر رسيدو فادان عن بو واب حلام: واديد اقال مدومت مياد وهيد مدول كما له ويكموازير كامثانول عن جاويد درهيد اوراحد كوشد وبال عن كام كرست إليار اوران العال عن هوايا عبد اليد المعال عن كامونا ياكرة إسباكر هد وبالم عن يا المعالى عن المالون عن جاويات

فل مال: ووفل بيس من كام كابوناياكرناموجود وزباند مي سجفا ماندة

بلي چكى بى دل كرجاب، افر كماناكمانات، مثلة:- يحمدان من تحيلة إلى، ويكمواررك المالون من كلية بن، چكتى بركر جائب اوركمانا ب-ايد فل بن كدان من موجوده فيانديا إجانات ايد فل حال كالاعين-هل مستقيل: ووفق بي جس مي كى كام كابونا ياكرنا أكده يعني آنے والے وبالدين سمجاجات

خان- لا كاير كوچاي كي، پرسون م المريخية أي كي، بم موسم كراي الرك والداول يك ادر ك مثالون بن " جائية، آئية، رواند بوقع، " من زمانا آئده فا إجاتاب جن قطون من زماند آئده فا عامات وه فعل معتل كملاح بن-

هل معارية جن فل من حال اور معتبل دونول يائ حاكس اس كو هل معارع الله ين -

شلاً: - ودیرائروش کرے توجی جادل، • و کھانا کھائی توجیس خوشی حاصل ہو، • دیکھواد پر کے جلوں میں "کرنے، جاوی، کھائی، حاصل ہو، " امے قعل میں کیان میں حال اور مستقبل دونوں زیاتے اے جانے ایل-

يس اي افعال جن من خال اور معتمل ووفون يائ جام اس كوفل مفارع كمة من

- فل امر: فنل امروه فنل بي جس ك ذريع كى كام ب كرن كالحم دياجات مثلاً -ات خطالكمونيا لكوناً في ينجفوه. المكا كتأب كمولوه ايناسيق ياو كردير اور کے خروں میں تھو، لکو، میٹو، کولو، اور کرو ایے قعل ہیں جن کے ذریعے کی کام کے کرنے کا تھم دیا گیا ہے۔ ایے قعل جن کے ذریعے کی کام کے کرنے کا تھم دیا گیا ہے۔ تعل ام كبلاتے جل-
- فل جی: قبل نی وہ فبل ہے جس کے ذریعے کی کام کے کرنے سے روکا جائے۔ مثلاً: فٹا کتاب فراٹ شرکوں کی گائی مت ویں میانوروں کومت بتاوہ ک اور ک مناوں میں "ند کرو" اور "مت شاو" ایسے هل بین جن کے ذریعے کی کام کے کرنے سے روکا کیا سے ایسے بھل جن کے ذریعے کی کام کے کرنے سے توکا جاتے کی گا -UZ 14

فل كالسام بلاظ معن:

نظل الام دود فعل ب جس من كى كام كاكر نايا جائے - عمر اس كا اثر صرف كام كرنے والے تك رہے ۔ يعن فعل الازم وہ فعل بے جس ميں كام كارو صرف كام كرنے والے تحالاً ك نك عما محدود رب-

مثلاً: - " قاروق بولا، " عني قاروق ، فاعل اور بولا ، لعل لازم ہے۔ یادر کھو کام کرنے والے کو فاعل سمتے ہیں۔

والمن معدى: وو العل ع جس كاثر فاعل سے كرو كر مفعول تك يہنے .

یٹا): - کر تاریخ نے رجسٹر خراب کر دیا۔ پہال، کر تاریخ کا مال اور جسٹر، مفعول اور بخراب کر دیا، فعل متعدی ہے۔

النام ادر العل سعدى كو لفل عام مجى كتيم إلى الدر كحوجى يركام كياجات الص مفعول كتيم إلى-

فل تاقس: ال تعل أو فعل تاقس كباجاتا بحركسي يرا أثرند والي بلك محى الركو ثابت كري-

مثلًا: - مادودین نار بر الز کی تم بو کی میرانجما بواد اس پر کیا بی جمه

انعال ناقسہ اکٹریہ آئے ہیں۔ ہے ، اور قماء کے تمام سینے ہو نا، ہو جانا، بنا، بن جانا، رہتا، رکانا، نزرآنا، دیکھائی دینا، معلوم ہوتا، وغیروے تمام مسینے ہو

هل عام: ووضل جوامر هل لازم ب- توفاعل كاذكر كرويين كي إحداس معالى عمل موجامي يسي "اخر آيا" اس من "آيا" فعل عام ب- جيداح "فاحل" ب- اكر هل عل عام: وو سندول دو تول كاذكر كر ذية ك بعد معانى عمل بوجائ عيد مبدالله في تعد كلما الله على الله الم الله المركز الدي المسلم

فل كاقدام الحاط قافل:

فعل معروف: فعل معروف وو فعل ہیں جن کے فاعل ہمیں معلوم ہوں۔

على:- شيق في خط لكها" مين "لكها" فعل معروف ب-

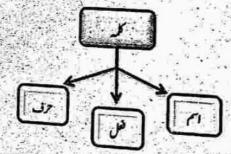
فل محول: نفل مجول دو فعل بيدس كافاعل مس معلوم ندوو مثل:-" مط لكما كما" من "كلما كما" قل جيول ب-

فل كامالتين:

المت: فعل مين كام كرت يامون كاذكر موجين عبد الله تستن يزها المدف تقم إذك المد

منى: فعل مين كام ندكر في يات موف كاذكر مور عيد احمد في مين يؤها على بازار فين ممياتا

مواليد: فعل مين كام ك بارك ميل موال كياكميا و عيد كيا محد على في سبق يدها؟ عامر كبال يك



اورام اور فن کے داسے شام تھیل کے ماحر زویج دی۔ اب برف ریمی کار معن کرے اللہ

السائلہ جو اکیا کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتا کی حرف وہ ہے جونہ تو سمی کانام ہو۔ اور شدی کی مصدرت مشیق ہو بلکہ اسم کو آئیں میں بلانا ہو یہ لیکن اکیلا تھی مسئونہ وہ ہے جونہ تو سمی کانام ہو۔ اور شدی کی مصدرت مشیق ہو بلکہ اسم کو آئیں میں بلانا ہو یہ لیکن اکیلا تھی مسئونہ وہ ہے جونہ تو سمی کانام ہو۔ اور شدی کی مصدرت مشیق ہو بلکہ اسم کو آئیں میں بلانا ہو یہ لیکن اکیلا تھی مسئونہ وہ ہے۔ جونہ تو سمی کانام ہو۔ اور شدی کی مصدرت مشیق ہو بلکہ اسم کو آئیں میں بلانا ہو یہ لیکن اکیلا تھی مسئونہ وہ بلکہ اسم کو ایک میں اسمال کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کو اسمال کی مصدرت میں مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کو اسمال کی مصدرت کی مسئونہ کی اسمال کی مسئونہ کی کر مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کر مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی کر مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی مسئونہ کی کر مسئونہ کی کر اكر،جب،جو،اوپر، ينجى،ارے،واوداد،كا،كر،كى وغيره حرف الفاظ كے باہمى ربط كاكام ويتا ہے۔

فروف كي اقسام:

حروف طت: ووحروف جو سمى امر كافر ظاهر كرين حروف علت كهلات بيل - آين مثالون كوديك إلى-

مدن بدوہ سروف ہے۔ اور کی شانوں میں "کیونکہ، اس لئے کہ" سبب کے لئے آئے ہیں۔ سب کو طات کتے ہیں۔ لا ااس قیم کے ورف کو جروف ملت کہا جاتا ہے۔ جن جلوں کے ساتھ ورف ملت واقع میں جان ک الرامام نیں ہوسکا کوں کہ وہ معروف ہے۔

حروف صلف: ووغول ادر مسينول بين بالا كياب- بيلي خور شير آيا مراشرف آيا- طيل لهناكام كري تمريات كار اسل : دوغول ادر مسينول بين بالا كياب- بيلي خور شير آيا محراشرف آيا- طيل لهناكام كري تمريات كار

الملم انسان نہیں بلکہ محد حاہے۔

ر بھواور کے فتروں میں "اور بھر کر کے دیکہ" ایسے حوال ای کر البول نے دو کلول یا فتروں کو آئیں عم مانا یا ہے۔ ایس خوال کرائے۔ ایسے حروف خوال مطابقہ میں اس مواد کہا تے ایس کا اس کا ایس معلوں میں مواد کہا تے ایس کا اس کا اس معلوں میں مواد کر مواد کر معلوں میں مواد کر معلوں میں مواد کر معلوں میں مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر معلوں میں مواد کر معلوں میں مواد کر معلوں میں مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر مواد کر معلوں میں مواد کر م

ورال ملف بها على إلى كوسلول عليد كي الله والد ملف كه بعد كالله كالم المعلول كله الله ... ووال الرواد ودال الرود و وال الله جود وكرف كامتام يراد الم جانك ...

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تم خواد کاب اور کالی۔ چاہ کا ہا تاہیں۔ جی ای اور کے کہ جاجت سے کال دون یار مکون؟ ویکمواور کے فرون جی "خواد بہا ہے ہوا ہے جروف ہیں کہ انہوں نے پہلی چڑ کورد کرکے دو سری چڑ چی کی ہے۔ در کھنے کو تروید کہا جاتا ہے۔ حروف اعراک: ایسے جروف جو فک اورون کو دور کرنے کے لیے استعال کے جائیں جرف اعدداک کھالتے ہیں۔

آئے مالوں سے محت اللہ

میر آوروست قدا ترب و فالکلا چر کو یکزنے کی کانی کو منش توکی گی اللاکام اِلی نداو کی۔ ویکمواور کے فقروں میں "مگر واللا" اس فک اور وہم کو دور کرتے ہیں جو ان جملوں میں پہلے ہائے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف جو فٹک اور وہم کو دور کریں حروف اعتدراک کولاتے ہیں۔

م حوف استنان الي حروف وكل ي جزكوالك كرين حروف استناه كها تي الك

آے ماوں سے میاں۔

جرے سواب آئے تھے۔ تام لاے بغیر کریم کے عاص باہر بیلے گے۔ بسوے الاجید سادی جزی کم ہوگئی کر کھم فاکلیا ہے۔ ویکواوپر کی مثالوں میں "سوا" نے بشیر کوب آومیوں سے "کمر" نے ساری چیزوں کو کھم ہے "اللا" نے حمید کوب آومیوں سے جدا کیا ہے تروف جو کل سے ترکی گھ کریں حروف استثناء کہا تے ہیں۔

پ حروف شرط وجرد ایے حروف جرینے بی شرط کے متی پیدا کریں۔ حروف شرط کہلاتے ہیں۔ اور ایسے خروف جو بڑا کے مقام پر استمال ہون حروف بڑا کہلاتے اللہ ۔ آیے شانوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

اگریہ جانے چن چن کے در قوام کے در قوام کی در قباع رکھ وہ کرتے کیے شیدہ مروا کی کوئی جب تصد تون کو آئے کہ پہلے پاروے اورے اضاد جن "اگر، جب" ایسے حروف ہیں جو شرط کے معنی پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ ای طرح "سو، تو" وخیرہ جزائے معنوں عن استعال ہوتے ایما-

ت حروف تحبید: جن الفاظ ایک چیز کودو سری چیز جیدا مونا ظاہر موده حروف تشبید کہلاتے ہیں۔

آييئ شالول كود يكينة إلى ..

دوالو کا طرح تھرے لگل کیا۔ ویاش حاتم جیسا تی کوئی تھیں۔ جید کاچرو سورج کی ان چکائے۔ اُٹر ف ہو بیو حید ہے۔ اس قبائے میں جی ساخرے گئے۔ دیکھوان کے جلوں ٹی "طرح جیسا، اند ، ہو بہو ، سا" ایسے حروف ایس کے ان سے ایک چیز کا دو سری چیز جیسا ہونا ظاہر ہو تاہے۔ ایسے خروف کو حروف تھی کیے لگا۔ یاد دکھنا چاہے جس چیز کو تشید دی جاتی ہے اس کو مشتبہ کہتے ایں۔ اور جس چیز کے ساتھ تشبید دی جائے اس کو مشبریہ کہتے ہیں۔

حروف مار: ایسے الفاظ جراسموں کے ساتھ ملکز تھل کا تعلق اسم کے ساتھ ظاہر کریں۔ جروف مبار کہلاتے ہیں اور جن اسموں کے بعد حروف مبار آگے ہیں آن کو جراد کہلاتے ہیں اور جن اسموں کے بعد حروف مبار آگے ہیں آن کو جراد کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلا: سواہ جز۔ ب- مبار مجرود کل کر متعلق تھل ہوا کرتے ہیں۔ بعض قارسی الفاظ مجی حروف مبار کاکام دیتے ہیں۔ مثلا: سواہ جز۔ آئے ایک مثال و کیے لیتے ہیں۔

مناب المادي دركودو- الدمرت عديك يسيد عراد المواب فارون مرين بيشاي-ويمواويرك فترون بين لفظ عنى ويرون يك المول ك ساته ل كران كالعلق هل كم ما ته قامر كرة على-ايد اللاع حروف جار كملاح الله حروف التسال: ووحروف جو كلمون اورجملون كواليس من ماكن حروف التسال كملات تن--UZ = UCET

ناشيتى لوياسيب لون ي تدوى كي سواسب لاك ماخر في - أكر مجيد آثا العام ياتا- رهيد مرين فين ب كوكد وه سكول مياب رشد اور قادر آئے۔ اور کی سفر وں میں "اور ، یا مواد تو کیو تک " بیرسید حروف کلون اور جملوں کو آپس میں ماتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف، حروف اتسال کملاتے ہیں۔ حروفي اختماص وشركت: الي حروف جو تخصيص ك معنى بداكري حروف اختماص وشركت كهلات بين-· آئے مثالوں سے مجھتے ہیں۔

> فداى مادادان ي- مرف الشفيم كويداكيا-ا دولت محض وملتي جهاول ب

اور کی مثانوں میں "صرف، بی، محض" مختیم کے مغنی و سے این درازق خاص خدا ہے۔ مرف الله بی اید آگرے والا ہے۔ بی ایے حوف جو حضیم کے محل بیدا کریں حروف اختصاص وشركت كبلات إلى ...

حروف فائد : حروف فائد وه حروف إلى جوب سائنة منت كل عالم إلى

آئے مثاول سے مجھے الل

آفرين اآب امتمان عن كامياب مو محت ين-مرحااتم في الحاكام كيا-شابات إم قوب علي العنداماري مالت يردم كر کاعادی تبیں۔

ويمواورك فقرول من آفرين إ-شاباش مرحبا اليه الفاظ بين جوفوشى كرموقع يربو لع جاسة بين "أت" بكارك موقع بر-"افسوى" المت كرموقع بربو لع جاسة الله الي حروف كوحروف فائد كت إلى

حروف عراة جروف غراوه حروف ين جن عد يكاراجات جسكويكاري اعد منادى كيت إلى-

آئے مثالوں سے سیحتے ہیں۔

اے خدا اہماری حالت پر رحم کر۔ اے بنائی میکی کروزیامی وال۔ ارے ایر کیا کتے ہو۔ انی اور اوم آئے۔

ادر کی مثانوں میں "اے ارے ای "ایے حروف میں جو یکارنے کے لیے استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔ یکارنے کو تداکہاجا تا ہے۔ اس لیے ایسے حروف حروف برا کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف جواب: حروف جواب ده حروف بين جوجواب مين بول جاكس

آئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

یادر کناچاہے کہ جب کی قریب کے فض کوبلایا جاتا ہے۔ تووہ جواب میں ہاں، یا تی۔ کہتاہے۔ سی دورے آدی کو پکاری تووہ جواب میں جی بال کہ جواب میں مجی ، بان، آی ب سنے والا ہو لنے والے کی بات کی تاکید یا تصدیق کے لیے "ورست، شیک، بجا، واقعی" الفاظ بس سے کو فی ایک لفظ کہتاہے۔ حم یا کہا کے مان کے لیے اچھاد بہت اچھا كتي السالفاظ حروف جواب كبلات إلى

حروف انساط: حروف انساط ووحروف بي جوخواتي ك اظهار كر اليان في تطيي-

آئيةً مثالول كود يكينة فيا-

الله اليامانا الداكيام الاستور آبالهاكياتوب منظريد اداد واليالا المما مالوري واوداوالزك صاف ستمرف الداب اویہ کا مثانوں میں " سبحان اللہ! ، اوبو وہ ا، واوواو"! اوبے کلمات ہیں جرزیادہ خوشی میں زبان پر آئے لگ خوشی کوائیساط کہتے لگ اس لیے بیر حروف البساط لگا۔ وول تجب: حرول تجب دوحرول الدارة المحراقي كرموق يريسا جاكن-المساطن المراكب محقة إلى الله الله المراكب المحروب المحروب المراكب الله المراكب الله المراكب المحالات المحقة المراكب المراكب المحروب المحر

آئے مثالوں کودیکھتے ہیں۔

اے مرے بیداتو کد حرب۔ افور اکر پر آنانسیب ندادو گا۔ حریر کا مجی بیان وقایا مرحاتو کیا ۔ حرکو می تو دیس بے پیدادی ہے اے اور کی بیان وقایا مرحات وقت کو حروف تاسف وید کے بیان اور جس کا نام لے کر تاسف یا اور کی بیان میں بات کا ایسے موجود کے بیان میں بات کی بیان کی

حروف عيد: حروف عمر ووحروف إلى جووه كاف إلا الم ك ذكر في ماكد كرف كا موقع يريو في الم الماكن.

آئے مثالوں میں دیکھتے تھا۔

اول كاكف الله

ين عدين كياموكيا فيرواد إوال شوالا

اور کی مثانوں میں "بین میں، خروار، اور مول" و حملانے اور خروار کرنے کے لیے او کے میں ایسے حروف جروف محمد کملاتے میں۔

وول مسین: ایے ووف جو تریف کے موقع پر اولے جامی حروف محسین کمالتے ہیں۔

آئے مالے محال

شاہاش است کرتے جائد سر حیاتم ایسے لڑکے ہو۔ میٹھ بدودراخم بڑھے تا بہادرہو۔ بڑاگ اللہ احم نے فڑیوں کی مدد کیا۔ اور کی شانوں میں "شاہاش، مر حیار پھٹم بددود، بڑاک اللہ " ایسے حروف ہیں تو تو لیاس کے مقام پر ہوئے جاگی حروف حمین کہلاتے ہیں۔

المحافظة حروف تمناه حروف بين جر آرد كم موقع يريوك وايك

آئے مثالوں نے گھے ہیں۔

كائل كاتم يرك لي او 11

كاث الجدير عاس آناء

و محوادر کی مثانوں میں کائن، کائن کے ، اپنے حروف بی جو آرزواور تمناکے موقع پر بولے محص بیں۔ ایسے حروف کو حروف تمنا کہتے ہیں۔

# دصہ ندو (SYNTAX)

طم نود وظم ہے جو کلمات کے امر اب ان کی سیح الماد استعمال اور پڑھنے کے قواعد و ضوابط ہے بحث کرتا ہے۔ نوکے معنی طریق اور اسلوب کے ہیں اور اصطلاح شرم اس سے قواعد کا وہ شعبہ مرا د ہوتا ہے جس میں وہ باتوں ہے بحث کی جاتی ہے۔ الملب) ہیلے کے اجراء پینی اس مغیر صفت ، فعل اور حرف اور ان کی جنسی تعداد اور حالت و غیر وہے ، اس طرح کہ ان میں پیدا ہوئے والے تبدل و تقیم اس واضح ہو جا کی ہے۔ ب) ہیلے کی ساخت لینی مخلف کلمات کے جملوں میں استعمال ہوئے والے طریقوں اور اس استعمال کیا حالت میں واقع ہوئے والی تبدیلیوں کا بیان علم محوک تحت آتا ہے۔ ای طرح جاتا ہے۔ لئے مخلف کلمات کو ملانے کے طریقے اور کلموں کے مرکبات ہے متعلق بعض مجی محوق ہوئے ۔ آتی ہیں۔ اس تفسیل ہے علم مول کو روشنے معلوم ہوئے ہیں۔

مولتعيل:

و تنصیل دوشعب میسی تحت مط کے ہر ہزویعن اسم، هل مغیر، مفت وغیر و کا الگ الگ بیان کیاجائے۔ تنعیل کے معنی بی الگ الگ کر کے ویکھتا۔

وزى: وزى المراجي المراجي المراجي المراجي المراجي المركبات كى تعمول اوران كى شاعت كم المولول كوزير بحث الاياجائ - تركيب وويادو نائد جيزول كو آپس بس ملائ كو كيت وزكي المراجي الم

العد فو الاموضوع "كلام أمركب " ي-مي:بدويادوے زيادو كلمات تركيب پاكل تواے مركب كتے إلى-اوراس مركب كوكام كتے إلى-

عامران كابت، دل دوماخ، خاك كاپتلا، جنت ارضى مرك كالدهسين او في الله-

(۱) رک اتس (2) مرک تام

(1) مركب اقع : مركب اقعى وومركب جس عضة والع كوي رامطلب مجوي ف آسا

(و) برك تام: مرك تام ياجله وومركب جس كه منف ي يورامطلب مجويل آماك.

آئے ان دونوں کی مثالیں و کھتے ہیں۔

١- مقبول كاكد حدار سات رويد. مرخ أولى - اسلام آباد- المارى اورميز-

٢- متبول كاكدها تيزے - اس نے سات روپے ليے - سرخ ٹو لي خراب ہو مگی ہے - اسلام خان نے اسلام آباد بسایا ہے۔

نبر ۲۰۱ کی شالیں وو یا دوے زیادہ کلات ہے بن ویں۔ان کلمات کے جموعہ کو مرکب کتے ہیں

زرافورے ویکھے نبر ۱ کی مثالیں ہورا مغہوم ظاہر تہیں کرتی ہیں بلکہ ان مثالوں کے ساتھ اور لقظ ملائے کی خرورت محسوس کی جاتی ہے۔ ایسے مرکب کو مرکب اقتل کہتے تھا۔ نبر؟ كى شالي بودا مطلب ظاہر كرتى بين - اس ليے ايے مركب مركب تام كبلاتے بين - اس كو بعل مجى كيتے إلى-

مركباتس كامتعدد فتمين إلياب

(1) مركب اضافى: مركب اضافى وومركب جو مضاف اور مضاف اليد سے ال كر بيا۔

أي مثالون ا سيحية إن

وجم كافولي-جاديد كاللم-وبع كالآب-شيشك كادوات-

اور کا خادل میں اور ان کور جم کے ساتھ۔ قلم کو جاوید کے ساتھ۔ کتاب کو ویج کے ساتھ اور دوات کو شینے کے ساتھ اور

كم إلى - اورجى اسم كالكاديو تاب اس مضاف اورجى كرساته لكاديو تاب الى مضاف الدمج إلى-

ادير كامثالول عن أولي، قلم، كتاب، دوات، مضاف بين اور رجم، جاديد، وسيد، شيش، مضاف اليد فيها-

(اوٹ) اردویس اضافت کی علامتیں یہ این کاء کے ، کی۔ اردویس مضاف الیہ پہلے آتا ہے اور مضاف یہے جیسا کہ اوپر کی مثالوں سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔ فادی سے مرکب اضافی مجی اردویس عام

مستمل إلى - ان عن مضاف يبل بوتاب اور مضاف اليه يجي اور مضاف ك آخرى حرف ك ينج زير بوتى ب- مثلاً كماب موابن ، كذار درياد غيره-

(2)م كر قسنى: الى مرك بومن اور موصوف على كريني، بركب قسنى كبلا تيا-

أيد مثانون كود يكية إليا-

الديول، بهادر لاكارتك استاد، فيزى كوار

ادر ک مثانوں عن مقید دیماور دیک، فیری ۔ ایسے الفاظ قال جومف قال ۔ اور پھول، لڑکا داشاد، کواڑ دان کا موصوف قال ۔ ایسے الفاظ قال جومف قال ۔ اور پھول، لڑکا داشاد، کواڑ دان ال کا موصوف قال ۔ ایسے الفاظ کا موسوف قال الموسوف قال ۔ اور پھول کا دان الفاظ کا موسوف قال ۔ اور پھول کا دان الفاظ کا موسوف قال ۔ ایسے الفاظ کا موسوف قال کا دان الفاظ کا موسوف قال کا دان کار کا دان

اور موموف عے بالال

لى جومرك معت اورموموف ي ل كرية مركب الم مين كها تايد

نوے) یادر کمتاجا ہے کہ اردوش مفت پہلے آتی ہے اور موصوف یہے، گر شعر میں ہے ترجہ بدل جاتی ہے، موسوف پہلے آتا ہے اور مفت بعد میں۔ جیے: مرد تیک، جاتل، مطلق، خدائے بزرگ۔

(3) مرکب مدوی : مرکب مدوی ده مرکب بروهداد اور معدود سے ل کرسے۔ یاور کھنا چاہیے مرکب مدوی شن مدد پہلے آتا ہے اور معدود بیچے مر علم میں ہے ترجیب یدل مجی جاتی ہے۔ آئے شالوں کودیکھتے ہیں۔

مو کموڑے ، جالیں سابی میں بند وقیں ، 34 لاکے ، یا نجوال لاکا۔

ارر کی مثانوں میں سور چالیں، ہیں، ج س بانچ ال ۔ و عدد ایل أور محولات ، سابی، بندوقی اور لا معدد و ایل بی ایے مرکب مرکب عددی کہلاتے ایل-

(4) مركب احراقي: مركب اجرائي دواس بجرود إدوا وياده لقط لرايك اسم بن بال

آية مثالون كوديمية إلى

غلام محر ، كر تاريخو ، آغااشرف على درام چنور ، لال چوك ، اشوك محر

اور کی مثاوں عمل اپنے مرکبات میں جو دویادوے زیادہ اسمول سے لل کرنے ہیں اور پھر سب لل کر ایک اسم میں سکے ہیں۔ دویادوے زیادہ اسموں کو طاکر ایک کرنے کو استرائ کہتے ہیں۔

(5) مركب مطلى: اي مركبات جومعطوف اليه اور معطوف س لريخ مركب عطفى كولاج إلى

مثالول سے مجھتے ہیں۔

چاندادر سارے، دریااور غذا، کھوڑے اور کدھے، علی وول۔

اوپر کے مرکبات میں اور ' ' و' حروف عطف ہیں۔ اور یہ مرکبات معطوف الداور معطوف سے ال کرہے ہیں اس کی عطفی کہلاتے ہیں۔ مرکب عطفی میں جب ایک نے زیادہ ہم کوالا جائے تو اور ' صرف آخری دواسوں کے درمیان آتا ہے۔ جسے : رشید، رجیم، موجن اور کمال یہاں آتے ہیں۔

(6) مركب حال ودوالحال: حال وه اسم بجر فاعل يامفعول كي حالت كو ظاهر كريد اور ذوالحال وه فاعل يامقعول ب جس كي حالت ظاهر كي جائد

آئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

فريد بشتاموا آياه اقلاق فيروتاموا آدي ديكها

اوپر ک مثال میں نہتا ہوا' اسم حالیہ ہے اور فرید کی جو فاعل ہے، حالت بیان کرتا ہے۔ دوسری مثال میں روتا ہوا' اسم حالیہ ہے اور آدمی کی جو مضول ہے، حالت کوئیان کرتا ہے۔ لی ایسے مرکب کوحال کتے ہیں اور جس کی حالت کوبیان کرتا ہو خواہ وہ فاعل ہو یامضول اسے ذوالحال کتے ہیں۔

(7) مرکب اللک : مرکب الثاری وه مرکب ب جوالثاره اور مضار اليد ال كريند

مثالول كود يكية بيل

يه لاكا، وه جانور، يه كتاب، وه چل، وه قلم، يه كرى-

ادیر کی مثانوں میں 'یہ' اور' دو' کلمات اشارہ ہیں۔اور لڑکا، جانور، کتاب،غیرہ کی طرف اشارہ کیا کیا ہے ان کومشار البد کہتے ہیں۔اسلے یہ ایسے مرکب ہیں جو اشارہ اور مشار البدی ہے ہیں۔ مرکب اشاری وہ مرکب ہے جو اشارہ اور مشار البدی ل کرہے۔

(8) مرکب تیزومیز: ایے لفظ جو فک دور کریں تیز کہلاتے ہیں اور جس کی نسبت فک دور کریں اس سے میز کہتے ہیں۔ مثالوں کو دکھتے ہیں۔

ايك بير محى، جار من آثا، تين بو تليس عرق كي، نو كر النما، ممياره عدو كلمين-

ون، الحاادر المين السي إن توقف دور مو كميار إلى الي الفظ جو فحك دور كري تيز كمالة إلى ادر جس كي لبت فحك دور كري ال ميز كمة إلى-ان المان بات یادر محنی جاہے کہ تمیز اور عدومعدووش قرق بیہ کہ تمیز اور ممیز میں وزن یا بیان یا ان یا است کے استان استان کا انتظا آتا ہے۔ عدو معدووش بیا اتقا نہیں آت۔ (9) مركب قال مهل ومتوع: اي مهل لفظ جواسم كر بعد أي تال مهل كبلات إلى اورجى لفظ كر بعد أكر ال متوع كية إلى -مالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

ر شدادر موس یانی دانی پیس کے - وجوم وصام سے اوم اقبال منایا کیا۔ ادحراتی بھیز بھاؤ کیاہے؟

ادري مثانون من يانى دانى، دهوم دهام، مجيئر محال ايس مركب بين كدان من ايك بامعى لقظ كرماته مهل لقظ ب- اي مهل لقظ جرام ك بعد أي تال مهل كبلات إن ادر جس لفظ ك بدائي اے مبوع كتے إلى-

(10) مركب تالى موضوع متوع: الي لفظ جوبامنى مول ليكن ذا كد مول - انبيل تالى موضوع كية إلى - اور وحرك كومتوع كية إلى -

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

ا کیافائد ور دناو حونافضول ہے، مجید کی جال ڈھال ترالی ہے مار پیدا تھی نہیں۔

اد لغ کی مثانوں میں روناو حونا، جال وحال مار پیف ایسے مرکب بین کدان میں ایک یا معنی لفظ کے بعد محاورے کے مطابق دوسرایا معنی لفظ مجی ہے کو یہاں اس کا استعمال زائد ہے۔ ایسے لفظ جو ہامتی ہوں لیکن زائد ہوں۔ انہیں تابع موضوع کہتے ہیں۔ اور دومرے کو متبوع کتے ہیں۔ وعونا، ڈھال ادر پیٹ تابع موضوع اور رونا، جال اوربار متبوغ ہیں۔

(11) مركب بل ومدل مند: ال مثالول كر ساتم محية إلى

مارابالی قدیر مدرسه کیاہے۔ آج اس کا نوکر فعل مم موحما۔

ديكو بمل فقر عين " تمارا بعالى قدير" عايك بى محض مراد ب-اى طرق دوس فقر عين "اسكالوكر ففل" عايك بى محض مراد بالريم كين "مارا بعالى مدر ميا" يا "تدريدرسر كيا" تودونون س ايك اي مطلب موتاب مكر اصل مقعد تو" مارانجاكي" اور "اس كانوكر" ب-تدر اور نفل مرف وشاحت كالحايل اي واسم اصل مقعود موقات بل كتي اور دوسر كويدل مندكت إلى جووضاجت ك الح آتاب-

(12) مركب مطف بيان ومين: ال مثالول من مجمة إلى-

ڈاکٹر سر محد اقبال ہندو متان کے اعلی یائے کے شاعروں میں سے ہیں۔ بہادر شاہ ظفر شاہان مغلیہ میں سے تھے۔

اور کی مثانوں میں سر محد اقبال اور اقبال دونوں ایک بی شاعرے نام میں۔

ان دونوں ناموں میں سے دوسر انام پہلے نام کی تعیت زیادہ مشہور ہے۔ دومرے نام کے لائے ہی طرح تحر تی ہوگئے ہے۔ اس حم کے دومرے نام کے لائے ہے پہلے نام کی انچی طرح تحر تی ہوگئے ہے۔ اس حم

(13) مركب تاكيدومؤكدا: تاكيد كالفاظ كومركب تاكيد كيون اور جس ام كالاكري المع مؤكد كيت إلى جم كي ومناحث موتى بي مبين كتي ويرا-

ادیک مثانوں میں "ب کے ب، سراس دونوں، خطرہ" ایے الفاظ این جو تاکید کے آئے ایں ادرانیوں نے بائز تیب آدی، صلہ قاردق ادر فرباد اد

۔۔۔۔۔ ورب تالیہ ہے ہیں اور س اہم لی تالیہ ریں اے ورب ہیں۔ (14) مرکب متشنی ومثل مند: بیدومرک بے جو مشنی اور شکل مندے ہیں۔ اس میں اور اور کی مار جو درے این تو اس اور اور ا ب مود ماد: يدومرب ج حساور محس مادر ماري المريد الماري المريد الم

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جداد : الفاظ كالي مسلل جوے كو جد كيتے إلى جس سے فالا بات كو يادى طرح بجد كے اور اس كا مفہوم حاصل كر كے جائے تقرير على بويا تحريد على من المام كالم
مار مراع المقال جي سے منظ والابات كو لاول عرب الله
ا: الله ال
رے ان - ۱ - مبتدا : جب کی فض یا پیز کا زکر کیاجائے آن ا ۱ - مبتدا : جب کی فض یا پیز کا زکر کیاجائے اے فبر کہتے آن ا
۱-مبتدا : بب می حلیایی و در یا به ۷- فیر : جو بمی مبتدا کی بارے میں کہا جا گانے فیر کے لاب - ۷- فیر : جو بمی مبتدا کے بارے میں کہا جا گانے کی
٧- فر: جركه مى مبتدا كبار عن لبا بالما الما الما الما الما الما الما
علے وراد اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ ال
جطے وورٹ چرو: ۱ - متدالیہ جلہ کادہ جرب کی نسبت پکھ کھاجائے۔ ۱ - متدالیہ جلہ کادہ جرب میں فض ماجز کی باہت پکھ کھاجائے۔
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م ما الوطالون عن المسالم المسا
آ ہے معددادر سعالیہ و موروں ۔ آ ہے معددادر سعالیہ و ماروں رات کزرگی۔ چزیں د کانوں پر عمی ہو گیا ہیں۔
برین دورت - الات ویکمواه پر سے جملوں کے دویز سے 177 ال
ويحواويرك الرائيل ويانون كي الولياني على المرائيل
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*dy \$\ \tag{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}
ہوا ہوا پہلاج وخلا۔ چزیں، رات، دن، چور، اور ہواالی چزیں ہیں کہ جن کی بات کو کہا گیا ہے اپنے جزو کو مشد الیہ کہتے ہیں پہلاج وخلا۔ چزیں، رات، دن، چور، اور ہوا کہ اور علی رعابے الیے الفاظ ہیں جن میں مشد الیہ کے پارے میں چھو کہا گیا ہے ایسے جزو کو مشد کہتے اللہ
پیلاج و حلا - چیز ک ان اعلی میں میں میں جو میں آئی ہواگ کمااور جل رہی ہے الفاظ میں جن میں مندالیہ کے پارے میں وجو ہو کیا ہے ہے۔ میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں
ہوا پیلاج وخلانے چیزیں، رات، دن، چور، اور ہو السکاچیزیں بیں کہ جن کی بابت پکھے کہا گیا ہے اپنے جن کو کھون کے الک ٹیمر ۲ کے جزو خلانے۔ رکانوں پر بھی ہو کی بیں، گزرگی، چڑھ آیا، ہماگ کیااور چل رہی ہے الفاظ بیں جن ٹیس مندالیہ کے ارسے بیں پکھ کہا گیا ہے اپنے الک کیااور چل رہی ہے الفاظ بیں جن میں مندالیہ کے ارسے بیں پکھ کہا گیا ہے اپنے الک کیااور چل رہی ہے۔ نیمر ۲ کے جزو خلانے۔ رکانوں پر بھی کو میں ہوا
الف كرك يامورت كاللات على الاستان المستحد المس
(1) مغروجله: مغروجله: مغروجله اس جمل محرف ایک مندالیة اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک اورایک اورایک مندالیق اورایک اورایک مندالیق اورایک اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک مندالیق اورایک اورایک مندالیق اورایک اورای
(1)مغروجلہ: مغروجلہ اس جلہ کو کتے ہیں جس میں میرف ایک مندالیہ اور ایک مند ہو۔ سلاب ساجہ میں میں اور بھی ہی تیبی جاؤی گا۔ (2)مرکب جلہ: مرکب جلہ اس جلہ کو کتے ہیں جس میں دویادو سے زیادہ مغروج کے فکر ایک مفہوم یا تھیال کو ظاہر کریں۔ مثلاً: سماحید اگر تیس مجمیاتو بھی تیبی جاؤی گا۔ (2)مرکب جلہ: مرکب جلہ اس جلہ کو کتے ہیں جس میں دویادو سے زیادہ مغروج کے فکر ایک مفہوم یا تھیال کو ظاہر کریں۔
مرعب جلد كالا فسيم الله - المراقب الله الدر الماء المرتبي الولاية مثل المراقب مثل المراقب المر
مرغب جلہ کی دو قسیمی اللہ۔ مرغب جلہ کی دو قسیمی اللہ۔ (1) مرغب مطلق: اس مرغب جلہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں ہر مشرد جلہ جدا گاند برابر کی حیثیت رکھتاہے اور معنی کے لحاظ ہے دوسرے کا محتاج میں ہوتا۔ مثلاً ہے۔ وہر آیا۔ اور معنی کے لحاظ ہے دوسرے کا محتاج میں ہوتا۔ مثلاً ہے۔ وہر آیا۔ اور معنی کے لحاظ ہے دوسرے کا محتاج میں ہوتا۔ مثلاً ہے۔ وہر آیا۔ اور معنی کے لحاظ ہے دوسرے کا محتاج میں ہوتا۔
(ו) אריב יים ווען ביים ביים טיטאל ליים ביים ווער ביים ווער ביים ווער ביים ווער ביים ווער ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביי
(2) مرکب لعد : اس مرکب جملے کو کہتے ہیں جس میں ایک جملہ اصل ہو تا ہے اور باتی جملے اس کے ماتحت ہوتے ہیں۔ جب تک ذیلی جملہ اصلی جملے سے ملاکر استعمال تیسی ہو تا ہے اور باتی جملے اس کے ماتحت ہوتے ہیں۔ جب تک ذیلی جملہ اصلی جملے سے ملاکر استعمال تیسی ہو تا ہے۔ وراسطاب بیان نہیں ہو سکا۔
(2) مركب العد: ال مركب جمل كوكت بين جن بين ايك جمله اصل جو تا ب اور بالى جمله الن كے ما محت بوت ويل جب على ويل بسته است
بورامطاب بان قبي او سكا-
چوں مصب بیان بیل ہو سا۔ شان دو کتاب جر تم ہو کئی تھی، ل کئی ہے۔ اس میں "وو کتاب ل کئی" اصل جلہ ہے اور "جو تم ہو کئی تھی" ویلی جملہ ہے۔ معنی اور مطلب بے لیے دو توں کا ہو تا شرور کی ہے۔ شان دو کتاب جر تم ہو کئی تھی، ل کئی ہے۔ اس میں "وو کتاب ل کئی" اصل جلہ ہے اور "جو تم ہو گئی تھی۔" ویلی جملہ ہے۔
ب عن كالاے على والمسين إلى-
(1) بلد خرریه: اس بلد کو کہتے ہیں جس ہے کسی واقعہ کی جالت کی خبر ملے۔ مثلاً: حاول آگیا۔ فرید ٹیلا گیا۔ خواجہ چالاک ہے۔ وقیرہ ا
(2) جدانات : ال جل كوكت إلى جوكى علم يااستنهام يانبساط يا تجب يا عبيه اور دعاو غيره يي جذبات كوظامر كرب مثلاً: - كاش اوه آم آتا-
بي كام كرنا الجمانين للشاللة الماخوب مات كلي ب- وغيرو-

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ج)سترك لاظ سے جلے كى دو تسييں إلى-
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جله اسميد: اس جط كوكيت إلى جس بين مند اور مند الله ووثول موج ويول-مثل: سرام ويك لؤكا عب-اس بين رام (منداليه) اور (عد لؤكا (مند) ع- جله اسميت منداليه كومبندااور مندك فركة إلى-

٩- بعض او قات مبتداك كى خري موتى وي-

المسلول: - وواسم ب بس ير فاعل كافتل والتع وو

المدفق بام: - ووفل جس على الحيل او-

١١- بعض او قات مبتد اأور خرر دولول محذوف بوت إل-

جلداميے مدرجدذيل اركان ہوتے إلى-

١-مبتداد- اس اسم كركية بي جس كى طرف كوكى اسم يا تعل مشوب مو تلب.

٢- فجر:- اے كتے إلى جومبتداكى طرف منوب او-

٢\_فل الص:- ووفل بجس الت إدى شهو-

٤-مندادرمنداليه كي توسيح إستعلقات خروميتدا

مثلاً: سیاندروش ہے۔ اس جملے میں جائد (مبتد ا)روش (خبر)اور ہے (فعل ناقص) ہے۔

مری تحریمی ند تھا۔ اس جلے میں موہن (مبتدا) ہے، نہ تھا (فعل تاقعی (ہے، اور تحریمی (معلق خر) ہے۔

جلەسىدى مكان كيے كري،

١- اكر فعل ما تص بي ترجمله اسميه مو كاساكر فعل تام ب توجمله فعليه موكار

٢- جله اسيه جل دواسم بوت بيل- دونول استول جل ايك اسم معرف اور دوس اسم محره بوقو معرف كوميتد ااور محره كوخر كيتريل-

٣- اكرايك اسم ذات بول اورايك اسم صفت بوتواس ذات كومبتد الدرصف كو جركت إلى-

؟-اگردونوں اسم معرفه بول توپیلے کو مبتم ااور دوسرے کو خبر کہتے این-

٥- اگر دونوں اسم محروبوں توجوز یادہ خاص ہودہ مبتد ااور دوسرے کو تجر کہتے ہیں۔ ٧- بعض او قات مبتد ایا خریا تقل تا قص مذف ہو جاتا ہے-

٩- سبد امام طور پر ملے آتاہ اور خر بعد من-

٨- خر مجى مفروبوتى اور مجى مركب بوتى ب-

١٠- بعض اد قات مبتد امفر د ہوتا ہے اور مجھی مرکب ہوتا ہے۔ یہ

جله نطبه: اس جله كوكت بين جس بين منداليه اسم يافاعل، اور مند فعل بور شلان- احد في كمانا كهايا ( العل ) اور كمايا ( فعل كب

جله فعلير كے متدرجہ والى اركان الله-

١ - قاعل: - وواسم جس كى ذات ير هل واقع بو

٣- تن :- ووكام جو قاعل عند صاور بو-

ه منول اور لعل كى توسيع إمطاقات فعل-

آپ یہ جانے ہیں کہ جس کے بارے میں ذکر کیا جائے اسے مند الیہ اور جو کی وکر کیا جائے اسے مند کہے اللہ افعال نا تص كے متداليم كوميتد الدر مندكو فركية إلى-

انعال تام ك منداليه كوفاعل اور مندكومفعول كميت فيا-

بمالطيدى ككان كيے كريں۔

اسب يبل فعل إنظر يجياكر هل عام ب توجمله فعليه وكا

١-١/ جليف فعل لازم مو كالوجل فاعل يرفتم موتاب

٣- اكر فعل متعدى بولومفعول ضرور آتاب-

؟ - اعض او قات متحدى افعال كرومفول بوت بين بهل كومفول به اور دومر سي كومفول الأكتب الله-

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٥- جد فعليديس اجراك رويد يول مو قى ب فاعل ، مقول ، متعلق قعل ، مر متعلق قعل مجى مفول عديد مل الما يا اور مجى بعد على-
                                                          ٢- فعل جب فقروں كے شروع من آئے قوزور ظاہر ہو تا ہے-
                                                  ٤- كلام من زور پيداكر في غرض سے مجمى مفول بيلے مي آسكا ب-
                                                               ٨- بعض او قات جلَّے مِن قاعل كوحد ف كرويا جاتا ہے-
                                               ٩- يعض او قات يمل من فاعل أور مفول دونول مذف كروي عاح الب-
                                                             ١٠- ميمي جمله من قعل اور فاعل دانون حذف موت إيا-
                                                        ١١- فعل مجيول من قاعل تبين آتا، بلكه بميضه مفعول آتا ہے-
   ١٢- تركيب تحوى كے لحاظ سے جملہ فعليہ يس سب يہلے فعل ، پر فاعل پر مضول اور آخر جن متعلقات فعل كيسے جاتے إين-
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م كِ الفاظ بنات وقت جو حرف إكل الفظ ك شروع من لكايا جائ ال سابق كتي إلى - الكريزي زبان مين المين (Prefix) كما جاتا ب- عربي مبندى اور قارى تمين زيانون كم سابق الم

زبان على مستعمل إلى - ال كى مثاليس درج و بل إلى -

ان--انمول، ان يزه وانكنت بالمارش، إعرث واقاعده

ا --- الجيوت والل الث

المسروس والمعنى روى خود -خود آراه خود نماه خود بيندي

ب يعقل ديدوب بي وال

بد سبرزبان، بدخو، بدخن تك تلر، تك زل، تك تلرف

خِ ش\_- نوش فو، خ شخرى، خوش آمديد اسر بلندی مردی ماحب ساحب دل ماحب جائداد

زير ــــزيروست

لا--لايرواى، لاكلام، لاوارك

غير \_غير حاضر، غير مقلدين، غيرت

# زدولا حق

مركب الغاظ بنات وقت جو حرف ياكل ، انتظ ك آخرين لكاياجات الله عند كيت إلى - الكريزي عن الهين (Suffix) كيت إلى - آئية الن كي من الين ويمين إلى-

آور ولآور، زورآ ور، تاور .

استطاء بجيلاء يزهيا

ك\_- الك ويدك استبالاك قام - كلفام، سياه قام، لاله قام

ور -سطاقتور، نامور، نصيب ور

ز \_ برنکر

. وش \_ يرى وش ماه وش مؤروش

ין ביניוליוניויליון اك - غناك، فوفاك، عبر تاك

مند -- بهر ومند، عظمند

ى --- سوتى، اونى، مېندى، يماژى، يۇلل

10 N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
11، اددول کی تعدی تاب کانام کیا ہے؟
(A) عرف (B) المناط
- (A) تذکرے (B) فرارخاطر (C) مقدمہ فعرد شاخری (D) شاعری
12- "ومثل ندود" اول كن في المعاب
(A) الطائف فاطمه (B) فديج مستور (C) باجره مسرور (D) شاندالطاف
13- مشاق احري في كن حوالے يكي في عات يون
(A) حراح تفاري (B) حرثيدقاري
ر (C) خابر کا (D) بار کانوکاری (C)
14 - بطرى بخارى كسنف كوالے عالى والے إلى؟
(A) کیت نگاری (B) مرثیه نگاری
(C) مزاح نگاری (D) مضمول نگاری
15- اردو كالفظى مطلب كيا ب؟
(A) باغ (B). میدان جگ
(C) سندر (D) نظر
15- ولي كن زيان عن شعر لكية تقية
(A) بندوی (B) وکی
(C) قاری (D) باب
16- اردوزبان کاپیلامرکز کے کتے ہیں۔ (A) دیلی (B) کھنؤ
(日本) (1) (日本) (日本) (日本) (日本) (日本) (日本) (日本) (日本
(C) ران , (D) لا الاور
17 - اردوكا پېلاماحب د يوان شاعركون ب-
(A) مرزاغالب (B) مودا (A) تارتطاب ثاه
(A) رادی (D) قل قلب شاه (C)
(ع) وی وی اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور
18- اردوسا (D) على تلب شاء (B) الطاف سين مال (A) على تلب شاء (D) على مرتقى مر
7 77 (0)
19 ان میں ہے کوی مرب الش لیک ہے؟
ネーレッ(い)・(A)
Z WEINV 31
(C) (C)
C'B∩30(D)

مثن نبر1	
مرمے کے والے عب معترنام کون ساہے۔	-1•
(A) يرتق مر (B) جو گُلُخ آبادي (A) مسخلي (C) مسخلي	
منوی کن فری صنف کی منظوم شکل ہے۔	-2
(A) ناول (B) ڈرانس (C) داستان (D) انشائیے .	
اروزبان میں گیت نگاری کی ابتداء کس شاعرنے کی؟ (A) مرزار فیع سودا (B) ولی دکنی	-3
(C) امر ضرو (D) انشاه الله خال	
واسوفت کس انداز کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟ (A) فراتیہ (B) طنزیہ	-4
(C) رزمیہ (D) المیہ ریخی کس انداز کی شاعری ہوتی ہے۔	
(13 (D) (A)	-5
(A) ربانہ (B) اول (C) طربیہ (D) تاثراتی اگریزوں نے اردوز پان کے فروغ کے لیے کون ساکالی	-6
(A) على كرْه كانج (B) فورث وليم كانج (C) ائم ال اوكانج (D) كلت كانج	
ريخة كالفظ اردوز بان كے ليكس بادشاه كے عهد عى است	-7
(A) اور کرزیب (B) شیرشاه سوری (C) اکبر (D) مایون	
اگریزی زبان کے ساتھ اور کن زبانوں کے الفاظ اردو: موتے؟	-8
(A) جایان پرکال (B) جری فراتسی (C) فراتسی (D) دی	
ٹائری کے پہلے دور کا آغاز کس شاعرے ہوتا ہے۔ (A) ولی (B) کلی تطب شاہ	-9
(C) امیر خرو (D) سودا	
اردوکا بہلاشا عرکون ہے۔ (A) میرتقی میر (B) امیرخسرو	-10
12 G ( ( ( )	

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28- ميرسن كى منف كحوالے عالي بات بات بات بات بات بات	2 ان ش ہے کوئی مترب المثل ورست ہے؟
(A) مرثيه (B) تصيده	(A) چل کے کمونسائیں ماس کہاں
(C) جو (D) شنري	(B) چنل کے کمونسلے عن بوئی کہاں
29- اردوشاعرى كے وقعدوركا آغاز كن شاعر عادا ي	(C) چل کے کمونے میں کوشت کہاں
(A) على نعماني (B) اتبال (A)	(D) جل کے گریں ماس کبال
(C) إطاف حين مالي (D) فين او فين	2- اردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر کون تھے۔
30- اقبال نے سم منف کواچاذر بعد اظهار بنایا	(A) مرامظهرجان جانال (B) ميرورو
(B) (A)	(C) ایر خرد (D) بر قانیر
(C) مثنوي (D) فزل	2: كن شغراه كي چيقاش مشهور ب
31- رق بند تر يكس ملك عامدوستان آلي	(A) ميرسودا (B) انظاء جواًت
(A) ترکل (B) جنت (A)	(C) مصحفی وانشاء (D) ولی قطب شاه
(C) درس (D) جين (C)	25- اددو شاعرى كارى كير عدر كاتا فادك شاعر عدوا ب
32- ترتى پىندىخرىكى كاآغاز بىندوستان ئى كب بوايد	(A) جماُت (B) معمَّق
,1934 (B) ,1920 (A)	(C) آڻن (D) عالب
,1936 (D) ,1950 (C)	24- غالب كيم عمرول يل كس كاموازنه غالب كياجاتا -24
33- اردوشاعرى كى يانج يى دوركا أ فاذكى شاعر عدواب	رة (A) مورد (A)
(A) يض احريض (B) جرش ح آ ادي	(A) مؤس (B) زوق (C) افثاء (D) عالب
(C) نامرکاکی (D) الطائدمال	(C) اظام (D) غائب
34- "رد شی اےرد شی اس شاعری تعنیف ہے۔	25. تمنا درد دل کی موتر کر خدمت تقیروں کی
(A) ً ظفراقبال (B) وطالي كأمران	نیں ما یہ گوہر بادشاہوں کے فرینوں سے
(C) کلیب جلالی (D) احمدیم تاک	يال كالعرب؟
35- بنجاب كرس شاعركوصاحب اسلوب كيتي بين _	یک کاشعرہ؟ (A) اتبال (B) درد (C) دار درج مارد
(A) ظفراقبال (B) اورديم قامي	رع) قال القرق فان القرق ف
(C) کلیب ملالی (D) نین احرفین (C)	26. رئے مشق کی انجا جاہتاہوں
SIC C. ACID DE	مرق سادل وطه كما جاميا مدا
36. جنگل کی شیرادی کس کاظم ہے۔	يا المام ع
(A) بول الح آبادي (B) فيش الريش	(B) בעונה (B) בעונה
(C) سليم کور (D) - هيڌ جالندهري	(C) المال (D) مردرو 27- قال بر بلارو )
-37 ساست دربان، سين دريم بمن شاعري تعبين بين-	المام المام
(A) مصطفی زیدی (B) عارف ملال	(A) روق (B) معنی (C)
(C) نامر کافی (D) غیرام	(C) انشاه (D) مردرد (D) مردرد (D) مردرد - مشوئ گزارشیم کس کی قلق ہے۔
38- اردوشا عرى كے بنيادى بيرائ اظهار كانام بنا كيں -	) (B) (A) (A)
(A) نقم (B) فزال	(C) براض (D) برق بر
2 (A)	20%

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بدوى كس ديان كو كمية يفي ؟	-49	39۔ جو کس انداز کی منف مخن ہے۔
(A) معتمرت (B) ادود	a Libri	وه بول مدول کے موجود (B) تر یقی (A) تر یقی (C) بازگیاں طبعت آن (D) ال
(C) مذی (D) جانی	5 L I	(C)
و تلت كالمنظى مطلب كيا ہے؟	-50	40. ربائ كى ادب الى ب-
	4.7	لاً الله (B) الله (A)
(C) دائل (D) الماء		(C) بندی (D) کربی
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(C) روُف مدنقی (D) فدی مستور		(C) مافظ (D) غالب
مشبورتكم ساق نامسكا خالق كولناب؟	-52	42 میت بنیادی طور پرس زبان سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔
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(C) طِنْرَكِي خَانَ (D) حَنِيْدَ جَالِدَ مِنْ	22	(C) عربی (D) پائلان (C) عربی (D)
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(C) درویش بادشاه (D) شبنشاه رفخ مند		(A) مرثیہ (B) مثنوی (۵) :
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(A) فيخ سعدى (B) علامه منائت التسشر تي		(C) ردمیه (D) محسین
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);	(B) مرالافكاغ جاتا	-Unti	13	-		33 2		3	+	+		1	+	r	
,	10 20 10 (C)	) -Unt	-6	В	7	c ·	8	c :	10	-9	С	10	Ŀ	В	9
	で	-Unth	1	c	12	A -	13		I A	-14		5 0	١.	D	
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	(C) 2010 (C)	ے عاطف کی تاک کوادی۔ اس نے عاطف کی تاک کوادی۔	Haril.	+	+	alfa Si a	+	7		-1 5	TA.		1.0	+	
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)	(۵) الرياد	ر (D) يكن ب	84		=		+	+	- 1		+				
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(C) بطرق رض (D) قراة الصحيد	ا کتان میں افتا کے پہلے آدی کا نام ما کیں۔ ا بی کتان میں افتا کے پہلے آدی کا نام ما کیں۔	ı
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(A) کرنی چدر (B) کانی چدر (A)	(c) بمتحاري (c)	
(C) رشیده جهاں (D) ترکی 17 - همرآ هرب کم ادمیت کامنف شامری ہے۔ 17 - همرآ هرب کم ادمیت کامنف شامری ہے۔	(D) هنت پندگریک	
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/ (A) σιμ (A)		,
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(A) بمراتي جر (B) احمال داش

(C) طيظ جالندهري (D) مولا عالى

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(A) عود (B) اشتار

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# Shan Ali Junejo

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I've created a WhatsApp group that includes all kinds of notes,
Like: CSS, PMS, FPSC, PPSC, SPSC, Town officer,
Municipal Officer And all other competitive
examinations notes, past papers, mock tests,
and Daily Dawn newspaper and also posted
Government jobs, daily GK and Daily Vocabulary
etc. Anyone who wants to join this WhatsApp
group should text me in inbox
Note: No monthly fees just one time group joining
fees is 400 rupees.
WhatsApp Number: 03490975541

Fb - Shan Ali Junejo

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1%(B)

(D) اسلوب

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66. مندوستان می سب سے پہلی طبوعہ کتاب کون ی ہے؟	57. اگر کی کو پکار تا ما خطاب کرنامقصود موتو کونی علامت آتی ہے؟
(A) كرنل كتما (B) معراج العاشقين (C) تروار (C) غير	(A) مواليه (B) وقنيه
(C) آب حیات (D) باغ دبهار 67. اردوکی میکی نثر می داستان کون می ہے؟	(C) رابطه (D) ندائیه
ن. اردون مین سری از استان واق کے ا (A) تصدی اردود کی (B) باغ دبیار	58 ان می ہے کونسا جملہ نھیک ہے؟ ( د ) از ان میں ان میں ان میں میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان میں ان می
(C) تَوَّ مُكِيالُ (D) برى	(A) مال نے کہا، 'بیٹا ااگر منت نہ کرو کے تو فاقوں مرو کے ''۔ (B) مال نے کہا '' بیٹا ااگر منت نہ کرد کے تو فاقوں مرد کے ''۔
68. محمد سين آزاد في آب حيات يم كس كو "اردوكابادا آدم" قرار	(C) مال نے کہا، بٹا!" اگر منت شکرد کے قوفا قوں مرد کے"۔
دياقا؟	(D) مال نے کہا" بیٹا، اگر محنت نہ کرد گے قوفا قول مرد کے"۔
(A) خروکو (B) ول د کمنی کو	59 رموزادقاف كاظ كوتما جملة هيك ب؟
לפיני(D) לעל נון(C)	(A) أستاد في شاكرو ي كبا" شاباش بتم بهد و بين اور محتى مو"
	(B) أستاد في شاكر د ب كها: شاباش!" تم بهت و بين اور محنى مو"_
9ن. كس شاعركواردوكا يبلا با قاعد وغرال كوشاعر مان كياب؟	(C) أستاد في شاكرد بي كها "شاباش! تم بهت دين اور محتى مؤ".
(A) خرو (B) ثاه ماتم	(D) أستاد في شاكرو بي إن شاباش بتم بهت دين اور محتى بو"_
(D) و (C)	60. اردوكا ببلاناول كحقرارد ياجاتا ب
70. ان ميں سے وسا تلفظ فيك ب؟	(A) توبتدالعوح (B) شهرب مثال
(A) فرش (B) المؤش	(C) منات العش (D) مراة العروس وي المراقب العروس المورس المورس المورس
ري (C) (d) کوئن	61 . نرك فض كا عكاى ال طرح كرنا كدائ توريد المفضى ك
	سرت کی تصویرای کے خدو خال سمیت سامنے آجائے اے کیا کتابہ م
71. ان يم ي كونسا تلفظ فيك ب؟	いばびじ(B) ことい(A)
(A) کان (B) کان (A)	The state of the s
د(D) ما(C)	(C) برت کاری (D) انٹائی (C) برت کاری (D) میں آغازے انجام تک تھے کے 62
72. ان يل سے کون الفظ کھيک ہے؟	مراس بيان ك ماتين الماكية إن
E₁(B) €₁(A)	JK(B) J((A)
成(D) 成(C)	(C) ان کا کار کار (D) ان کار کار (C)
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URD	404		KALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE
.73	كون سادورشا عرى كا "عبدزرين" كبلاتا ب؟	.83	مدی کے بریش کتے معرے ہوتے ہیں۔ مدی کے بریش کتے معرے ہوتے ہیں۔
	(A)غالب ذوق اورظفر	1,5	F(D) (L(A)
£1	(B) בל יפנוות הנאות	Е	ن (C) نو (C)
-	(כ) נלאות	.84	-U Getkere
	(D)شامعاتم كادور		(B) "little and a second
.74	للعنو من قرب كے باعث كون ك صنف شاعرى بردان		(D) (Small and see
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25 01	(A) برثیہ (B) نزل دیاتا	9972	(A) ایک درا (B) صرب یم
	(C) کم (D) نور د متال دور کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد	7 3	(C)زبور عم (D) ارمغان تجاز
.75	علامه ا قبال کی شاعری کامر کزی فلسفه کیا ہے؟ (A) فلسفه خودی (B) فلسفه قناعت	.86	"رايه گديية" كس خركلها-
	(C) فلسفه وحدت الوجود (D) فلسفه ارتقاء		(A)روین شاکر (B)عبدالله هین
	ا قبال كا يبلااردو مجموعه كام كون ساب؟		(C) اخفاق احم (D) باتوقد بيد
	(A)بال جريل (B) پام شرق	.87	أردوع معلى من صنف م متعلق ہے۔
5 "	(C) اعدرا (D) شرب کلیم	200	(A)شاعری (B)افسانوں
.77	خدائے تی کے کہاجاتا ہے؟	17.	(C) فطوط (D) مصوري
2. 5	(A) مِرْتِق مِر (B) رفيع سودا	.88	ابراہیم ذوق کم کے استادیتے۔
. 1	(C)مرزاغاكِ (D)علامه آبال	.00	بین ہے اون مات مارے۔ (A) غالب (B) بها درشا وظفر
.78	فرال من اشعار كا تعداد كم بارك من البم ترين شرط كياب؟	11 2 2	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
75.0	(A) تعداد بخت بو		(C) الطاف حسين حالي (D) سرسيدا حمد خان مرا
4	(B) تعداد لما تى بو	.89	ونا کی تیری بوی زبان کوئی ہے۔
. 9	(C) كاركم 25 مول		(A) אלציט (B) אנפ
	(D)גן וושל וו בל אול (D)		(C)فاری (D) برای
. ,79	الكالم حمل كي بريدك چومعر عدوت بي كياكبلاتى ع	.90	1206 مے بعد سلم تبذیب کا صدرمقام کونسا شرقرار اا
100	(A)فس (B) سدى		(A)آگرا (B)والی
	(C)آزادهم (D)ربای		(C) لا بور (D) وكن
.8	اردوك يبليا قادر وافساندتكاركون تقية	.91	اردوزبان كارتبال كانام كياتفا؟
	(A) يا چند (B) مارغل	d <sub>a</sub>	(A) بندی (B) بعدوی
			(D) B,AU أراكت
	V. N	.92	"اردو" كي معنى كياجير؟
.8	لفظ" أردو" كالغوى محل كيايي -	.	(A)احزاج (B)
	(A)زبان (B)ارب ،		(C)گر (D)
	(C) نظر (D) تقامی بولی	.93	کی اور اور اور ان ان این است. استان میشنده این استان این استان این استان استان این استان استان استان استان این استان این استان استان استان ا
.8	أردو كس زبان كالفظاهي		ن المحال عدد ما المال عدد المال عدد المال
-	(A)ہندی (B) قاری		عن تبديل كروايا؟
	(C) (D) (J/(C)		(A)بابر (B) مایوں (C)اکبر (D) شاہ جہاں

اردو(مندی) کوسب سے پہلے کہاں کے شابق دفتر ول میں رائج کیا جی ا کیا جی ا					-	. 4	يدنبر	ت	J.P.			_	
A -10 C -9 B -8 B -7 A -6  C -15 A -14 B -13 B -12 C -11  C -20 C -19 C -18 A -17 A -16  B -25 C -24 A -23 C -22 C -21  A -30 A -29 B -28 C -27 A -26  C -35 B -34 B -33 A -32 B -31  A -40 A -38 A -38 B -37 A -36  -45 D -44 C -43 B -47 A -46  -55 A -54 B -53 C -52 D -51  -60 C -59 A -58 D -57 D -58  -85 C -84 A -83 C -82 B -81  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -88  -75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -73 B -72 B -71  -70 C -89 B -73 B -72 B -71  -70 C -70 C -70 B -73 B -72 B -71  -70 C -70 C -70 B -73 B -72 B -71  -70 C -70 C -70 B -73 B -72 B -71  -70 C -70 C -70 B -73 B -72 B -71  -70 C		A	-5	A	1.	4	В	-3	1	3	-2	В	-1
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C -15 A -14 B -13 B -12 C -18 A -17 A -16	A	A.	-10		ŀ	9	В	-0	+	+	-	+	+
C 20 C -19 C -18 A -17 A -16  B -25 C -24 A -23 C -22 C -21  A -30 A -29 B -28 C -27 A -26  C -35 B -34 B -33 A -32 B -31  -40 A -38 A -38 B -37 A -36  -45 D -44 C -43 B -42 A -41  -50 D -49 A -48 B -47 A -46  -55 A -54 B -53 C -52 D -51  -60 C -59 A -58 D -57 D -58  -65 C -84 A -83 C -62 B -81  -70 C -69 B -68 D -67 D -68  -75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71  (C -21  -21  -22  -21  -23  -24  -25  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -26  -27  -27	C	С	-15	A	-1	4	В ,:	13	В	Ŀ	12	С	-17
B -25 C -24 A -23 C -27 A -26 (B) パッパース シーク (B) パッパース シーク (B) パッパース (C) アッパース (B) パッパース (B) パッパース (B) パッパース (B) パッパース (B) パッパース (C) アッパース (B) パッパース (C) アッパース (B) パッパース (B) パッパース (C) アッパース (B) アッパース (C) アッパース (B) アッパース (C) アッパース (B) アッパース (C) アッパース (B) アッ	C		-20	c	-1	9	c  -	18	A	-1	7	Á	-16
A -30 A -29 B -28 C -27 A -26 (B) باغروبرا کی باغرو	-	1	00	_	•	1		23	C	1.2	2	С	-21
(B) المبار ( ( ) المبار ( ) المب	B	1	25	C	-24	+	1	23	10.	1	-		
-35   B - 34   B - 33   A - 38   B - 37   A - 36    -40   A - 39   A - 38   B - 37   A - 36    -45   D - 44   C - 43   B - 42   A - 41    -50   D - 49   A - 48   B - 47   A - 46    -55   A - 54   B - 53   C - 52   D - 51    -60   C - 59   A - 58   D - 57   D - 58    -85   C - 84   A - 83   C - 82   B - 81    -70   C - 69   B - 88   D - 87   D - 88    -75   A - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 69   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 69   C - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 70   C - 84   C - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 70   C - 84   C - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 70   C - 80   C - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 70   C - 80   C - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 70   C - 80   C - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 70   C - 80   C - 74   B - 73   B - 72   B - 71    -70   C - 70   C - 80   C - 74   B - 73   B - 74   B - 74    -75   A - 74   B - 73   B - 74   B - 74   B - 75    -76   C - 74   C - 74   B - 73   B - 74   B - 74    -77   C - 80   C - 74   B - 73   B - 74   B - 74    -78   C - 74   B - 73   B - 74   B - 74   B - 74    -79   C - 80   C - 80   B - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   C - 80   D - 80    -70   C - 80   D	A	-	30	A	-29	E	3 -2	8	С	-2	7	A	-26
اردو (بندي ) كوب سے بہلے كہاں كے شاق وقتر ول يمن رائي اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ الل	c	-3	35	В	-34	E	-3	3	A	-32	2	В	-31
-45 D -44 C -43 B -42 A -41  -50 D -49 A -48 B -47 A -46  -55 A -54 B -53 C -52 D -51  -60 C -59 A -58 D -57 D -56  -65 C -64 A -63 C -62 B -61  -70 C -69 B -68 D -67 D -68  -75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71  (B) (J)(B) (J)(A)  (C)  (B) (J)(A)  (C)	1	-	1	1		1	1+1		1	7) -, C			
-45 D -44 C -43 B -47 A -46	В	-4	0	A	39	A	-3	8	В	-3/	1	^	-36
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-55 A -54 B -53 C -52 D -51  -60 C -59 A -58 D -57 D -58  -85 C -84 A -83 C -82 B -81  -85 C -84 B -83 C -82 B -81  -70 C -69 B -68 D -87 D -88  -75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71  -75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71  -76 C -77 C -78 B -78 B -78 B -78 B -71  -78 C -79 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -88  -79 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -87 D -88  -70 C -89 B -88 D -87 D -87 D -88  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -98  -80 C -99 B -98 D -97 D -	1		1.				1.0	1	1	17	1		40
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-60 C -59 A -58 D -57 D -56  -85 C -84 A -83 C -82 B -81  -70 C -69 B -68 D -67 D -68  -75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71  (B) ۲۱۵ (C)  (C) -59 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71  (B) (C) -75 (A) (C)	1.	-55	A	-5	4	В	-53	C		52	E	-	51
-85 C -84 A -83 C -62 B -81 (B) (الروسية معلى (A) (D) (C) (D) (C) (D) (C) (D) (D) (C) (D) (C) (D) (D) (C) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D	1	80	C	-5		Δ	-58	1		57-	6		58
-70 C -69 B -68 D -67 D -68 (D) الرود المراكب	H	-	۲	-	+			100	1		-	12	
-70 C -69 B -68 D -67 D -68 -75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71 (B) (C)	-8	85	С	-64	4	A	-63	C	1	62	В	-6	31
-75 A -74 B -73 B -72 B -71 (B) المراكل (A) (C)	-7	70	c	-68		В	-68	D	1.	37	D	-8	8
(D) ±t/(C)	-			U	+	1		-	+	+	-		1
and a land and a land and a land -7	75	Α	-74	1	В	-73	В	-7	2	В	-7	1	
	-8	30	В	-78	1	3	-78	A	-7	7	С	-7	8
والى اور دوسر عثال طاقوں سے وال الله علاق عداد كى زبان . 81 C -82 C -81 B -83 C -82 C -81	-8	15	C	-84	T,	1	-83	C	-0	,	C	.0	7
بن چکی سے اور پعض دکی یا دشا موں سمیت بہت سے شعراء نے	-	-	-	-	+	+			-	+	-	-	-
اس عى قعر كولى شروع كروى فني - وبال اس زباك كا عام كيا   88 C -87 D -88	-90	0	В	-89	E	3	-88	С	-8	7	D	-86	3
-95 D -94 D -93 D -92 C -91	-95	5	D	-84	0	,	93	D	-9	2	C	-91	
100 C -99 B -98 B -97 A -98 D -97 D) و المال ال	-10	00	C	-00	-		O.P.	,	-				11

(A)مومن كرويوان كايبلافعرے

(B) موس كريان كاسادوري فعرب

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ب ے پہافرل کوشافرکون ہے؟

(A) كل تقب شاه (B) ايراكم وادل شاه

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(C) كاب كرادات عرباته المايس:	(C) غالب نے کہا تھا کہ کائل مؤکن میراساراد بوان لے لیتا اور یہ
(D) كا بها الماوات المراتحة عالين _	عر محصد عديا (D) خالب نے کہاتھا کہ وکن ک ملک مثامی کا کیسا فرانسا دریا ہیں۔
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رموزاوقاف کے لحاظ سے ان شری ہے کوئیا جملہ دوست ہے؟ ( ۵ ) کار کر سے میں اس کا تعدید	شعرائي المرف
(A) اس کرے ش اور کون ہے، کو کی فیس! (B) اس کرے ش اور کون ہے! کو کی فیس!	شعرائي طرف سرسيد ف 1849 وين" جام جم" كتاب لكسى جس بين امير تيور
(C) اس كر عنى اوركون ب، كولى يين؟	كيكر بهادرشاه تك 43 إدشاءول كالخضرمال ب-يكاب
(D) اس كر عي اوركون عيد؟ كولي فيس!	کر زیان کی ا
ر موزاوقاف كم مطابق ان عن كونساجلدورت ع؟	24(B) (
	کس زبان شی ہے؟ (A) آگریزی (B) اردو (C) قاری (D) گرلی ر
(A) ارسانپ سانپ. (B) ارس سانپ! سانپ!	"انتخاب الاخرين"،" جلاء القلوب بذكر الحوب"، التسبيل في
(C)ادے ماپ اماپ د	الحاب الأنون ، جوار موب بدر البوب ، بين ي
(D) ارے سانی سانی!	براسین به طه ق به راه سف ورود برف به " "منیقه" اسلسلة الملوک" اور تیمیائے سفاوت" شمس کی
2. ارددادب می کی شخصیت نے بول کے لئے تصوما ب ہے	
زياده کلما؟	قرین/زاجم بین؟ (A) مالی (B) علی
(A) اخر شیرانی (B) استعمل میرتق	54.6(Ja(D)(C)
(C) حفيظ جالند حرى (D) احسان دائش	(C) مرسید (D) مولوی عبدالحق. دا : مها و میرانظ دیس از در از
26 مشبورشاع حسرت موہائی کس جماعت کے میدر بھی رہے؟	مال نے سب سے پہلے ذہبی سناظرانہ کتاب ایک ہندوستانی ا
(A)مسلم لیگ (B) جمعیت العلماء	سال کے جواب میں تعی ۔ اس کتاب کانام بتا میں؟ (د) نام است (37) تا تا ہا کہ
(C) قريك طلاف (D) تيون C,B,A	(A)زنده جادیه (B) تریان عیمائیت (C) تراقیم (C) در مسر
27. اردوادب ش روانيت كابا تاعده آغاز رساله "مخون" سے موتا	(C) قریان مسوم (D) جواب مسوم دال کریال کرد شده در
ہے۔ یہ تا کیں "مخزن" کس نے جاری کیا؟	فالبكا مالى كيارشة قا؟
(A)علامها قبال (B) في عبدالقادر	(A) شاكردكا (B) ماليزاد بعالى كا
(C) أبوالكلام آزاد (D) يلدرم	(C) أستادكا (D) پيونگي زاد بمالي كا
28. مخزن كذر يعرو الى تحريك كرباني ا قبال قرارد ي ما كت	"مناجات بوو" "فكوو بند" " حيك داد" حالى كالويل تقييل
میں۔اردونٹر میں رومانیت کامطلع اول کس قرار دیاجاتاہے؟	یں مالی کی مشہورترین نقم "مسدی مدو جزر اسلام" ہے۔ یہ
(A) ابوالكام آزاد (B) عباد حين يلدرم	نائي كديرس نام مصطبور ب
(C) اقبال (D) في عبدالقادر	(A) شاونامداسلام (B) مسدس اسلام
29. ان اديون من كوني چزمشترك تحى - اقبال ، ايوالكلام آزاد ، جاد	(C)سدى مال (D) مدى تارىخ اسلام
حيدر بلدرم، آغا، شاعرقز لباش اظفر على خان ، خواجد حسن نظاى اور	اردوكا ببلاعقيم انشاء برواز اورروماني نثركا باني كصقرارديا جاتا
فيخ مبدالكا ذرً؟	جنهول في "فقع بند" ،"وربار اكبرى"" آب
(A) تمام رومان اويب تق	'اور'' نیرنگ خیال' ' کتابی محمل میں؟
(B) تمام عون من لكين والي تق	(A) رسيد (B) وحسين آزاد :
(C) تمام تعراه تق	(C) مال (D) سجادحيدر يلدرم
(D) تام ملان بندكي تشاة النير علي تح	· ان عمل سے کونسا جملہ رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے درست ہے؟
30. "بدراللمامي معيبت"،" آغا صادق كي شادي"،"ميوه ع"	(A) عَيْ بِ بِحَياوت مُرباتها تأليس-
اور" رئيب" كس كم معاشرتى ناول يرس؟	(B) في ب الرافت مرباته آنين-

KALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE		908	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
(B) الإلى الأولى (B) الإلى	A	9.1	URDU
	, ne dal	نے قازی (B) میرافلیم ترد	(A)
	37	C. III	
"بول که ب آزاد میں تیرے ، مهال "برل کر برکی" ازاد میں تیرے ، مهال "برس کی ازاد میں اور ان کی است دانسی کی ان ا			
Yi of	سي	زار"! موز و سال معلیه به درساله استف و درساله از استف و درساله از المعلی و درساله از استف و درساله از درساله درسا	31 
(B) يعن (B) يعن (B)	-	الانشفله وهبلم" العل و لكار المسروطات الجنون وعلت ادادا عرض وفرش المس شاعر سے مجموعہ الجنون وعلت ادادا	ب سوان
da(n)	42	Se there	٤١
الدولات م نظر اكرا مادى كود عواى شاعر قرار ديا الا يها	.38	(B) فقط فالدرن	(4)
一と とうしんしんしんしんしょう きょう		ر (D) اخر ترال	2
(A) نظم اكم آبادي (B) البراك ابادي.	186	م عالمه المال في الأعروسيف المالية	E
(D) (D) (D)	2 50	الدر الطبعات (B) عم الاقتعاد	(4)
وروستان كركس اوب كوادب كالوعم العام ديا ليا	.39	تقادیات، (D) ابعدلااتفادیات	(c)
(A) יוים שיילור (B) עובונם שביפני	· ·	ں۔ تیرے پراسراد بندے	32
(D) DE (C)	A SISI	ہونے بخشاہ و ق خدا کی	جنہر
"كان كاليول" كن اديب كياف الول كالجموعة ب	.40	لاسا قبال كوس نظم عن شال بي؟	فع
(B) انظار من	to-	سیانیه (B) ماارت کی دها	(A)
(C) というという(D) いっというにい	. 3	Uradii(D) - Ik at	(6)
راد کدھ، بروااور شمر بے مثال کس کے ناول ہیں؟	.41	ر موں میں رق دون یہ اک طرز مکومت ہے کہ جس جس	جبرر 34 جبرر
(A) قراة العين (B) بالوقد سيد	3 4 :	27 US U F IT I S IS	S. u.c.
(C)عدالله صلى (D) متازمتي	18, 1	ی محقرنظم جمبوریت کا بیشعران کے س مجموعه کلام بیل	اتال:
خدا کہتی، طارد بواری اور جانظوں کس کے ناول بیں؟	.42	i tri vilan si fi 🐪 . 👊	عال
(A) متازمنتی (B) شوکت مدیقی	. 1	بال جريل (B) نم كليم	
(C) اشفال احمد (D) احمد يم قاكل	2 - 1	ارمغان تجاز (D) با تك درا	(c) .
	.43	ب کی بہانتر یک جس کا با قاعدہ منشور جاری ہوا''تر تی	35. الدواه
(A) اشفاق احم (B) متنازمنتی		ریک" حقی۔ ہندوستان میں ترتی پیند تحریک کا آغاز	پندتج
(C) احدد يم قاكل (D) شوكت مديق		ں کی کتاب انگارے کی اشاعت قرار دیا جا تا ہے۔ یہ	ہ افسانو
المال ها المدار ع المنال والم الانتقال	2 12	ا الگارے " کے افسانے کم نے لکھے؟	y ta
	.44	احريل	
ا با الون الوب يك على كل كافعات بن جن كا	20.	<b>ب</b> ارهبير	(B)
شخفیات کے فاکون پری مجمور" منجفر شے" کے ام ے کا جا	31	رشيد جهال اورمحمود الظفر	(C)
(A)رتن ناتهدسرشار (B) سعادت حسين منتو		تنوں C,B,A	174.87
(C)ریم چند (D) فغل تق		، فریادی،"مرواد ی نینا": مفا ر ایام"،"وست	.36
DIAPIR I JULE WELL I THAT I THE ATT	.45	"زندان عامة""دست جهر سك"""غام ش	ما
کت بن؟		ا میرے دل میرے مباقر"،" سکس کے مجموعہ کلام ہر	يارال
(A) وَیُ کیانی (B) پروین شاکر	1	نام کلام" لسخه ائے وفا" کے عنوان سے کتالی صورت میر	Us.
	Ť ,	الأالح؟	בוש
(C)ن-م-راشد (D) احد ندیم قامی			A 12 F
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ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ا	KALEEM SCHOOL LEADERS GUIDE  المحترائم بن كرده كيا يت بي الم تلاد كاستن كيا بين؟	10 25 10 200	URDU
ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ا		فع سودا کواردو تعبیدے کی صنف کا نقال اول ہے ایک دروری تقدیر پر تکعیب سے بتا کم کدائ	13131 .63
ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ا		SCK (91) = 1812	جنبوں
(ع) المراق الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	A WEST WELL	ن در مراجه با ۱۵۰۰ تقریب (B)غاب	منف: د د د د
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(ال الله الله الله الله الله الله ال		ص مين بر شعرا لك الك قامية من بوالع العب يك	اي 64 اي
(C) الله الله ((مرة الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل		Oly(B)	(A)
(A) عراق عيدا مه الله الله الله الله الله الله الله		سدى (D) للعبد القريم ساءً	·(C)
B, A ن عن ان عبار الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	선생님이 나는 사람들은 아이들이 살아 있다면 살아 있다면 살아 없었다.	عددارم و اعبار عول مول	.65 ال عر
P.C.S.J-2002 النيات		-Vivi20	(A)
P.C.S.J-2002 المن في التا كران المن المن المن المن المن المن المن ال		ין ג'אורט אי	·(B)
66 روز مر کا احتراد کو نما جارد دست ہے؟  (A) کیجہ ان سے لئے کا موتی تبدیا اول کا بحری نیٹ خر (B) کیجہ ان سے لئے کا موتی تبدیا اول کا بحدی نیٹ کی بدائش کر (C) کیجہ ان سے لئے کا موتی تبدیا اول کی بدائش کر (D) کیجہ ان سے لئے کا موتی تبدیا اول کا اللہ (D) کیجہ ان سے لئے کا موتی تبدیا اول کا اللہ (D) کیجہ ان سے کہ کا موتی تبدیا کہ ان کی اندوا الشعر (D) کیجہ ان کی اندوا الشعر (D) کی از اللہ کی اول کا کہ اللہ کی کہ تبدیا کہ اللہ کہ کہ تبدیا کہ اللہ کہ کہ تبدیا کہ کہ تبدیا کہ کہ تبدیا کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ		ي أن المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية ا	(n):
(A) تحصان سے ملئے کا موقع تبدا ملا اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ	[11] [11] 유가는 10 H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H.	کے انترارے کونیا جملہ درست ہے؟	City 66
(2) تحرال کا بہا شعر (2) تحراب سے لئے کا موق نبطہ (3) تحراب سے لئے کا موق نبطہ (4) ان میں کو نا جا کھی ہے؟ (5) ان میں کو نا جا کھی ہے؟ (6) ان میں کو نا جا کھی ہے؟ (7) ان میں کو نا جا کھی ہے اور میں واویلا کے۔ (8) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تاہدہ نے کھر بے بازار میں واویلا کے۔ (9) تاہدہ نے کو کون ہے جو بے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔ (9) تاہدہ نے کو کون ہے جو بے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔ (9) تاہدہ نے کو کون ہے جو بہتی نہا کی اور ہے کہ بیال میں کہتے ہیں؟ (1) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (1) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (2) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (3) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (4) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (5) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (6) تعلیم کی کہتے ہیں؟ (7) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (8) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (1) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (2) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (3) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (4) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (5) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (6) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (7) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (8) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (8) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں۔ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (9) تعلیم کے کہتے ہیں؟ (1) کو کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے ہیں؟ (1) کو کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے کی کہتے کی کہتے کے کہتے	CONTRACT FOR THE PARTY OF THE P	مجھےان سے ملنے کاموقع کمیں ملا۔	(A)
74. ان میں کون اجلائیک ہے؟  75. ان میں کون اجلائیک ہے؟  76. ان میں کون اجلائیک ہے؟  77. حس مطلع کے کہتے ہیں؟  78. ان میں کون اجلائیک ہے؟  78. ان میں کون اجلائیک ہے۔  78. ان میں کون اجلائیک ہے۔  78. جب کون طاح این کی دوست ، جب سمتی ، سیا تی یا فرق ہی کہ اور کیا خوبصورت شعر ہیں کی افران کیا خوبصورت شعر ہیں کی افران کیا گھر کہتے ہیں؟  78. جب کون طاح رہے کہ دوست ، جب سمتی ، سیا تی یا فرق ہی کہتے ہیں؟  78. جب کون طاح رہے کہ اخران کیا گھر کہتے ہیں؟  78. خوبس میں شاعرا ہے گئیس استعمال کرے گئیس استعمال کرے کہتے ہیں؟  78. خوبس میں شاعرا ہے گئیس استعمال کرے کہتے ہیں؟  78. خوبس میں شاعرا ہے گئیس آفر میں گئیس آخر میں میں شاعرا ہے گئیس آخر میں گئیس آفر میں گئیس آخر میں گئیس آفر میں گئ	보고하면서 하다. 이번 나는 네트로 하는 것으로 하다. 조심 Picke, J. A.P.	کھےان ہے کئے کا موع نہ لا۔ مر ضارمیدہ تعن	(B)
67 ان ش کون اجد کھیک ہے؟  (A) مطلع کے بیج ہیں؟  (B) زاہدہ نے بجرے بازارش واویا کی۔  (B) مطلع کے بعد واااشھر  (B) زاہدہ نے بجرے بازارش واویا کیا۔  (C) زاہدہ نے بوری بازارش واویا کیا۔  (D) زاہدہ نے بوری بازارش واویا کیا۔  (D) زاہدہ نے بازارش واویا کیا۔  (D) زاہدہ نے بازارش واویا کیا۔  (D) زاہدہ نے بازارش واویا کیا۔  (D) خور ل کا پہلاشھر کے کہتے ہیں؟  (D) خور سے کہ کی دوست بجوب بہتی بایا کیا گہ آئی کے کہتے ہیں؟  (B) توری شعر بس میں شاہر این گھل کو کہتے ہیں؟  (B) توری شعر بس میں شاہر این گھل استعمال کرے فرال کیا تو استعمال کرے فرال کیا تو استعمال کرے فرال کیا تو استعمال کرے بیا کیا کہ اور استعمال کرے بیا کہ اور کیا ہوائی کیا ہوائی کے اور کیا گھل کے بیا کہ اور کیا کہ اور کیا کہ اور کیا گھل کے بیاکہ کہ		جھے این ہے منے کا موں نہ طا- محمد ان مد طائد کا موال	(C)
(A) مطلع کے بعد واااشعر (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B)		Co (d12):(	(D) .
(A) المارد في الرائي واويا اكيا (B) (B) (B) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C	<ul> <li>Table 1 Antico Scientific and the Control of the Cont</li></ul>	رابده نے محرب بازار میں واویلاگ ۔	(A)
(C) المورف في الزارش واو يلاكيا (D) المورف في الزارش واو يلاكيا (D) المورف في الأراب و الإلكيا (D) المورف في المورف في المورف في المورف في المورف في المورف في المورف في المورف المورف في المورف	일 그렇게 있다면 이 없는데 하는 그런데 되었다. 그렇게 되었다면 그런 상태는데 하다. 나	المده في بحرب بازار من واويلاكيا-	;(B)
68 جب كول شاعرات كى دوت بمجيب بى يا خابى . (D)			
خصیت کی وفات پر کلم میں اظہار کم کر کتے ہیں؟  (A) تخصیت کی وفات پر کلم میں اظہار کم کر کتے ہیں؟  (B) تخری شعر میں شاعرا بیا تکلم استعمال کر کے خوب میں شاعرا بیا تکلم استعمال کر کے خوب میں شاعرا بیا تکلم استعمال کر کے خوب میں شاعرا بیا تکلم استعمال کر کے خوب میں شاعرا بیا تکلم استعمال کر کے خوب کی آداد کا کہ اور قب کے آدر ہیں قائید کو میں کا کہ درد کا بیان کیا ہے کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ کہ			
(A) آخری شعرکو (B) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) رید (D) تطعیحالیک شعر (D) تطعیحالیک شعر (D) تطعیحالیک شعر (D) تواد (		- كاردنا - رنظر من إظ اعمرك رنة إلى نظم كه كترين ؟	.68 جب فخص
(A) آخری سعر او (C) اسرفید (D) اسرفید (D) آخری سعر جس میں شاعرا پنا تکامس استعمال کرے (D) مربی سی شاعرا پنا تکامس استعمال کرے (D) تطعد کا ایک شعر (D) تطعد کا آخری شعر (D) تطعد کا آخری شعر (D) تطعد کا آخری شعر (D) تطعد کا آخری میں قافید (D) درد کا بیان (C) کے درد کا بیان (D) کے درد کا بیان کیا جاتا ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا (D) کا آفید تانی (D) بجم سواد (D) کا آفید تانی (D) بجم سواد (D) بیان کیا جاتا ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہی (D) بیان کیا جاتا ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہی (D) بیان کیا جاتا ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہی (D) بیان کیا جاتا ہی دور کا جاتا ہی دور کا جاتا ہی دور کا بیان کیا جاتا ہی دور کا بیان کیا جاتا ہی دور کا بیان کیا جاتا ہی دور کا بیان کیا جاتا ہی دور کا بیان کیا جاتا ہیں کیا جاتا ہی دور کیا گرد کر گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کر گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کیا گرد کرد کیا گرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد ک	HOLES AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	
69) فرل کے میں شاعرا پناتھی استعال کرے (C) تطعد کا ایک شعر (B) مردوں ہے ہتی کر اور (B) تطعد کا آخری شعر (B) مودوں ہے ہتی کر افغاظ جو شعر کے آخر میں قافیہ ۔ (C) دوروں کی اوروں کے آخر میں قافیہ ۔ (D) دوروں کی اوروں کے آخر میں قافیہ ۔ (A) قافیہ ٹائی انسان میں ایک میں میں میں ایک جاتا ہے ہیں ؟ (B) گافیہ ٹائی اور کی کہام اشعاد میں ایک میں میں ایک جاتا ہو اور کی دوروں کی دوروں میں کیا جاتا ہو گائی ہو اور کی دوروں میں کہا ہم اوروں میں کیا جاتا ہو گائی ہو اور کی دوروں میں کیا ہو گائی ہو اور کی دوروں میں کیا ہو گائی گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی ہو گائی گائی ہو گائی گائی گائی گائی ہو گائی گائی ہو گائی گائی ہو گائی گائی گائی ہو گائی گائی گائی گائی گائی گائی گائی گائی			
(C) قطعه کا ایک شعر (A) برنی کی آواز (D) قطعه کا آخری شعر (B) بورتوں ہے اپنی کر تاکر الفاظ جوشعر کے آخر میں قافیہ (C) ورد تاک آواز (C) ورد تاک آواز (C) ورد تاک آواز (D) وکور در کا بیان کی اواز (A) تالی کی اسلام فرال جس کے تام اشعار میں ایک میں مان کیا جاتا (A) تالی خوال جس کے تام اشعار میں ایک میں مان کیا جاتا (C) میں میں کہ تام اشعار میں ایک میں اور (C) میں میں کی میں اور (C) میں میں کی میں اور (C) میں میں کی میں اور (C) میں میں کی میں کی میں کی میں کا میں کی میں کی میں کی میں کی میں کی میں کی کرنے کی میں کی کرنے کی میں کی کرنے کی میں کی کرنے کی میں کرنے کی کرنے کرنے کی کرنے کی کرنے کرنے کی کرنے کی کرنے کی کرنے کرنے کی کرنے کی کرنے کرنے کرنے کی کرنے کرنے کرنے کرنے کرنے کرنے کرنے کرنے			69. نزل
(D) تطعد کا آخری شعر (B) اعدی کا آخری شعر (B) وروں ہے ہائی کر ان کی ایک ہے زائد الفاظ جوشعر کے آخر میں قائیہ (C) ایک بیا ایک ہے زائد الفاظ جوشعر کے آخر میں قائیہ (D) وکورد کا بیان (B) وکورد کا بیان کی اسلام خوال میں ایک میں معمون بیان کیا جاتا (A) گائیہ تا کی معمون بیان کیا جاتا (C) دوروں ہے کہ میں اور کا جھموال کی میں میں کی میں میں کی میں کی میں کا میں کی میں کی میں کی میں کی کی میں کی کی کا میں کی کا میں کی کی کی کی کی کی کا میں کی کی کی کی کی کی کی کی کی کی کی کی کی	(C) تطعه کاایک شعر		
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ارا تے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟ (D) دکورد کا بیان اس کے تمام اشعار میں ایک می مطمون بیان کیا جاتا (A) گافیہ ٹائی (B) جمہور اور (C) میں اور (D) جمہور اور (C)	76. ایک یاایک ےزائدالفاظ بوشعر کے آخر میں قائی۔	7	1.75
. 70. این سلس فرل جس کے تمام اشعار میں ایک علی معمون بیان کیا جاتا (A) قافیہ تاتی (B) جم سواد		X 1 44	
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ع العد الملاتا ع - يدوند وفد الك طرح كاربا ك يعنى جار معرفول كال على المحارث كاربا ك المحارث كاربا ك المحارث كاربا ك المحارث كاربا ك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالمحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالك المحارث كاربا كالمحارث كاربا	Market 18 1	ك عراب ك ي الما المعارض ايك ع مضمون مان كيا ما تا	٠. اين
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	۱۱. سنرس برمان و الد اور نصف عندان	The state of the s	
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אט אם ל גול אט פוני ויק ען ב شوه	"آورد" كباجاتاب،آپيتاكيك" قارد"كيك إين؟
شمشیر و سال اول، طاقی و رباب آخرا مشد در بر	(A) آری کو کیتے ہیں۔
يرهبور فعرس كام؟	(B) آوردى كوكت إلى
	(C) خيالات ياممرعول كى چورى كو
(A) البالكلام آزاد (B) مال (C) مولا عاظر على مان (D) اقبال	(D)دوشاعروں كا كشي شعر بنائے كو
	78. تطعد من اشعار ك تعداد كتى موتى ہے؟
85. یہ اتفاق مہارک ہو موموں کے لئے / کہ یک زبان ہیں فقیمان شہر میرے خلاف! مصرف فریم م	(A) در مے کر مجیل کے
بيشير شعر سكاك؟	
(A) نین احراین (B) برتن بر	(C) دوے پندرہ تک (D) دوے کیرلامحدود
(C)غالب بالنال (C)	(D) دو کے کر لامحدود
86- آرائش ممغل کس کرویے۔	رل) دو ہے۔ رہا تعددو 79۔ رہا گی کوکس اور تام سے پکا راجا تا ہے؟ (۵) حصر تاری (۵)
(A) ایر خرو (B) حید بخش حیدری	(A) چرمری (B) فرد
(C) رجعلی یک بردار (D) برای	C, A∪hı(D) ੯ੁੱ)(C)
87- قسان جائب كاخالق كون ب_	80 سلمان کو سلمان کر دیا طوفان مغرب نے
(A) رجب على بيك سرور	اللم اے دریا ہی سے محمر کی سرالی
(B) میراکن داوی	يەشھورشىرىكى كائے؟
(C) نبال چندلابور	(A) آبال (B) محملی جوہر
(D) مادمیدر ملدرم ۱۹۵۵ میلاد در دارم کریس در داده	(C)ابوانكلاام آزاد (D) عالي
88- داستان اورناول میں کون کی بات مشترک ہے۔ (A) طوالت (B) موضوع	81. محتق کی ایک جست نے کے کر دیا تصد تمام
(A) قبات (B) فوطقات (C) فيرهيتي واتعات	ال زمن و آسان کو بیکرال سجمتا تما یمن
89- اردوكا يبلا ناول نكاركون ب_	بیشبورشعرکن کا ہے؟
(A) بريم چند (B) كرش چندر	(A) قالب (B) يرتق بير (C) يرتا
(C) و في المراحد (D) فيرطيق واقعات	(C) اتبال (D) مرکافی 82. فکاعت ہے مجھے ایس ایفدار دی کھتا ہے
90- اردوكا يبلا عادل كون ساع؟	
(A) مراة العروى (B) يبودى كالزى	سبق شاہیں بچوں کو دے دے ہیں ظاکمازی کا!
(C) آگادریا (D) میری جان	سیشبورشعرس کا ہے؟
91- ممن ناول نگار نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے جوالے سے شہرت	(A) اکبرال آبادی (B) نظیرا کبرآبادی
ماس ک	(C) آبال (D) کلیب ملالی
(A) محصن آزاد (B) دی ندیا احد	83. به خطر کود پردا آتش نمرود میں مثق
(C) ميرزااديب (D) مولى عبدالحق 92. تر دامني يه شخ تماري نه جائيو	مثل ہے کو تافاتے اب ام ابھی
92. تر داخی په تخ ۱۵دی نه جایم داکن نجو دی تو فرشتے وضو کریں	ييس كاشعرب؟
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(A) ناب (B) در (B)	رC)) بَالِ (C)

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KALEEM SCHOOL LENDERS GOID	2.4
عرف بالمام المام معتن نبره	
<b>"</b>	1 نان حدر ستاره جرات - بالل باكتان راسم علم كي وتي تتمين
(A) مرف (B) لقب (C) هم (D) فطاب	- 50
و در الملك واسدالله خان كاكونيا اسم تما-	(A) فطاب (B) الراز (A)
(A) مرف (B) الكمن	(C) شاکش (D) کنیت در در کر قوان کر
(C) خطاب (D) لقب	2 ووام جوال، إب إبرا في الكي تعلق كي وجد عديد الما الماع ميد :
1. تاييخ بلي تعماني اور حفيظ جالند حرى مين ،ان من عي تولي بات	
~ でしょう	مر) الوير (عبدالله) اليها كمن اليهام كوكيا كية بين؟
(A) دولون کا فرف ایک ہے	(A) فطاب (B) كنيت د يتحق
(B) دوول كالقب ايك تما	(C) لقب (D) قلص (C)
(C) دونون کا خطاب ایک تن (C) نه خلاص در ایس بر سیر	3. علامدا قبال كي مشبور هم مجد قرطبان كي كن كتاب يس ب
(D) دونون مخلص استعمال نبیس کرتے مجھے اور اس کر میں میں میں استعمال نبیس کرتے	(A)بال جريل (B) انگ درا
1. مجم الدوله کس شاعر کا خطاب تما؟	22.(D) () (C)
(A) ابرائیم ذوقی (B) بیر	4. علامدا قبال كى كتاب "تكليل جديد البيات" من كتف خطبات
(C) قالب (D) بهادرشاه ظفر	שליינטי
11. وواسم جس سے کوئی جگہ یاوت فلا ہر ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟	(A) الح (B) الح (A)
• (A)ام ظرف (B) اسم ظرف مكان.	(C) چ (C)
(C)ابم ظرف زمان (D)ابم حالیہ	5. ان من الم كرتسا جلدورست ب؟
13. آپ يتائيل كذا تينظ "كونسالم بيا	(A) چېرى نزياھ نے تحري
(A)ام فرف زبال	(B) چوهدري تزياجر نے مح كرايا_
(B) ام سنز	(C) چوېدى نايراند نيان الار ناځ کيار
(C) ایم تعفیر	(D) قدم ي لاياد في الالياد (D)
(D) اسم ظرف زبان غیرمحدود	6. ان مل سے كونما فقر ودرست ع؟
روب ر <i>ين يريدو</i> 14. "مهاريد" كونساريم ب	( could be set at at at at at at at at at at at at at
	(B) بم نے ان سے بالشاف کنتگوی۔
(A)ایم مکبر (B)ایم معنز	(C) بم فان عبالشافة منتكود شندك.
(C)ام ذات (D) ام منت	(D) ہم نےان ہے المثافہ مختگو کی
15. "شاه کار" کونسااس ہے؟	7 و و محقر مام جوشاعرائ اشعار مين الني املى مام كى بجائے
(A)ایم معنو (B)ایم تکر	استعال كرت بين يهي (اسد الله) غالب
(C)ام ذات (D) منت	(ابرای) نیز دست حس با در تقریم باید
16. "مكدان"كوناام ب؟	(ابرائیم) ذوق۔ (الطاف حسین) مال۔ (میرتق) میر۔ ایسے نام کوکیا کتے ہیں؟
(A)ام اله (B) الم الرف زمال	12
(C)ای فرف مکال (D)ایم معنو	
	(C)گنیت (D)لقب

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ع اردو کے ان اد عول عن کیا جر مشور کی امراوی تدیم احمد		URDU
وبأوى بحد مسين أفراداور مس العلما وادرة اكثر ضيا والدين-	יייי ביייין דוי פון פון פון	
とかとなどとりから(A)	لفظائيمر "جس محملي سوري من يال الفظائيم "ميت" م	.54
Laile Coffee of B)	ייני אין אומאין	
ショセンととり(C)	(B) Year	
(D)والى كائي عن يوها غرواك	(C) ندر موسود دونوں (D) برنقرے پر مخصر بے	×6
اردوشامری وجب فاری کا عالم کرد او اس عی ایمام کول	الا امري الله	
6. اردوس برا دیسیار در اور اور کالری مناصرے خالی ہوئی۔ مجر خال ہوئی۔ مجر خال ہوئی۔ مجر خال ہوئی۔ مجر کالری مناصر کے خال ہوئی۔ مجر کی ایسا م کوئی کا غلب آثر کیا۔ میں مناصر کی کا غلب آثر کیا۔	فردی نه کی ، فری عی ۲۵ عدا	.55 •
لن تعرار في بدوت الدوم كرام يسايد و	حودی نید کا پشعراقبال کاس هم ایا کمیا می؟	(A)
(A) شاه حاتم . (B) خان آرزد (C) درویم اورغالب (D) میرانیس اورویم .	يعرانان نام المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة	4.5
(٢) درو بيرا درعاب (١) يور من من المار	(A) دون دهون (A)	1.
64. حکر نامه بشعله کا بول کا درویی معاملات مشق اورخواب وخیال اردو کی خاص اورایم مشویال معاملات مشق	(B) جادید کنام در خشته مرابعة ال کار این	
معالمات من اور تواب وحيان ارون تا ١٠٠٠	(C)روح ارضي آوم كااشتبال كراني ي	1 /h
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(A)رد (B) تاب	لفظ"راب" کی ش کیا ہے؟	.56
(C) برتق بر (D) مودا	(A)ربوب (B)رببان و	
65. دبتان دلی عیرےدورے اہم رین شعراه على براوردد	(D). الب(C)	-
كطاوه كالمام آتا كا	اردونثر كارتفاء كالويس مركز لوك ساسرها	.57
(A)درق (B) کاردام الله (A)	(A)دفل (B)لمنو	
(A) درن (C) مرزامحد في سودا (D) غالب	ля U(D) 📜 💢 (С)	31 g 10
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66. لفظ" طب " کی جمع کیا ہے؟	ئے اردوز مان کے فواعد اور لخت و محمر ہ پر کمانی سرب ک	
(B) على (B) مصير (A)	(A) عسن ، بيال فركوي كلرائسيف	
(C)علول (D)علات	(B) فرانس بالغور، بيرس، ولكنس	
67 ان بس كرنسا تلفظ فيك ب	B,Au),(C)	
(B) آئير (B) آڻير	(D)وارن مينگو	- *
	"جام جال نما" اردوكا يبلا منت روزه كبال عثالة موا؟	
(C)اکسی (D)اکشی		.59
68 ان مي كونيا الفظ فمك بي ا		
(A) عِنفر (B) قنصر	(C) کلکته (D) لا بور	
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## حمد ڇا آهي؟

حمد" عربي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي، جنهن جي لفظي معنيٰ آهي "ساراه، تعريف، ثنا، واکاڻ". حمد نظم جو اهو نمونو اهي، جنهن ۾ ڌڻي سکوري جي ساراهه ڪئي ويندي اهي. سنڌي شاعريءَ ۾ حمد ۾ بيت بٿين تہ وائي، ڪافي، غزل بہ لکيا وڃن ٿا. حمد محفلن ۽ پروگرامن ۾ اڪثر تلاوت کانپوءِ پڙهيو ويندو اهي.

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## نعت ڇا آهي؟

نعت" عربي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي, جنهن جي لفظي معنيٰ آهي "مدح, صفت, تعريف".نعت نظم جو اهو قسم اهي جنهن ۾ حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه واله وسلم جي تعريف ڪئي ويندي آهي. سٽاءَ جي حساب سان هي گيت يا نظم جهڙو ٿيندو اهي. نعت اڪثر مذهبي موقعن, محفلن ۽ مسجدن وغيره ۾ ڳائي ويندي اهي.

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## نظم ڇا آهي؟

نظم عربيءَ جو لفظ آهي, جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي "هڪ ٻئي سان ملڻ يا ملائڻ" لغوي معنيٰ آهي "پوئڻ". شاعريءَ جي هن صنف ۾ خيالن, لفظن ۽ موسيقيءَ جو خاص خِيال رکيو ويندو آهي. نظم ۾ وزن ۽ قافيي سان ڪيترائي بند هوندا آهنٍ. هر هڪ بند جو ٻئي بند سان لاڳاپو هوندو آهي. نظم ۾ سٽن يا بندن جو انداز مقرر نه هوندو آهي. كي نظم ننڍا ٿيندا آهن تہ كي ڊگها هوندا آهن. كي وري ايترا تہ ڊگها ٺاهيا ويندا آهن, جو انهن جو هڪ پورو ڪتاب ٺهي پوندو آهي. عامر طور تي هر نموني جي ڪلام کي نظم چيو وڃي ٿو, پوءَ ان ۾ ٿوري ۾ ٿوريون يعني ٻـ يا چار سٽون بـ ڇو نـ هجن. پر دراصل نظم هڪ ڊگهي شعر جو نالو آهي, جنهن ۾ موزون سٽن جو انداز گهڻو هجي. مضمون جي لحاظ کان نظم ۾ هر قسم جو مضمون اچي سگهي ٿو.

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## شعر ڇا آهي؟

شعر" عربي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي، جنهن جي لغوي معنيٰ آهي
"ڄاڻ سمجه، پروڙ". اصطلاحي معنيٰ موجب شعر ان کي چئجي،
جنهن جو مصرعون موزون ۽ قافيي واريون هجن ۽ اهي ترنم سان
پڙهيون وڃن، جيئن ٻڌندڙ جي طبيعت تي ڪافي اثر ڪن.

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## قصيدو ڇا آهي؟

"قصيدو" عربي لفظ "قصد" مان نڪتو آهي، جنهن جي لغوي معنيٰ آهي "ارادو ڪرڻ. اصطلاحي معنيٰ موجب، اهي ڳچ جيترا هم وزن بيت, جن مان پهرئين بيت جون ٻئي سٽون پاڻ ۾ هم قافيہ هجن ۽ ٻين بيتن جي فقط پوئين سٽ پهرئين بيت جي ٻنهي سٽن سان هم قافيہ هجي. قصيدو ان نظم کي چيو ويندو اهي جنهن ۾ ڪنهن جي تعريف ڪئي وڃي. ان سان گڏ قصيدي ۾ بهار جو ذڪر به ايندو اهي. هن ۾ بيتن جو تعداد مقرر نه هوندو اهي.

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## ڳجهارت ڇا آهي؟

ڳجهارت لفظ سنسڪرت جي لفظ "ڳه" ارٿ مان نڪتل اهي. جنهن جي معنيٰ ڳجهو/اونهو مطلب آهي. ي<mark>عني</mark> تمامر اونهي مطلب واري حقيقت, جنهن ۾ ڪو راز رکيل هجي. "ڳجهارت" پروليءَ جو هڪ ڳوڙهو نمونو اهي، جنهن کي ڀڃڻ لاءِ پختن خيالن ۽ عمدن دليلن جي ضرورت اهي. جيتوڻيڪ کجهارت جو سنگ بنياد پروليءَ تي ئي اهي، پر سٽاءَ جي لحاظ کان ٻنهي ۾ نمايان فرق اهي. پرولي ڀڃڻ لاءِ ٿورو اشارو مليل هوندو اهي پر ڳجهارت ۾ حافظي ۽ ڄاڻ كي وڏو دخل آهي. بي سري ڳجهارت كي سگهڙ اهميت نه ڏيندا آهن





### افسانو ڇا آهي؟

فارسيءَ ۾ 'فسانہ' جو مطلب آهي دليان جوڙيل يا ڪوڙي ڳالھ. جڏهن اسان لفظ افسانو استعمال كندا اهيون, ته ان مان اسان جو مقصد "مختصر افسانو" يا "مختصر كهاڻي" هوندو اهي. اوڻهين صديءَ عيسوي ۾ افساني لکڻ جو رواج پئجي چڪو هو ۽ ٿوري عرصي ۾ هن صنف ايتري تہ ترقي ڪئي, جو دنيا جي ادب تي ڇانئجي ويئي. "شاعريءَ وانگر افساني جي ڪا جامع ۽ مڪمل تعريف ناممڪن آهي. بنيادي طور افساني ۾ ڪو هڪ مكيه واقعو ركندڙ پلاٽ هوندو آهي ان كان پوءِ 20 صديءَ ۾ ان ۾ تبديلي كئي وئي. چيخوف ان كي عروج تي پهچايو. افسانو انساني مسئلن, جذبن, محبتن, نفرتن, خواهشن وغيره جو ترجمان هوندو اهي.

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سنڌي لدب



## آٿم ڪٿا ڇا آهي؟

ليکڪ جي پنهنجي لکيل سوانح/جيونيءَ (حياتيءَ جي احوال) کي آتم ڪٿا يا "آتم ڪهاڻي" چئبو آهي. آتم ڪٿا جو ليکڪ جيئن تہ خود لکندڙ ئي هوندو آهي, ان ڪري اها جيوني/سوانح وڌيڪ سچي ۽ اعتبار جوڳي ٿئي ٿي.

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## سوانح نگاري ڇا آهي؟

پنهنجي زندگيءَ کي ڇڏي ڪنهن ٻئي جي حياتي، حياتيءَ حياتيءَ جا حادثا واقعا ۽ زندگيءَ جو احوال قلمبند ڪرڻ کي سوانح نگاري سڏبو آهي. سوانح لکندڙ کي سوانح نگار (Biographer) چئبو.

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### پرولي ڇا آهي؟

پرولي هڪ ڳجهارتي فن آهي, اهڙو وسيلو, جنهن ۾ ٺاهيندڙ ڪا معنيٰ رکي، جيڪا سندس ذاتي معنيٰ کان ڳجهي هجي ۽ جتي ٻاهريون ۽ اندريون مطلب *ڪڍيو وڃي.* پرولي لفظ "پروئڻ" مان نڪتل لڳي ٿو, جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي "موتين جي لڙهي". پرولي سنڌي لوڪ ادب جي هڪ پراڻي صنف اهي. ويچار کان پوءِ ڪنهن شيءِ جو پتو لڳائڻ کي پرولي ڀڃڻ چئبو اهي.

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# جملوچا آهي؟

ڳالهائڻ جي لفظن جو ميڙ جنهن مان پورو پورو مطلب نڪري سگهي ، ان کي جملو چئجي ٿو.

عمومن جملو، فعل، فاعل، مفعول تي مشتمل هجي ٿو، جنهن اندر بيانيه هاڪاريه، ناڪاريه، سواليه تعجبي يا وري حڪم وارا جملا ٿي سگهن ٿا.

مثال طور: اصغر اسكول ويو . ناظم ماني نتّو كائي.

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## جملن جا قسمر

بيانيہ جملا تعجبي جملا

هاڪاريہ جملا امري جملا

ناكاري جملا سببي جملا

سواليه جملا تاكيدي جملا

خواهشي جملا شرطيه جملا

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### سنڌي ادب

#### اچو ته سنڌي گرامر سکون. آسان مختصر

### بيانيرجملا:

بيانيه جملا: اهي جملا جيكي بيان/لكت كي ظاهر كن.

الف. ناكاريم جملا: اهي جملا جنهن اندر كنهن شيءُ

جي انڪار ٿيل هجي.

جيئن; مان اسكول نٿو وڃان.

اهي ماني نٿا کائين.

ب. هاكاريه جملا: اهي جملا جنهن اندر كنهن شيءُ جو

هاكار ٿيل هجي.

جيئن; مان اسكول وڃان ٿو.

اهي ماني كائن ٿا.

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## سواليرجملا:

سواليہ جملا: اهي جملا جنهن اندر كنهن سوال جو ذكر تيل هجي. حيئن: ڇا توهان ماني كاڌي آهي؟ ڇا صدف گهمڻ ويندي؟

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## سببي جملا:

سببي جملا: اهي جملا جنهن اندر هڪ فاعل ٻي فاعل کان ڪو ڪم سرانجام ڏيڻ جو چئي. جيئن; هن مونکي ماني کلايو. صدف, منهنجا ڪپڙا استري ڪيا.

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## خواهشي جملا:

خواهشي جملا: اهي جملا جنهن اندر ڪنهن خواهش يا دعا جو ذكر ٿيل هجي. جيئن: شل! الله جو اسان تي ٻاجه قائم رهي. ڪاش! اسان امير هجون ها.

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## تعجبي جملا:

عجبي / تعجبي جملا: اهي جملا جنهن اندر جذبات جي كيفيتن جو ذكر ٿيل هجي، جيئن; حيرت، خوشي، غمر، اداسي، نفرت يا شكرانو اچي وڃن. جيئن; واه واه! اسان مئچ كٽي ورتو. افسوس! اوهان پاس نہ ٿي سگهيا.

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## امري جملا:

امري جملا: اهي جملا, جنهن اندر شڪايت, صلاح, تجويز, تاكيد يا كنهن شيءُ جي منع جو ذكر اچي وڃي.

جيئن; پنهنجن استادن جو احترام كر.

والدين جي عزت ڪر . سگريٽ نہ پيءُ.

## شرطيرجملا:

شرطيہ جملا : اهي جملا ، جنهن اندر كو كمر شرط ٿي ٿيل هجي يا ٿيندو تہ ان كي شرطيہ جملي طور سڃاتو وڃي ٿو .

جيئن; جيڪڏهن مان ڊاڪٽر هجان ها ته هزارين زندگيون بچايان ها.

جيڪڏهن صحافي سچ ڳالهائڻ ڇڏي ڏين تہ نظامر درهم برهم ٿي سگهي ٿو.

## تاكيدي جملا:

تاكيدي جملا: اهي جملا, جنهن اندر كنهن شيءُ تي زور ڏنو ويو هجي.

جيئن; اسانکي ضرور غريبن جي مدد ڪرڻ گهرجي.

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### تشبيھ ( Simile ) ڇا آهي؟

تشبيه لفظ "شبيه" مان ورتل آهي جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي صورت يا شڪل. عامر طرح سان ڪنهن به هڪ شيءِ جي ٻئي شيءِ سان مشابهت ڏيکارڻ کي تشبيه چئبو آهي.

مثال: قادر هاٿيءَ جهڙو قد آور آهي, موسيٰ کي شينهن جهڙو جيرو آهي. مٿئين مثال ۾ قادر کي هاٿيءَ سان ۽ موسيٰ کي شينهن سان تشبيه ڏني

وئي آهي.

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## اصطلاح ڇا آهي؟

اصطلاح عربي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي " موافقت يا موزونيت". عام تور تي اصطلاح ان كي چئبو آهي جنهن جي ظاهري پرهڻي هڪ معلوم ٿئي تہ وري سوچ ويچار ڪرڻ سان ٻيو مقصد حاصل ٿئي. اسان جي سنڌي ٻولي ۾ اهڙي قس*م* جا تمام گهڻا جملا موجود آهن, جن کي اسان جي وڏڙن, سياڻن, صالحن ۽ درويشن زماني جي آزمودن کي ڏسندي چيا آهن. اصطلاح جي ترڪيب موجب هر حال ۾ اصطلاح جو آخري اکر مصدر يعني جنهن جي آخر ۾ "ڻ" هجڻ ضروري آهي. اصطلاحن جا لفظ پورا هوندا آهن, انهن ۾ گهٽوڌ ڪرڻ جي گنجائش نه هوندي آهي. مثال: اکین تي پردا چڙهڻ ۔ اکیون ٻرڻ

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# وائي ڇا آهي؟

وائي لفظ پراڪرت جي "وايا" ۽ سنسڪرت جي لفظ "وارتا" مان جڙي آهي. ٻنهي جي معنيٰ آهي "ڳاله". ڪن محققن ان کي ڪافي بہ سڏيو آهي.

وائي جا بند گهڻو ڪري هڪ مصرع تي مشتمل ٿين ٿا. شاه لطيف رح ۽ شاه عنايت وائي ۾ ڏيڍ مصرح به آندي آهي. ٿل کان پوءِ جيڪا به سٽ اچي ٿي, ان کانپوءِ واري آيل اڌ سٽ سڄي وائي ۾ ورجايل هوندي آهي.

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تشبيه

استعارو

تجنيس

وائي

اصطلاح

اشتتاق

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### تجنيس ياخطي عرفي ڇا آهي؟

تجنيس حرفي جي معني ساڳيا لفظ يا هڪ جهڙا اکر. عروضي شاعريءَ جو هي

جزو لفظي ڪاريگري جو بهترين گڻ آهي. جنهن سان شعر جي سٽَ يا سڄو شعر

هم آوازلفظن سان سينگارجي وڃي ٿو.

اول الله عليم, اعــــايٰ عالم جو ڌڻي,

قادر پنهنجي قدرت سين قائم آهي قديم,

والى واحد وحده رازق رب رحــــيم,

سو ساراه سچو ڌڻي چئي حمد حڪيم,

ڪري پاڻ ڪريم جوڙون جوڙ جهان جي.

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# استعارو ( Metaphor ) ڇا آهي؟

استعارو جي لغوي معنيٰ آهي "اُڌارو وٺڻ". استعارو به تشبيه جي ڪافي ويجهڙائي کان ملندڙ معنيٰ رکي ٿو. استعاري ۽ تشبيه ۾ فرق صرف ايترو آهي ته تشبيه ڪنهن سٺي شيءِ سان ڀيٽ ڪرڻ کي چئبو آهي. جڏهن ته استعارو سهڻي شيءِ جهڙو لڳڻ کي چئبو آهي. مثال: قادر شينهن آهي, جڏهن ته موسيٰ گدڙ آهي. مثال: قادر لاءِ شينهن لفظ جي معنيٰ ۽ موسيٰ لاءِ گدڙ لفظ مٿئين مثال ۾ قادر لاءِ شينهن لفظ جي معنيٰ ۽ موسيٰ لاءِ گدڙ لفظ جي معنيٰ ۽ موسيٰ لاءِ گدڙ لفظ

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# اشتتاق ڇا آهي؟

اشتقاق بنيادي طرح عربي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي "چيرڻ , ڀِڃَڻ, ٽڪڙا ڪرڻ يا بنيادي ڌاتو ڪڍڻ" عامر اصطلاح ۾ اشتقاق جي معني آهي ڪنهن لفظ جو بُڻ بنياد يا جڻُ جانچڻ لاءِ ان کي چيري ان جي تھ تائين پهچڻ. اسان جي ٻولي عربي , فارسي ۽ سنسڪرت ٻولين جي پيداوار آهي. ان ڪري مختلف ٻولين جا لفظ جڏهن شامل ٿي چڪا آهن ت انهن کي صاف ڇاڻي علحيده ڪرڻ کي اشتقاق چئبو آهي.

رســــم الخط ◄ رسم : نمونو +ال: جو + خط : لكنّ جي صورت(لكنّ جو نمونو)

همــــدرد ◄ هم: ساڳيو +درد: تڪليف(ساڳيو درد رکڻ وارو)



# اسم ( Noun) ڇا آهي ؟

اسمر ناليواري شيءُ کي چيو وڃي ٿو، جيئن ماڻهون جو نالو، جڳه جو نالو، جانور جو نالو يا ڪنهن بہ ساهواري يا بغير ساهہ واري شيءُ جي نالي کي اسمر ڪوٺيو ويندو.

مثال طور: اصفر، ماري، مسجد، كراچي، اسكول، بكري وغيره.

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## اسم جا قسم

1. اسم ذاتي (Abstract noun) . ذات :

اهڙو ا*سم* جنهن کي نہ ڏسي يا وري ڇُهي سگهجي جنهن کي صرف

محسوس كري سگهجي تنهن كي اسم ذات چيو ويندو آهي. مثال طور: بهادري، كاراڻ، عقلمندي، سچ، ايمانداري وغيره.

جنهن اندر اسم خاص ( Proper Noun) , اهي اسم جيكي ٻين كي نٿا ڏئي سگهجن.

اسم صفاتی: مثال: شاهنواز، زینب، کراچی، پاکستان. کینجهر وغیره.

اسم عامر (Common Noun) اهي اسم جيكو ٻين كي ڏئي سگهجن ٿا, جيئن:

اسكول, مسجد, ملك, پارك, جهندو وغيره.

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### اسم جون حالتون ( Cases ) :

1. حالت فاعلي (Nominative) :

كمر كندڙن كي فاعل, وري انهي حالت اندر پاتل كي حالت فاعلي سڏجي ٿو. ظفر ماني كائي ٿو . هي ماني كائي ٿو .

مٿين جملن اندر, ظفر . اسم, هو . ضمير . ٻئي فاعل آهن جنهن جي

كري حالت فاعلى ٿيندي.

2. حالت مفعولي ( Objectice ) :

شهناز پاڻي پيتو \_ هن ڪتي ماريو.

مٿين جملي اندر, ڪتو, پاڻي ٻئي مفعول آهن, ڇاڪاڻ جو ڪمر

جو اثر ٿيو آهي انه*ي ڪري ح*الت مفعولي اندر رکيا ويندا.

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#### كِالهائلُ جا لفظ كيترا هوندا آهن؟

هر ٻولي جا بنيادي اٺ, ڳالهائڻ جا لفظ ( Parts of Speech ) ٿين ٿا.

اسم ـــــضمير

فعل .....صفت

ضر**ف ـــــ**حرف جر

حرف جملو\_حرف ندا

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## حرف جر ( PREPOSITION )

جر معنيٰ "كشش يا ڇك". اهڙا لفظ جيكي جملي ۾ اسم يا ضمير جي پٺيان كم اچن. ان جو تعلق جملي جي پوئين اسم يا ضمير سان ڏيكاريندا آهن.

مثال: جو، جا، جون، سان، جي، کي، ۾ وغيره.

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### حرف جملو (CONJUNCTION)

اهڙا لفظ جيڪي ٻن لفظن, ٻن جملن يا جملي جي ٻن حصن کي پاڻ ۾ ملائن تہ انهن کي حرف جي ٻن حملو چئبو آهي.

مثال: مگر، تہ البتہ اگر، پر، بہ پٹ، یا، اگرچ وغیرہ.

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### حرف ندا (INTERJECTION)

ندا جي معني "سڏ يا دانهن". اهڙا لفظ جن مان ڏک، خوشي، دل جا اڌما، حيرت،عجب،ڌڪاء، احساسات ۽ جذبات جو اظهار ڪري سگهجي ته ان کي حرف ندا چئبو آهي.

مثال: او! ڙي, افسوس! واه واه! گهوڙا ڙي گهورا! وغيره.

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### حرفندا (INTERJECTION)

ندا جي معني "سڏ يا دانهن". اهڙا لفظ جن مان ڏک، خوشي، دل جا اڌما، حيرت،عجب،ڌڪاء، احساسات ۽ جذبات جو اظهار ڪري سگهجي ته ان کي حرف ندا چئبو آهي.

مثال: او! ڙي, افسوس! واه واه! گهوڙا ڙي گهورا! وغيره.

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## ضمير ( PRONOUN )

ضمير معنيٰ "عيوضي". اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جي بدران ڪم اچن تن کي ضمير چئبو آهي.

مثال: مان, تون, توهان, اوهان, هِن, هُن وغيره.

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## صفت ( ADJECTIVE )

صفت معني ساراه. اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جو گڻ، او گُڻ، انداز، مقدار يا رنگ ٻڌائن تن کي صفت چئبو آهي.

مثال: سٺو، هوشيار، جڏو، چالاڪ، ننڍو، وڏو، اٺ، نُوُ، ڪجهي گهٽي وڌ، ٿورو، گهڻو وغيره.

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## فعل ( VERB )

فعل معنيٰ "ڪمر". اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جو، ضمير جو ڪمريا عمل ظاهر ڪن تہ ان کي فعل چئبو آهي.

مثال: آيو, ويو, لکيو, پڙهيو, ڪيو, ماريو وغيره.

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## ظرف ( ADVERB )

ظرف معنيٰ "ٿانءُ". اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جي صفت، فعل يا ٻئي ظرف سان شامل ٿي ان جي ريت قدر, انداز, هاڪار ۽ ناڪار ۽ وقت ظاهر ڪن تن

كي ظرف چئبو آهي.

مثال: آهستي, ڪاله, جيڏانهن, تيڏانهن, اڄ, سڀاڻي,تيز,

هائق نه هيٺ, مٿي وغيره.

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## اسم ( NOUN )

اسم عربي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي "نالو". ڪنهن ماڻهوءَ، شيءِ، جاءِ، ڪم، حالت ۽ خاصيت جي نالي کي اسمر چئبو آهي.

مثال: اكبر, كرسي, اسكول, لكت, اميري, هوشياري وغيره وغيره

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## (PARTS OF SPEECH) گالمائڻ جالفظ

بنيادي طور تي ڳالهائڻ جا اٺ لفظ آهن.

1. NOUN 2. PRONOUN 3. ADJECTIVE صفت فعل 4. VERB 5. ADVERB ظرف 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION حرف ندا

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# ظرف تميز

اهڙا ظرف جيڪي ريت, قدر, طريقو, هاڪار ۽ ناڪار ظاهر ڪن.

مثال: مس مس، جيئن تيئن، هرو ڀرو، هائو،

نهنه وغيره.

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# ظهف مڪان

### (Adverb of place)

اهڙا ظرف جن مان اسم جي جاءِ جي خبر پوي.

مثال: هيٺ, مٿي, اڳيان پويان, ٻاهر, اندر وغيره.

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# ظرف نمان

(Adverb of time)

اهڙا ظرف جيڪي وقت جي معنيٰ ڏيکارين. مثال: اڄ, سڀاڻي, سال بسال, ڪالھ وغيره

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ظرف جا قسم

(Kinds of Adverb)

1. ظرف زمان

2. ظرف مكان

3. ظرف تميز

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## ظرف ( ADVERB )

ظرف معنيٰ "ٿانءُ". اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جي صفت، فعل يا ٻئي ظرف سان شامل ٿي ان جي ريت قدر, انداز, هاڪار ۽ ناڪار ۽ وقت ظاهر ڪن تن

كي ظرف چئبو آهي.

مثال: آهستي, ڪاله, جيڏانهن, تيڏانهن, اڄ, سڀاڻي,تيز,

هائق نه هيٺ, مٿي وغيره.

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# صفت مبالغو

هڪ اسم جي ڀيٽ ساڳي جنس جي گهڻين شين سان ڪئي وڃي تہ ان کي صفت مبالغو چئبو آهي. مثال: شاهين سڀني ڇوڪرين کان هوشيار آهي. اسد سڀني ٻارن کان سهڻو آهي

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# صفت تفصيل

هيءَ صفت هڪ اسم يا ضمير جي ٻئي اسم يا ضمير سان ڀيٽ ٿيڻ ڪرڻ وقت ڪم ايندي آهي. مثال: دلنواز, راشد کان وڌيڪ ڊگهو آهي شاهد, ميران کان هوشيار آهي

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# صفتخالص

اهڙيون صفتون جيكي صرف "مطلق اسم" جو گڻ، اوَ گڻ، انداز يا مقدار وغيره ٻڌائين.

( هن ۾ ڪنهن ٻئي اسم سان ڀيٽ نہ ڏيکاريل هوندي آهي).

مثال: هير هوشيار ڇوڪري آهي. ٽي وي خراب آهي.



(Degrees of Adjective)

1. صفت خالص

2. صفت تفصيل

3. صفت مبالغو

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#### گرامر جومختصر تعارف.سنڌي ادب

## صفت ( ADJECTIVE )

صفت معني ساراه. اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جو گڻ، او گُڻ، انداز، مقدار يا رنگ ٻڌائن تن کي صفت چئبو آهي.

مثال: سٺو، هوشيار، جڏو، چالاڪ، ننڍو، وڏو، اٺ، نُوُ، ڪجهي گهٽي وڌ، ٿورو، گهڻو وغيره.

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# فعل جاقسم (Types of Verb)

- 1. فعل اكرترك
  - 2. فعل معاون
    - 3. فعل الأزمر
  - 4. فعل معتدي

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## فعل معاون

اهڙا مددي فعل جيڪي هر قسم جي فعل جي مدد ڪن ۽ ان جي غير موجودگيءَ ۾ جملا پنهنجي

خصوصيت وڃائي ويهن.

مثال: مون وٽ ڪجھ ڪتاب آهن.

آهن, آهي, هوندا, هونديون, ٿيندو وغيره.

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# فعل لازم

اهڙا فعل جيڪي اهڙا ڪم ۽ خصوصيتون ڏيکارين جن جو لاڳاپو فاعل سان هوندو آهي ۽ هن ۾ مفعول نه هوندو آهي. مثال: مان کيڏان ٿي. هوا لڳي ٿي.

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## فعل معتدي

هي اهڙا فعل آهن جيڪي ڏيکارين ٿا تہ فاعل ڪم کن ٿا ۽ ان ڪمر جو اثر ڪنهن ٻئي تي ٿئي ٿو. (هن ۾ فاعل مفعول ۽ فعل چٽا ۽ واضع هوندا آهن) ۾ فاعل مفعول ۽ فعل چٽا ۽ واضع هوندا آهن) مثال: مان راند کيڏان ٿي.

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## فعل معتدي جاقسم

الف) متعدي معروف: اهرًا فعل جن مر فاعل ۽ مفعول واضع هوندا آهن.

مثال: حنا كهاڻي لكي ٿي.

(ب) فعل متعدي مجهول: هن فعل ۾ فاعل لڪيل نه هوندو آهي ۽ مفعول فاعل جي جاءِ وٺندو آهي.

مثال: انب پٽيا وڃن ٿا.

(ج) متعدي معروف باالواسط: فعل جي هن قسم ۾ فاعل پاڻ ڪم نہ ڪندو آهي پر ٻئي کان

كرائيندو آهي.

مثال: ارباب گهر نهرائي ٿو.

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#### گرامر جو مختصر تعارف. سنڌي ادب

## فعل ( VERB )

فعل معنيٰ "ڪمر". اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جو، ضمير جو ڪمريا عمل ظاهر ڪن تہ ان کي فعل چئبو آهي.

مثال: آيو, ويو, لکيو, پڙهيو, ڪيو, ماريو وغيره.

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## فعلاڪرترڪ

اهڙا فعل جن ۾ فاعل بلڪل نہ هوندا آهن ۽ گهڻو ڪري حقيقي ۽ قدرتي يا فطرتي فعل هوندا آهن. مثال: ساه کڻجي ٿو. خوشبوء اچي ٿي. ماني کارائبي. سڀاڻي ملبو.

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